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A

DICTIONARY
OF
TERMS USED IN MEDICINE
AND THE
COLLATERAL SCIENCES

BY
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TO
MARSHALL HALL M.D. F.R.S. &c.

THIS LITTLE WORK
UNDERTAKEN AT HIS SUGGESTION

AND
PROMOTED BY HIS ASSISTANCE

IS INSCRIBED BY

THE AUTHOR

PREFACE.

THE object of this Dictionary is to present to the Student, in a concise form, an explanation of the terms which are most used in Medicine: modern, and even recent expressions, have been carefully introduced; the few obsolete terms which have been retained, will be principally found, in a Supplementary List, at the end of the volume.

Although the primary object of this work is to explain medical terms, by giving their etymology and signification; it has been thought proper to furnish the student with nomenclatures of the several sciences connected with Medicine; to these have been added the preparations and doses of the more important medicines, as Colchicum, Iodine, Morphia, &c.; classifications of Poisons, and their antidotes; an analysis of Mineral Waters; an account of Climates; various Tables, and other information useful to the student and to the young practitioner.

An attempt has been made to simplify the work, by classing words compounded with the same preposition or generic term, under one heading, by which arrangement much information is conveyed, and the necessity of repeating the same word several times in the etymology is avoided; the Student is referred to the terms compounded of *Syn-*, *Iso-*, *Gall*, *Gaster*, &c., as examples. It was found necessary, however, to depart from this rule in the

words compounded with the Greek privative *α*; these will, accordingly, be found in their alphabetical arrangement.

In addition to the *prefixes* in compound words, it may not be uninteresting to exhibit, in this place, some of the principal *suffixes*, or *terminations*, with their compounds; much, indeed, may be always learned by studying classifications of terms, which present *one part common to all*; the labour of research is hereby abridged, a connecting principle between many words is established in the memory, and the otherwise unavoidable difficulty of technical terms is considerably lessened, if not removed. It will be obvious that these could not be introduced into the body of the work.

A.

-ÆRESIS, (ἀρεσις, a taking of any thing, from αἰρέω, to take). A termination denoting a removal or separation. Hence—

Aph-æresis (ἀπό, from). The removing of any diseased part.

Di-æresis (διὰ, throughout). A solution or breach of continuity.

Ex-æresis (ἐξ, out). An old term, denoting the removal of a part.

-AGOGA, -AGOGUES (ἀγωγός, one who leads, from ἄγω, to lead or drive). A termination denoting substances which expel others. Hence—

Chol-agogues (χολή, bile). Purgatives which produce bilious discharges.

Copr-agoga (κοπρός, fæces). Medicines which quicken the passage of the fæces.

Emmen-agogues (ἐμμήνια, the menses). Medicines which promote the catamenial discharge.

Hæm-agogues (αἷμα, blood). Medicines which promote the catamenial and hæmorrhoidal discharges.

Helminth-agogues (ἐλμινς, ἑλμινθος, a worm). Remedies for expelling worms; *ant-helminthics*.

Hydr-agogues (ὕδωρ, water). Medicines which produce watery evacuations.

Lith-agogues (λίθος, a stone). Antilithics. Medicines which expel or dissolve calculus.

Panchym-agogues (πᾶς, all, χυμός,

chyme). Medicines which cause evacuations mixed with humours of the intestinal canal.

Pant-agogues (πάντα, plural of πᾶς, all). Medicines which expel *all* morbid matters.

Phlegm-agogues (φλέγμα, phlegm). Medicines which produce glairy evacuations.

Ptyal-agogues (πτύαλον, saliva). Medicines which induce a flow of saliva.

Sial-agogues (σίαλος, saliva). Medicines which promote a flow of saliva.

-AGRA (ἄγρα, seizure). A termination denoting a seizure or pain; generally applied to gout. Hence—

Cheir-agra (χειρ, the hand). Seizure of the hand; gout in the hand.

Cleis-agra (κλείς, the clavicle). Seizure, or gout in the clavicle.

Gony-agra (γόνυ, the knee). Genugra; gout in the knee.

Ment-agra (mentum, the chin). Syco-sis; an eruption about the chin.

Odont-agra (ὀδοὺς, ὀδόντος, a tooth). Seizure, or gout in the teeth.

Om-agra (ὤμος, the shoulder). Seizure, or gout in the shoulder.

Pod-agra (πούς, ποδός, the foot). Seizure, or gout in the foot.

-ALGIA (ἄλγος, pain). A termination denoting the presence of pain. Hence—

Cardi-algia (καρδία, the heart; the entrance into the stomach). Pain in the stomach; heart-burn.

Cephal-algia (κεφαλή, the head). Pain in the head.

Gastr-algia (γαστήρ, the stomach). Pain in the stomach.

Gony-algia (γόνυ, the knee). Pain, or gout, in the knee.

Hepat-algia (ήπαρ, ήπατος, the liver). Pain in the liver.

Hyster-algia (ύστέρα, the uterus). Pain in the uterus.

Nephr-algia (νεφρός, the kidney). Pain of the kidneys, from calculus.

Neur-algia (νεῦρον, a nerve). Nerve-ache; pain in a nerve.

Nost-algia (νόστος, a return). Home-sickness; a desire to return to one's country.

Odont-algia (ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth). Tooth-ache; pain in the teeth.

Ot-algia (οὖς, ὠτός, the ear). Ear-ache; pain of the ear.

Pleur-algia (πλευρά, the side). Pain, or ache, in the side.

Proct-algia (πρωκτός, the anus). Pain, or derangement about the anus.

Rhachi-algia (ράχis, the spine). Spine-ache; back-bone-ache; painters' colic.

Splen-algia (σπλήν, the spleen). Pain in the spleen.

Stern-algia (sternum, the breast-bone). Pain of the sternum.

C.

-**CARDIA** (καρδία, the heart). A termination denoting the heart. Hence—*A-cardiac* (α privative). A term applied to animals without a heart.

Hydro-cardia (ύδωρ, water). Hydro-pericardia. Dropsy of the pericardium.

Peri-cardium (περί, around). The membrane which surrounds the heart.

-**CELE** (κήλη, a tumor). A termination denoting a tumor, or hernia. Hence—

Broncho-cele (βρόγχος, the windpipe). Goitre. A tumor of the thyroid gland.

Bubono-cele (βουβών, βουβώνος, the groin). A tumor in the groin; inguinal hernia.

Cerato-cele (κέρας, κέρατος, cornea). Hernia of the cornea.

Cirso-cele (κίρσος, varix). A varicose tumor of the spermatic vein.

Colpo-cele (κόλπος, the vagina). A tumor, or hernia, in the vagina.

Cysto-cele (κύστις, the bladder). Hernia of the bladder.

Elytro-cele (ἐλυτρον, a sheath; the vagina). Vaginal hernia; hernia within the os externum.

Encephalo-cele (ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). Hernia of the brain.

Entero-cele (έντερα, the intestines). A hernia containing intestines.

Entero-epiplo-cele (έντερα, intestines, ἐπίπλοον, omentum). A hernia containing intestine and omentum.

Epiplo-cele (ἐπίπλοον, omentum). A tumor, or hernia, of the omentum.

Epipl-oscheo-cele (ἐπίπλοον, omentum, ὄσχεον, scrotum). A hernia, in which a portion of the omentum descends into the scrotum.

Gastro-cele (γαστήρ, the stomach). A tumor, or hernia, of the stomach.

Glosso-cele (γλῶσσα, the tongue). An extrusion of the tongue.

Hamato-cele (αἷμα, αἵματος, blood). A tumor of the scrotum, or spermatic chord, caused by blood.

Hepato-cele (ήπαρ, ήπατος, the liver). A tumor, or hernia, of the liver.

Hydr-entero-cele (ύδωρ, water, έντερα, the intestines). Hydrocele, complicated with intestinal hernia.

Hydro-cele (ύδωρ, water). A tumor containing water; a collection of water in the tunica vaginalis, &c.

Hydro-physo-cele (ύδωρ, water, φυσάω, to inflate). Hernia, complicated with hydrocele; hernia containing water and gas.

Hydro-sarco-cele (ύδωρ, water, σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh). Sarcocoele, attended with dropsy of the tunica vaginalis.

Hypo-gastro-cele (υπό, beneath, γαστήρ, the stomach). Ventral hernia; occurring in front of the abdomen, generally between the recti muscles.

Hystero-cele (ύστέρα, uterus). Hernia of the uterus.

Ischiato-cele (ισχίον, the hip). Intestinal rupture through the sciatic ligaments.

Liparo-cele (λιπαρός, fat). A species of sarcocoele, containing fat.

Mero-cele (μηρός, the thigh). Hernia of the thigh; femoral hernia.

Muco-cele (mucus). More properly, *μυχο-cele*. Hernia of the lacrymal sac, containing tears and mucus.

Omphalo-cele (ὀμφαλός, umbilicus). Exomphalos; hernia of the bowels at the umbilicus.

Oscheo-cele (ὄσχεον, the scrotum). A hernia which has descended into the scrotum.

Pneumato-cele (πνεῦμα, πνεύματος, wind). Hernia distended with flatus.
Sarco-cele (σὰρξ, σαρκός, flesh). A fleshy enlargement of the testis.
Scroto-cele (scrotum, the cutaneous envelope of the testes). Hernia, or rupture of the scrotum.

Spermato-cele (σπέρμα, σπέρματος, semen). An enlargement of the testes, supposed to be produced by semen.

Steato-cele (στέαρ, στέατος, suet). A hernia, in which sebaceous matter descends into the scrotum.

Varico-cele (varix, varicis, a distended vein). An enlargement of the blood-vessels of the scrotum.

-**CEPHALUS** (κεφαλή, the head). A termination of words denoting some affection of the head, &c. Hence—

A-cephalus (α privative). Headless; a class of molluscous animals.

Anen-cephalus (α priv., ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). A monster without brains.

Bothrio-cephalus (βόθριον, a pit). The name of the broad tape worm.

En-cephalon (ἐν, within). The brain. Hence *En-cephalitis*, &c.

Hydren-cephalus (ὑδωρ, water, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). Dropsy of the brain.

Macro-cephalus (μακρός, great). Large-headed; the name of the spermaceti whale.

Myo-cephalon (μυῖα, a fly). A small prolapsus of the iris, of the size of a fly's head.

Poly-cephalus (πόλυς, many). Many headed; the name of a hydatid.

Tricho-cephalus (θρίξ, τριχός, hair). The long thread worm, which terminates in a hair-like point.

-**COLLA** (κόλλα, glue). A termination denoting glue. Hence—

Chryso-colla (χρυσός, gold). Golden-glue; the Greek name for borax.

Ichthyo-colla (ιχθύς, ιχθύος, a fish). Fish-glue; isinglass.

Sarco-colla (σὰρξ, σαρκός, flesh). Flesh-glue; the concrete juice of the *Penæa sarcocolla*.

-**CRANIUM** (κράνιον, the skull). A termination denoting the head or the skull. Hence—

Epi-cranium (ἐπί, upon). The integuments, &c. which lie over the cranium.

Hemi-crania (ἡμισυς, half). A pain affecting only one side, or half, of the head.

Ole-cranon (ὀλένη, the ulna). The head of the ulna, or the elbow.
Peri-cranium (περί, around). The membrane which covers the cranium.

D.

-**DEMIC** (δῆμος, a people). A termination of words denoting diseases peculiar to certain localities. Hence—

En-demic (ἐν, in, among). Diseases peculiar to people of a particular country.

Epi-demic (ἐπί, upon). Diseases arising from a general cause, as excessive heat, &c.

Pan-demic (πᾶν, all). A term synonymous with epidemic.

-**DIPSIA** (δίψα, thirst). A termination denoting thirst. Hence—

A-dipsia (α privative). The total absence of thirst.

Phobo-dipsia (φόβος, fear). A term synonymous with hydrophobia, expressive of the fear which the patient experiences to allay his thirst.

Poly-dipsia (πολύς, much). Excessive thirst.

E.

-**ENTERY** (έντερα, the bowels, from έντός, within). A termination of words denoting some affection of, or part connected with, the bowels. Hence—

Dothin-enterite (δοθινή, a pustule). Inflammation of the mucous follicles of Peyer and Brunner. It would be better to use the word *aden-enteritis*, from ἀδήν, a gland.

Dys-entery (δύς, with difficulty). Inflammation of the mucous lining of the large intestines.

Mes-entery (μέσος, middle). The membrane in the middle of the intestines.

F.

-**FACIENT** (*facio*, to make). A termination denoting the production of any particular effect. Hence—

Cale-facient (*caleo*, to be warm). A medicine which causes warmth.

Rube-facient (*rubeo*, to be red). A substance which induces redness.

-FORM (*forma*, likeness). A Latin termination, denoting *resemblance*, and synonymous with the Greek term *oid*. Hence—

Acini-form (*acinus*, a grape-stone). A former name of the choroid.

Aëri-form (*aër*, *aëris*, air). Air-like; a term applied to gases.

Ali-form (*ala*, a wing). Wing-like; synonymous with *pteryg-oid*; processes of the sphenoid bone, &c.

Cribri-form (*cribrum*, a sieve). Sieve-like; the plate of the ethmoid bone.

Cunei-form (*cuneus*, a wedge). Wedge-like; the designation of several bones of the feet.

Ensi-form (*ensis*, a sword). Sword-like; synonymous with *xiph-oid*; a cartilage of the sternum.

Falci-form (*falx*, *falcis*, a scythe). Scythe-like; a process of the dura mater.

Fili-form (*filum*, a thread). Thread-like; applied to some of the papillæ of the tongue.

Fungi-form (*fungus*, a mushroom). Fungus-like; applied to some of the papillæ of the tongue.

Infundibuli-form (*infundibulum*, a funnel). Funnel-shaped; a ligament of the occiput and first vertebra.

Myrti-form (*myrtus*, a myrtle). Myrtle-formed; the designation of the remains of the lacerated hymen.

Pampini-form (*pampinus*, a tendril). Tendril-like; a plexus of the spermatic vein.

Penni-form (*penna*, a pen). Pen-shaped; the shape of certain muscles.

Pisi-form (*pisum*, a pea). Pea-like; the designation of a bone of the carpus.

Puri-form (*pus*, matter). Resembling pus; as applied to certain matters.

Pyri-form (*pyrus*, a pear). Pear-shaped; a muscle of the sacrum, &c., also called *pyramidalis*.

Resti-form (*restis*, a cord). Cord-like; a process of the medulla oblongata.

Reti-form (*rete*, a net). Net-like; a designation of the erectile spongy tissue of the vagina.

Scuti-form (*scutum*, a shield). Shield-like; a cartilage of the sternum.

Unci-form (*uncus*, a hook). Hook-like; a bone of the carpus.

Ventri-form (*venter*, the belly). Belly-shaped; the form of certain muscles.

Vermi-form (*vermis*, a worm). Worm-like; two processes of the brain.

-FUGE (*fugo*, to expel). A termination denoting a substance which expels another substance, or a disease. Hence—

Febri-fuge (*febris*, a fever). A remedy against fever.

Lacti-fuge (*lac*, *lactis*, milk). A medicine which checks or diminishes the secretion of milk.

Vermi-fuge (*vermis*, a worm). Anthelmintic; a remedy for worms.

G.

-GEN, -GENESIS, -GENOUS, &c. (*γένος*, birth, *γένεσις*, generation, from *γεννάω*, to produce). Terminations denoting production, or generation. Hence—

Cephalō-genesis (*κεφαλή*, the head). The doctrine of the formation of the brain.

Cyano-gen (*κύανος*, blue). Bi-carburet of nitrogen; an ingredient in Prussian blue.

Endo-genous (*ἐνδον*, within). Plants which grow by internal increase.

Epi-genesis (*ἐπι*, upon). A theory of generation, in which the foetus was supposed to be produced by the joint production of matter afforded by both sexes.

Erythro-gen (*ἐρυθρός*, red). A substance sometimes found in the gall-bladder, which produces a red compound with nitrogen.

Exo-genous (*ἐξω*, outward). Plants which grow by external increase.

Hetero-geneous (*ἕτερος*, different). Substances consisting of parts of a different kind.

Homo-geneous (*ὁμός*, similar). Substances consisting of parts of a similar kind.

Hydro-gen (*ὕδωρ*, water). A gas which enters into the formation of water.

Indi-genous (*indigena*, a native). Peculiar to a country, as certain diseases, &c.

Myxo-gen (*μύξα*, mucus). The designation, by M. Bland, of that form of croup which is characterized by the discharge of mucus. When the principal effect is pus, he terms it *puo-gen* (*πύον*, pus); if attended by the production of a false membrane, *meningo-gen* (*μήνιγξ*, a membrane).

Nitro-gen (*νίτρον*, nitre). A gas, so called from its generating nitre.

Osteo-geny (*ὀστέον*, a bone). The growth of bones.

Oxy-gen (ὀξύς, acid). A gas, so called from its being supposed to be the cause of acidity.

Phos-gene (φῶς, light). A designation of chloro-carbonous acid, from the peculiar effect of the sun-beams in producing the combination.

Xantho-gen (ξανθός, yellow). The name of the radical of hydroxanthic acid, from its yellow compounds.

Zoo-gony (ζῷον, an animal). The science which treats of the formation of the organs of animals.

-GNOSIS (γνώσις, knowledge, from γινώσκω, to know). A termination denoting knowledge. Hence—

Dia-gnosis (διά, a preposition sometimes denoting *distinction*). Distinction of diseases.

Pro-gnosis (πρό, before). Previous knowledge; the foreseeing of what will occur in diseases.

-GRAPHY (γραφῆ, writing, or painting, from γράφω, to write.) A description of any thing, properly in *writing* or *painting*. Hence—

Adeno-graphy (ἀδὴν, a gland). A description of the glands.

Crystallo-graphy (κρύσταλλος, ice; a crystal). The science which investigates the forms of crystals.

Osteo-graphy (ὀστέον, a bone). A description of the bones.

H.

-HEXIA (ἕξις, a habit, from ἔχω, to have the mind, or body, in a certain state). A termination denoting an habitual state. Hence—

Cac-hexia (κακός, bad). A bad state or habit of body.

Ost-hexia (ὀστέον, a bone). An ossific diathesis.

L.

-LEPSIS (λήψις, a taking, from λαμβάνω, to take). A termination denoting the act of *taking*. Hence—

Ana-lepsis (ἀνά, again). *Recovery* of strength after sickness.

Cata-lepsis (κατά, thoroughly). A spasmodic attack of the limbs, retaining them in one position.

Epi-lepsis (ἐπὶ upon). The falling sickness. Morbus caducus.

-LOGY (λόγος, an account). A termination denoting a treatise or description of any thing. Hence—

Adeno-logy (ἀδὴν, a gland). A treatise or description of the glands.

Ætio-logy (αἰτία, a cause). A description of the causes of disease.

Angelo-logy (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel). A description of the vessels, or of the vascular system.

Bromato-logy (βρώμα, βρώματος, food). A treatise on food.

Bursa-logy (βύρσα, a hide). A description of the bursæ mucosæ.

Chondro-logy (χόνδρος, cartilage). A description of cartilages.

Cranio-logy (κράνιον, the skull). A description of the skull.

Embryo-logy (ἐμβρύον, an embryo). A description of the embryo.

Entomo-logy (ἐντομον, an insect). A description of insects.

Hæmato-logy (αἷμα, αἵματος, blood). The history of the blood.

Helmintho-logy (ἐλμινς, ἕλμινθος, a worm). A description of worms.

Herpeto-logy (ἐρπετός, a reptile). A description of reptiles.

Ichthyo-logy (ἰχθύς, ἰχθύος, a fish). A description of fishes.

Meteoro-logy (μετέωρος, floating in the air). The doctrine of meteors.

Minera-logy. The science of minerals, or inorganic substances.

Myo-logy (μῦς, μύος, a muscle). A description of the muscles.

Neuro-logy (νεῦρον, a nerve). A description of the nerves.

Noso-logy (νόσος, a disease). An arrangement of diseases.

Ornitho-logy (ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird). A description of birds.

Osteo-logy (ὀστέον, a bone). A description of the bones.

Patho-logy (πάθος, a disease). A description of diseases.

Pharmaco-logia (φάρμακον, a medicine). The method of administering medicines.

Phreno-logy (φρήν, φρενός, the mind). A description of the mind, as discovered by the formation of the skull.

Physio-logy (φύσις, nature). An account of the nature, or functions, of the body.

Phyto-logy (φυτὸν, a plant). A description of plants.

Poso-logy (πόσος, how much). An account of the *quantity*, or of doses, of medicines.

Semeio-logy (σημείον, a sign). The doctrine of the signs of diseases.
Silio-logy (σίτιον, food). A treatise on food.
Spasmo-logy (σπάσμα, a spasm). A treatise on spasms or convulsions.
Splanchno-logy (σπλάγχνον, a viscus). A description of the viscera.
Symptomato-logy (σύμπτωμα, a symptom). A description of the diagnosis, or symptoms of diseases.
Syndesmo-logy (σύνδεσμος, a ligament). A description of ligaments.
Toco-logy (τόκος, childbirth). The science of midwifery.
Toxico-logy (τοξικόν, a poison). An account of poisons.
Zoo-logy (ζῷον, an animal). A history of the animal kingdom.

-LYSIS (λύσις, a solution, from λύω, to loosen). A termination denoting solution, resolution, &c. Hence—

Ana-lysis (ἀνά, again). The resolution of a compound into its constituent parts.

Dia-lysis (διὰ, through). A solution of continuity in any part. A loosening; hence *kore-dialysis* (κόρη, the pupil of the eye), or irido-dialysis, the operation for artificial pupil, by separation.

Para-lysis (παρά, throughout). Palsy; a relaxation of nervous energy.

M.

MANIA (μανία, madness, from μαίνομαι, to rage). A termination denoting madness. Hence—

Dæmono-mania (δαίμων, δαίμονος, a demon). Madness from supposition of demoniacal possession.

Mono-mania (μόνος, alone). Madness upon one subject only.

Nympho-mania (νύμφη, the nymph). Lascivious madness in females.

Typho-mania (τύφος, stupor, typhus). Perfect lethargy of body, with partial lethargy of mind.

-METER (μέτρον, a measure). A termination denoting a measurer. Hence—

Aceto-meter (acetum, vinegar). An instrument for measuring the strength of vinegar.

Æro-meter (ἄηρ, ἄερος, air). An air-measurer; an instrument for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.

Alcohol-meter (alcohol, essence). A measurer of the spirit contained in any vinous liquid.

Atmo-meter (ἄτμος, vapour). An instrument for measuring the quantity of exhalation from a moist surface.

Baro-meter (βάρος, weight). An instrument for measuring the weight of the air; a weather-glass.

Calori-meter (calor, heat). An instrument for measuring the heat of a body as it cools.

Climo-meter (κλίνω, to incline). An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata.

Electro-meter (ἤλεκτρον, amber. See *Electricity*). An instrument for measuring the intensity of electricity.

Eudio-meter (εὐδία, calm weather). An instrument for measuring the proportion of oxygen in a given gas.

Gonio-meter (γωνία, an angle). An instrument for measuring angles, as those of crystals, &c.

Hydro-meter (ὕδωρ, water). An instrument for measuring the strength of any spirit, in distillation; or for measuring the gravity of fluids.

Hygro-meter (ὕγρος, moist). An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere.

Œno-meter (οἶνος, wine). A measurer of the wine contained in any vinous liquid.

Photo-meter (φῶς, φῶτος, light). An instrument for measuring the degrees of intensity of light.

Plexi-meter (πληξίς, percussion). An instrument for measuring percussion, in examination of the chest, &c.

Pyro-meter (πῦρ, πυρός, fire). An instrument for measuring the degrees of high temperatures.

Saccharo-meter (σάκχαρον, sugar). An instrument used in distillation, for measuring the quantity of saccharine matter in the wash.

Sphygmo-meter (σφυγμός, the pulse). An instrument for measuring the pulsations of the arteries.

Thermo-meter (θερμή, heat). An instrument for measuring the degree of heat in any body.

O.

-ODYNE', -ODYNIA (ὀδύνη, pain). A termination denoting pain. Hence—
An-odyne (α, privative). Without pain; a remedy against pain.

Art-h-odynia (ἄρθρον, a joint). Pain in a joint.

Cephal-odynia (κεφαλή, the head). Head-ache; pain in the head.

Gastr-odynia (γαστήρ, the stomach). Pain in the stomach.

Mast-odynia (μαστός, the breast). Pain of the breast, in women.

Oneir-odynia (ὄνειρος, a dream). Disturbance during sleep.

Ophthalm-odynia (ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Pain in the eye.

Pleur-odynia (πλευρά, the side). Pain, or ache, in the side.

-OID (εἶδος, likeness, from εἶδομαι, to resemble; οἶδα, perf.) A suffix, signifying *resemblance*. (The termination in *odes* denotes sometimes a *fulness*, as in *hæmat-odes*, *ass-odes*, &c.; when it expresses resemblance, it coincides with the terms in *oides*, and is probably formed from it). Hence—

Aden-oid (ἀδὴν, a gland). Resembling a gland.

Alkal-oid (alkali). A new substance resembling an alkali.

Allant-oid (ἀλλᾶς, ἀλλᾶντος, a sausage). Sausage-like; the name of a membrane of the fœtus.

Ancon-oid (ἀγκών, the elbow). Resembling the elbow; a process of the cubit.

Arachn-oid (ἀράχνης, a spider). Cobweb-like; a membrane of the brain.

Arytæn-oid (ἀρύταινα, an ewer). Ewer-like; the name of two cartilages of the larynx.

Chel-oid (χέλυς, a tortoise). Cancr-oid. A disease of the skin, resembling a tortoise's shell.

Chor-oid (χωρίον, a domicile). Resembling the chorion, a tunic of the eye.

Clin-oid (κλίνη, a bed). The processes of the sella turcica are so called from their resembling the knobs of a bedstead.

Condyl-oid (κόνδυλος, a knuckle). Resembling a knuckle; applied to some foramina of the occipital bone.

Corac-oid (κόραξ, κόρακος, a crow). Crow-like; a process of the scapula.

Coron-oid (κορώνη, a crow). The name of a process of the ulna, shaped like a crow's beak.

Cotyl-oid (κοτύλη, an old measure). A designation of the acetabulum, resembling an ancient cup.

Cric-oid (κρίκος, a ring) Ring-like, or annular; a cartilage of the larynx.

Cub-oid (κύβος, a cube). Cube-like; the name of a bone of the foot.

Delt-oid (δέλτα, the Greek letter Δ). Delta-shaped; a muscle of the humerus.

Derm-oid (δέρμα, skin). Skin-like; a tissue which resembles skin.

Elytr-oid (ἐλντρον, a sheath; the vagina). Sheath-like; as the tunica vaginalis.

Encephal-oid (ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). A term applied to Encephalosis, a morbid product resembling brain.

Ethm-oid (ἥθμος, a sieve). Sieve-like; a bone of the nose; synonymous with *cribri-form*.

Glen-oid (γλήνη, a cavity). Resembling a cavity; as the socket of the shoulder joint, &c.

Hal-oid (ἅλς, the sea). The designation of certain salt-like compounds, described by Berzelius.

Hyal-oid (ὑαλος, glass). Glass-like: the membrane which contains the vitreous humour of the eye.

Hydr-encephal-oid (ὑδωρ, water, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). The name of certain affections which resemble hydrocephalus.

Hydrop-oides (ὑδωρ, water). A term formerly applied to water excrements.

Hy-oid (the Greek letter υ). A bone situated between the root of the tongue and the larynx.

Lambd-oidal (λᾶμβδα, the Greek letter Δ). Resembling the letter *lambda*; a suture of the skull.

Lumbric-oides (lumbricus, the earthworm). The name of a long, round, intestinal worm. It would be more correct to call this *lumbrici-form*.

Mast-oid (μαστός, the breast). Breast-like; applied to a process, &c. of the temporal bone.

My-oides (μῦς, μῦς, a muscle) Resembling a muscle; hence *platysma myoides*, a designation of the musculus cutaneus.

Odont-oides (ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth). Tooth-like; a designation of the second vertebra, or the *dentata*.

Pteryg-oid (πτέρυξ, a wing). Wing-like; the name of a process of the sphenoid bone.

Rhomb-oidal (ῥόμβος, a rhombus). Resembling a rhombus; the name of a ligament of the clavicle.

Scaph-oid (σκαφή, a skiff). Resembling a skiff; a bone of the tarsus and carpus.

Sesam-oid (σησάμη, an Indian bean).

Resembling the *semen sesami*; applied to small bones of the thumb and great toe.

Sigm-oid (sigma, the Greek letter Σ).

Resembling the letter *sigma*, as applied to a flexure of the colon, and valves of the aorta.

Sphen-oid (σφήν, a wedge). Wedge-like; the name of a bone of the skull.

Styl-oid (στύλος, a pencil). Pencil-like; a process of the temporal bone.

Thyre-oid (θυρεός, a shield). Shield-like; synonymous with *scuti-form*; a cartilage of the larynx.

Trapez-oid (τράπεζα, a table). Resembling a trapezium, or table; the name of a bone of the carpus.

Troch-oides (τρόχος, a wheel). Wheel-like; a rotatory kind of articulation.

Typh-oid (τύφος, typhus, or stupor). resembling typhus; a class of diseases.

Variol-oid (variola, small-pox). Resembling variola; a class of diseases.

Xiph-oid (ξίφος, a sword). Sword-like; synonymous with *ensi-form*; a cartilage which tips the sternum.

-OPHTHALMOS (ὀφθαλμός, the eye).

A termination of words denoting some affection of the eye. *Ophthalmia*, or inflammation of the eye, is also used as a suffix. Hence—

Blephar-ophthalmia (βλέφαρον, an eye-lid). Inflammation of the eye-lid.

Bu-phthalmos (βοῦς, an ox). Ox-eye; dropsy of the eye.

Cirs-ophthalmia (κίρσος, varix). A varicose affection of the blood-vessels of the eye.

Ex-ophthalmia (ἐξ, out). Protrusion of the globe of the eye.

Hæm-ophthalmus (αἷμα, blood). Effusion of blood into the chambers of the eye.

Hydr-ophthalmia (ὑδωρ, water). Dropsy of the eye; ox-eye.

Lag-ophthalmia (λαγώς, a hare). Hare-eye; shortening of the upper lid.

Psor-ophthalmia (ψώρα, the itch). Itch of the eye-lids; tinea, &c.

Scler-ophthalmia (σκληρός, hard). Inflammation of the eye, attended with hardness.

Xer-ophthalmia (ξηρός, dry). A form of ophthalmia, denoting dryness of the eye.

-OPS, -OPSIS, -OPIA, -OPTIC (ὤψ, the eye, ὄψις, the act of seeing, ὀπτικός, belonging to the sight; from ὀπτομαι, to see). These suffixes relate to the eye, and vision. Hence—

Ægil-ops (αἶξ, αἶγος, a goat). Goat-eye; a sore under the inner angle of the eye.

Æthi-ops (αἶθω, to burn). Literally, burnt-face; an Ethiop; and hence, a powder as black as an Ethiop.

Ambly-opia (ἀμβλῦς, dull). Dulness of sight; incipient amaurosis.

Anchil-ops (ἀγχί, near). Literally, near the eye; the incipient state of ægilops.

Aut-opia (αὐτός, himself). A term denoting a post-mortem examination.

Chro-opsia (χρῶα, colour). Chrupsia; coloration of objects; an affection of the sight.

Dipl-opia (διπλός, double). Double vision; objects seen twofold.

Dys-opia (δύς, with difficulty). Difficulty of sight; impaired vision.

Hæmal-opia (αἷμα, blood). An effusion of blood in the globe of the eye.

Hemeral-opia (ἡμέρα, the day). Day-eye; or night-blindness.

Hemi-opsia (ἥμισυ, half). Half-sight; an appearance of half an object.

Hydr-ops (ὑδωρ, water.) Dropsy; the aspect or appearance of water.

Metamorph-opsia (μεταμόρφωσις, transformation). A distortion or confusion of objects; an affection of the sight.

Myodes-opsia (μύια, a fly, εἶδος, likeness). The appearance of fly-like objects before the eyes.

My-opia (μύω, to close). Close-eyedness; or near-sightedness.

Nyctal-opia (νύξ, νυκτός, night). Night-eye; or day blindness.

Oxy-opia (ὀξύς, sharp). Acuteness of sight, at intervals.

Phot-opia (φῶς, φωτός, light). Maryage; or luminous vision.

Presby-opia (πρέσβυς, old). Old-eyedness; or far-sightedness.

-OREXIA (ὄρεξις, appetite, from ὀρέγω, ὀρέξω, to extend). A termination denoting appetite, or desire. Hence—

An-orexia (a privative). Want of appetite.

Cyn-orexia (κύων, κυνός, a dog). Canine appetite; synonymous with bulimia.

Dys-orexia (δύς, with difficulty). Depraved appetite.

P.

-**PATHIA**, **PATHY** (πάθος, affection, from πάσχω, to suffer). A termination, denoting an affection. Hence—

Acro-pathia (ἄκρος, extreme). Disease at an extremity of the body.

Anti-pathy (ἀντι, against). Aversion, or dislike of an object.

A-pathy (α privative). No feeling, or indifference towards an object.

Hetero-pathy (ἕτερος, different). The art of curing, by inducing a *different* disease.

Homæo-pathy (ὁμοιος, similar). The art of curing, by inducing a *similar* disease.

Idio-pathic (ἴδιος, peculiar). Primary; as opposed to *symptomatic*, or secondary.

Leuco-pathia (λευκός, white). White affection; the Albino state.

Sym-pathy (πάθος, affection). Fellow-feeling; corresponding feeling.

-**PEPSIA** (πέψις, coction, or digestion, from πέπτω, to digest). A termination denoting digestion. Hence—

A-pepsia (α privative). Indigestion; the absence of digestion.

Brady-pepsia (βραδύς, slow). Slowness of digestion; indigestion.

Dys-pepsia (δύς, with difficulty). Difficulty of digestion; indigestion.

-**PHAGIA** (φάγω, to eat). A termination of words denoting the act of eating. Hence—

Ade-phagia (ἄδην, abundantly). Excessive appetite; synonymous with bulimia.

Dys-phagia (δύς, with difficulty). Difficulty of swallowing.

Æso-phagus (οἶω, οἶσω, to carry). The gullet, which carries the food into the stomach.

-**PHOBIA** (φόβος, fear, from φοβέω, to fear). A termination denoting fear. Hence—

Æro-phobia (ἄηρ, ἄερος, air). Fear of air; a symptom of hydrophobia.

Hydro-phobia (ὕδωρ, water). Dread of water; a symptom of canine madness.

Hygro-phobia (ὕγρὸς, moist). Dread of moisture; synonymous with hydrophobia.

Panto-phobia (πᾶς, παντός, all). Fear of all things; a symptom of hydrophobia.

Photo-phobia (φῶς, φωτός, light). Intolerance of light; an affection of the sight.

-**PHONIA**, **PHONY** (φωνή, voice). A termination denoting voice. Hence—

A-phonia (α privative). Loss of voice; dumbness.

Ægo-phony (αἶξ, αἶγός, a goat). Goat-voice; a sound of the voice resembling the bleating of a goat.

Bary-phonia (βαρύς, heavy). Heaviness of voice; difficulty of speaking.

Broncho-phony (βρόγχος, the windpipe). A peculiar sound of the voice over the bronchia.

Dys-phonia (δύς, with difficulty). Difficulty of speaking; impaired speech.

Ischno-phonia (ισχνός, slender). Shrillness of voice, hesitation, &c.

Oxy-phonia (ὀξύς, sharp). Acuteness, or shrillness of voice.

Para-phonia (παρά, a preposition denoting *faultiness*). Altered voice.

-**PHORUS** (φέρω, to convey). A termination denoting conveyance. Hence—

Galacto-phorus (γάλα, γάλακτος, milk). Conveying milk; the designation of the ducts of the mammary glands.

Phos-phorus (φῶς, light). A substance procured from bones, and so named from its luminous appearance in the dark.

Pyro-phorus (πῦρ, πυρός, fire). An artificial product, which ignites on exposure to the air.

-**PHYSIS** (φύσις, nature, from φύω, to be born). A termination denoting production or existence. Hence—

Apo-physis (ἀπὸ, from). A process of a bone, and a part of the same bone.

Epi-physis (ἐπὶ, upon). A process of a bone attached by cartilage.

Sym-physis (σύν, together). The growing together of bones, as of the ossa pubis.

-**PLEGIA** (πληγή, a stroke, from πλήσσω, to strike). A termination denoting a stroke or attack of any part. Hence—

Hemi-plegia (ἥμισυς, half). A stroke or paralysis of one half, or one side of the body.

Ophthalmoplegia (ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Paralysis of the muscles of the eye.

Para-plegia (παρά, near). A stroke, or paralysis, in which the lower half of the body is attacked.

-PNCEA (πνοιά, breathing, from πνέω, to breathe). A termination which denotes breathing; it is connected with terms indicating some peculiarity of that function. Hence—

Dys-pncea (δύς, with difficulty). Difficulty of breathing.

Ortho-pncea (ὀρθός, erect). An affection of the breathing, in which it can only take place in the erect position.

-POSIA, -POSIS (πόσις, drinking, from πίνω, to drink). A termination denoting the act of drinking. Hence—

Brachy-posia (βραχύς, short). A term used synonymously with hydrophobia, from the act of drinking little.

Cata-posis (κατά, down). The act of swallowing down meat or drink.

Dyscata-posia (δύς, with difficulty, κατά-ποσις, the act of swallowing). A difficulty of swallowing liquids.

-PTOSIS (πτῶσις, prolapsus, from πίπτω, or πτώω, πτώσω, to fall). A prolapsus, or falling down. Hence—

Ædo-ptosis (αἰδοῖα, pudenda). Prolapsus of the pudenda.

Archo-ptosis (ἀρχός, anus). Archopoma. Prolapsus of the anus.

Blepharo-ptosis (βλέφαρον, the eye-lid). A falling of the upper eye-lid.

Colpo-ptosis (κόλπος, vagina). Prolapsus of the vagina.

Hystero-ptosis (ὑστέρα, the uterus). Prolapsus of the uterus.

Ophthalmo-ptosis (ὀφθαλμός, the eye). A swelling of the bulb of the eye.

Pro-ptosis (πρό, forward). Protrusion of the globe of the eye.

-PTYSIS (πτύσις, a spitting, from πτύω, to spit). A termination denoting the act of spitting. Hence—

Ana-ptysis (ἀνά, again, or ἄνω, upwards). Expectoration; a discharge from the chest.

Hæmo-ptysis (αἷμα, αἵματος, blood). The spitting of blood.

-PYOSIS, PYEMA, &c. (πύωσις, supuration, from πύον, pus). A termination denoting the presence of pus. Hence—

Arthro-pyosis (ἄρθρον, a joint). An abscess, or a collection of pus, in a joint.

Ec-pyesis (ἐκ, out). Humid scall, including impetigo, porrigo, &c.

Em-pyema (ἐν, within). *Em-pyesis*. A collection of pus in the cavity of the thorax.

Hypo-pyon (ὑπὸ, under). An effusion of pus into the chamber of the aqueous humour of the eye.

R.

-RHAGIA (ρήγνυμι, from ῥήγω or ῥάγω, to burst forth). A termination denoting a bursting forth, as of a fluid. (The letter ρ, or r, is doubled in the beginning of a word, whenever it is preceded by a vowel, either in composition or declension. See *Rhœa*). Hence—

Blenno-rrhagia (βλέννα, mucus). A discharge of mucus by the urethra.

Cysti-rrhagia (κύστις, a bladder). A discharge of blood from the urinary bladder.

Hæmo-rrhagia (αἷμα, blood). A discharge, or the loss, of blood.

Meno-rrhagia (μήν, μηνός, mensis). A profuse discharge of the menses.

Metro-rrhagia (μήτρα, the uterus). Hæmorrhage from the uterus.

Phlegmo-rrhagia (φλέγμα, phlegm). Profuse pituitous secretion.

Pneumo-rrhagia (πνεύμων, the lungs). A discharge of blood from the lungs; expectoration of blood.

-RHCEA (ῥοῖα, a discharge, from ῥέω, to flow). A termination denoting a discharge. (The letter ρ, or r, is doubled after a vowel. See *Rhagia*.) Hence—

Ameno-rrhœa (α priv., μήν, μηνός, a month). Deficient menstrual discharge.

Blenno-rrhœa (βλέννα, mucus). A discharge of mucus; gleet.

Cysti-rrhœa (κύστις, the bladder). A discharge from the bladder; catarrh of the bladder.

Dia-rrhœa (διὰ, through). A flux, lax, or looseness.

Dysmeno-rrhœa (δύς, with difficulty, μήν, μηνός, a month). Difficult, or painful menstrual discharge.

Galacti-rrhœa (γάλα, γάλακτος, milk). A discharge, or flow, of milk.

Gono-rrhœa (γονή, semen). A discharge of semen; a discharge of purulent matter.

Hæmo-rrhœa (αἷμα, blood). A discharge of blood. Hence the term *hæmo-rrhoids*, or piles, so called from their bleeding.

Hepati-rrhœa (ἥπαρ, ἥπατος, the liver). A morbid flow of bile from the liver.

Leuco-rrhœa (λευκός, white). A white discharge per vaginam; the *whites*.

Oto-rrhœa (οὖς, ὠτός, the ear). A discharge by the ear; the state of chronic otitis.

Spermo-rrhœa (σπέρμα, semen). A discharge of semen.

S.

-SARCA, -SARCIA (σὰρξ, σαρκός, flesh). A termination denoting flesh, or an affection of the flesh. Hence—

Ana-sarca (ἀνά, through). Dropsy of the cellular substance.

Hydro-pneumo-sarca (ὑδωρ, water, πνεῦμα, air). A tumor containing water, air, and a flesh-like substance.

Hydro-sarca (ὑδωρ, water). Hypo-sarca; Ana-sarca. Dropsy of the cellular substance.

Poly-sarcia (πολύς, much). Corpulency; bulkiness of the body.

-SCOPE, -SCOPY (σκοπός, an inspector, *scope*, or object, from σκοπέω, to examine). A termination denoting ocular examination. Hence—

Cranio-scopy (κράνιον, the skull). An inspection of the skull.

Electro-scope (ἤλεκτρον, amber. See *Electricity*.) An instrument for indicating electrical excitement.

Metopo-scopy (μέτωπον, the forehead). The art of divining, by inspection of the forehead.

Metro-scope (μήτρα, the uterus). An instrument for examining the os uteri.

Necro-scopie (νεκρός, dead). A term applied to *post-mortem* examinations.

Pyro-scope (πῦρ, πυρός, fire). An instrument for examining the degree of high temperatures.

Stetho-scope (στήθος, the breast). An instrument for examining the sounds of the chest.

Thermo-scope (θέρμη, heat). An instrument for examining the changes of heat.

-STOLE' (στολή, a mission, from στέλλω, to send). The termination of two words denoting the two reciprocal

actions of the heart and arteries. These are—

Dia-stole (δια-στέλλω, to dilate). The dilatation of the heart and arteries.

Sy-stole (συ-στέλλω, to contract). The contraction of the heart and arteries.

-STOMA (στόμα, the mouth). A termination denoting the mouth. Hence—

Cyclo-stoma (κύκλος, a circle). Circular-mouthed; an order of fishes.

Dia-stoma (δῖς, twice). Two-mouthed; the designation of the fluke.

Lago-stoma (λαγώς, a hare). Hare-mouth; hare-lip; a congenital division of the lip, resembling that of a hare.

T.

-THESIS (θέσις, a position, from τίθημι, to place). A termination denoting an arrangement. Hence—

Dia-thesis (διὰ, throughout). The constitutional disposition or habit.

Syn-thesis (σύν, together). The anatomical connexion of the bones of the skeleton. The constitution of a body from its elements, as opposed to analysis.

-TOM, -TOME, -TOMIA, -TOMY (τομή, a section, from τέμνω, to cut). A termination denoting *incision*. Hence—

Ana-tomy (ἀνά, throughout). Literally, *cutting up*; dissection.

Arterio-tomy (ἀρτηρία, an artery). The opening of an artery for blood-letting.

A-tom (a privative). A particle of matter, incapable of further division.

Broncho-tomy (βρόγχος, the windpipe). The operation of cutting into the bronchia, or bronchi.

Cerato-tome (κέρας, κέρατος, a horn). A knife for dividing the *cornea*.

Core-tomia (κόρη, the pupil). The operation, by *incision*, for artificial pupil; synonymous with *iridi-tomia*.

Corec-tomia (κόρη, the pupil, ἐκ-τομή, excision). The operation, by *excision*, for artificial pupil; synonymous with *irid-ectomia*.

Cysti-tome (κύστις, the bladder). An instrument for opening the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Cysto-tomy (κύστις, the bladder). The operation of cutting into the bladder, for the extraction of a calculus.

Embryo-tomy (ἔμβρυον, an embryo).

The operation of opening the foetal head, for the purpose of delivery.

Gastro-tomia (γαστήρ, the stomach).

The operation of opening the abdomen.

Hernio-tomy (hernia, from ἕρνος, a branch). The operation for strangulated hernia.

Kore-tomia (κόρη, the pupil of the eye).

Irido-tomia. The operation for artificial pupil, by *incision*. Connected with this is *kor-ectomy* (ἐκ-τομή, excision), or irido-tomia, the operation by *excision*.

Laryngo-tomy (λάρυγξ, the larynx).

The operation of cutting into the larynx.

Litho-tomy (λίθος, a stone). The operation of cutting a stone out of the bladder.

Myo-tomy (μῦς, μῦς, a muscle). Dissection of the muscles.

Nephro-tomy (νεφρός, a kidney). The operation of cutting a stone out of the kidney.

Neuro-tomy (νεῦρον, a nerve). A dissection of the nerves.

Nympho-tomia (νύμφη, the nymphæ). The operation of removing the nymphæ.

Oesophago-tomy (οἰσοφάγος, the gullet). The operation of cutting into the oesophagus.

Omphalo-tomia (ὀμφαλός, umbilicus). The separation of the umbilical cord.

Orcho-tomy (ὄρχις, the testis). Castration; the removal of the testes.

Pharyngo-tomy (φάρυγξ, the pharynx). The operation of cutting into the pharynx. The instrument is called *pharyngo-tomus*.

Phlebo-tomy (φλέψ, φλεβός, a vein). Venesection. The opening of a vein.

Scleroticec-tomia (sclerotica, and ἐκ-τομή, excision). The operation for forming an artificial pupil in the sclerotica.

Tracheo-tomy (τραχὺς, rough; hence trachea, the wind-pipe). The operation of cutting into the trachea.

Zoo-tomy (ζῷον, an animal). The dissection of animals.

-TONIA, -TONOS, -TONÆUM, (τόνος, tension, from τείνω, to stretch). A

termination denoting tension or tone. Hence—

A-tonia (α privative). Atony; defect of tone or muscular power.

Emprosth-tonos (ἐμπροσθεν, before). Spasm fixing the body forward.

Opistho-tonos (ὀπισθεν, backwards). Backward tension; tetanus of the extensor muscles.

Peri-tonæum (περί, around). The membrane which lines the interior of the abdomen.

Pleurosth-tonos (πλευρά, the side). Tetanus of the lateral muscles.

-TROPHIA, -TROPHY (τροφή, nourishment, from τρέφω, to nourish). A termination denoting nourishment. Hence—

A-trophia (α privative). Atrophy; defective nutrition.

Hyper-trophia (ὑπέρ, above). Excessive nutrition, as of an organ or tissue.

Para-trophia (παρά, a preposition denoting faultiness). Mis-nutrition.

U.

-URESIS, -URIA (οὔρησις, the act of discharging urine, from οὔρέω, to make water, or οὔρον, urine). A termination denoting the act of micturition, or affections of that function. Hence—

Di-uresis (διά, through). An unusually large flow of urine.

Dys-uria (δύς, with difficulty). Difficulty in discharging the urine.

En-uresis (ἐν-οὔρεω, to be incontinent of urine). Incontinence of urine.

Hæmat-uria (αἷμα, αἷματος, blood). The passing of blood in the urine.

Hipp-uric (ἵππος, a horse). The name of an acid obtained from the urine of the horse.

Isch-uria (ἴσχω, to retain). A suppression of the discharge of the urine.

Par-uria (παρά, a preposition denoting faultiness). Mis-micturition; a morbid discharge of urine.

Poly-uria (πολύς, many). An abundant discharge of urine; synonymous with diabetes.

Pyro-uric (πῦρ, πυρός, fire). The name of an acid obtained by the decomposition of uric acid by heat.

Strang-ury (σπράγξ, a drop). A discharge of the urine by drops.

-URUS, -URIS (οὐρά, a tail). A termination denoting a tail. Hence—

Cœn-urus (κοινός, common). A hydatid, consisting of a group of animals, terminating in one tail.

Hipp-uris (ἵππος, a horse). Cauda equina. The final division of the spinal marrow.

Oxy-urus (ὀξύς, sharp). A sharp-tailed intestinal worm.

Thysan-oura (θύσσω, obsolete, from θύω, to move rapidly). Tail-jumpers; a species of insects.

Trich-uris (τριχίς, τριχός, hair). The long thread worm, which terminates in a hair-like point.

No apology is offered for presenting the Greek roots in their native character. Not to speak of the unsightliness of Greek words in the Roman type, it is presumed that the Student will not fail to acquire a sufficient knowledge of this noble language, to enable him not merely to remember, but also to understand, the technical terms of his profession. It will be discovered that this little work may be *read*, as well as *consulted*, with advantage, by the young student.

The reader will find the Article on *Materia Medica* disproportionately long: it was difficult to condense the subject; as it is, it will be found a useful companion in the study of medical plants at Chelsea.

No. 2, Sussex Place, Regent's Park,

October 1, 1835.

A

DICTIONARY

OF

MEDICAL TERMS.

ABR

AA (contracted from ἀνά,) 'of each;' used in prescriptions.

ABDO'MEN (*abdo*, to hide). The belly, or the cavity situated between the thorax and the pelvis; so called from its containing the intestines, &c.

ABDOMINA'LES (*abdomen*, the belly). Fishes which have abdominal fins: Order 2, Class *Pisces*.

ABDU'CENT } (*abduco*, to draw from.)

ABDUCTOR } A muscle, whose office is to draw one part away from another. Its antagonist is called *Adductor*.

ABERRA'TION (*aberro*, to wander from). A deviation from the natural state; generally applied to the mind.

AB'IES. (*abeo*, quod in cœlum longè abeat.) The Spruce Fir; a species of *Pinus*: Order *Coniferæ*.

Abietis Resina. L. Resin of the Spruce Fir, formerly called frankincense.

Pix Abietina. L. Dried, or Burgundy Pitch; formerly called *Pix Arida*.

ABLACTA'TION (*ab*, from, and *lac*, milk). Weaning.

ABLEPSIA (*a*, priv., and βλέπω, to see). Blindness.

ABOMA'SUM (*ab*, dim. and *omasum*, the paunch). The fourth stomach of the *Ruminantia*: Order 7, Class *Mammalia*. It is in this stomach of calves and lambs that *rennet* is formed.

ABORTION (*ab*, from, *ortus*, birth). Miscarriage; the premature expulsion of the fœtus from the uterus.

ABRANCHIA (*a*, priv., and βράγχια, gills). Animals which have no gills: Order 3, Class *Annellida*.

ABRASION (*abrado*, to shave off). Mechanical removal of the epidermis, &c.

ACA

ABROT'ANUM (ἄβροτος, immortal). Southernwood; a species of *Artemisia*: Order *Compositæ*.

ABSCCESS (*abscedo*, to depart). A collection of pus formed or deposited in some tissue or organ.

ABSINTHIUM (*a*, priv., and ψίνθος, pleasure). Common Wormwood; so called from its powers as a vermifuge; a species of *Artemisia*: Order *Compositæ*.

A. Maritimum. Sea Wormwood.

A. Santonicum. Tartarian Southernwood.

ABSORBENTS (*absorbeo*, to suck up).

I. Two distinct sets of vessels, which *absorb* and convey fluids to the thoracic duct; they are divided into

1. *Lacteals*, which take up the *chyle* from the alimentary canal.

2. *Lymphatics*, which pervade almost every part of the body, which they take up in the form of *lymph*.

II. A term applied to chalk, magnesia, &c.

ABSORPTION (*absorbeo*, to suck up).^{*} The function of the *Absorbents*, and, it is said, of the veins.

A. Cutaneous; a function of the skin.

A. of Remedies; this is effected—

1. By *friction* or rubbing, and

2. By inducing an ulcerated surface, by means of a blister.

ABSTINENCE (*abstineo*, to abstain). *Cura famis*. Excessive or total privation of food.

ACA'CIA (ἀκάζω, to sharpen). *Mimosa*. A genus of trees and shrubs: Order *Leguminosæ*.

A. Catechu. The Khair tree, which yields the Catechu, or Terra Japonica.

A. Vera } The species which
A. Arabica } yield the Gum Ara-
A. Senegalensis } bic.

Acaciæ Gummi. L. Gum Arabic.

ACALE'PHÆ (ἀκαλήφη, a nettle). Sea-nettles, so called from the sensation they produce when touched: Class 3, *Radiata*. See *Zoology*.

ACANTHA (ἄκανθα). A Spine or Thorn; sometimes used for the *spina dorsalis*.

ACANTHOPTERY'GII (ἄκανθα, a thorn, and πτέρυξ, a fin). Spinous-finned fishes: Order 1, Class *Pisces*.

ACARDIAC (α, priv., καρδιά, the heart). Without a heart.

A'CARUS (α, priv., κάρη the head). A minute animal, said to be found in the pustules of the itch.

ACCELERATOR (*accelero*, to hasten). A muscle which contracts to expel the urine.

ACCESSORII WILLISII (*accedo*, to be added to). A pair of nerves, arising from the spinal marrow, and joining the *par vagum*. The *superior respiratory*. C. Bell.

ACCIPENSER (*sturgeon*). A genus of the 7th Order of *Pisces*, from which isinglass is prepared.

ACCIPITRES (Lat. *hawks*). Birds of prey: Order 1, Class *Aves*. See *Zoology*.

ACCLIMATION. Naturalization to climate.

ACCOUCHMENT (*French*). Lying-in.

ACEPHALA (α, priv., and κεφαλή, the head). Headless Animals: Class 4, *Mollusca*. See *Zoology*.

ACEPHALOCYST (α, priv., κεφαλή, the head, κύστις, a bladder). The hydatid, or headless bladder-worm. See *Vermes*.

ACETA'BULUM (a vinegar-cruet, from *acetum*, vinegar).

1. A measure containing two ounces and a-half. *Celsus*.

2. The cup-like cavity which receives the head of the *os femoris*.

ACE'TAS. An Acetate; a salt formed by the union of the *Acetic Acid* with an alkaline, earthy, or metallic base. The following are employed in medicine:

A. Ferri. D. Acetate of Iron, or Extract of Iron. The *Extractum Martis*.

A. Hydrargyri. E. D. Acetate of Mercury, or Acetated Quicksilver,

A. Plumbi. L. E. D. Acetate of Lead, or Sugar of Lead. The Super-acetate. *Saccharum Saturni*, or *Cerussa Acetata*.

A. Potassæ. L. E. Acetate of Potash, or Diuretic Salt. *Acetas Kali*. D.

ACE'TIS. An Acetite; the term formerly applied to those salts which are now called Acetates.

ACETO'SÆ FOLIA (*acetum*, vinegar). The leaves of the *Rumex Acetosa*, or Common Sorrel: Order *Polygonææ*.

ACETOSELLA. Wood Sorrel; a species of *Oxalis*: Order, *Oxalidææ*.

ACE'TUM (*acer*, sour). Vinegar.

A solution in Vinegar, as

A. Colchici. L. Vinegar of Colchicum, or Meadow Saffron. See *Colchicum*.

A. Scillæ. L. Vinegar of Squill.

Acidum aceticum dilutum. Distilled Vinegar.

Acidum aceticum fortius. Acetic acid. The concentrated acid. It is obtained

1. By distillation from wood, and is then termed *pyroligneous*.

2. By decomposing the Acetates by sulphuric acid, and is then termed *radical vinegar*; and, when mixed with camphor and essential oils, it is called

1. *Henry's Aromatic Essence of Vinegar*.

2. *MARSEILLES, or THIEVES' VINEGAR, or 'Vinaigre des quatre voleurs.'*

Acetates, formerly called *Acetites*. Salts of the Acetic acid.

ACHILLIS TENDO (tendon of Achilles). The strong tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, which is inserted in the heel.

ACHLAMYD'EOUS (α, priv. χλαμύς, a cloak). The name of those plants in which the calyx and corolla are both absent.

A'CHOR (ἄχυρον, chaff). A small acuminate pustule, which contains a straw-coloured matter, and is succeeded by a thin brown or yellowish scab. See *Favus*.

ACHROMATIC (α, priv., χρώμα, colour). Without colour; lenses are so designated, in which the dispersion of light is corrected.

ACID. A compound which is capable of uniting in definite proportions with alkaline bases, and which, when liquid, or in a state of solution, has either a sour taste, or reddens litmus paper. *Turner*.

Acids which terminate in *ic*, denote the maximum of oxidation; in *ous*, a lower proportion; those which begin with *hyper* (ὑπὲρ, above), denote an excess of oxidation; with *hypo* (ὑπὸ, under), the lowest proportion. See *Sal*.

ACIDULOUS (dim.) Slightly acid.

AC'INI (pl. of *acinus*, a grape-stone). The minute parts of the liver, &c.

ACNE (ἄκνη, quasi ἄκμη, from its appearance in youth, or at the *acme* of the system). Tubercular tumours slowly suppurating, chiefly occurring on the face.

1. *A. Simplex*. Simple pimple.
2. *A. Punctata*. Maggot pimple. Grubs.
3. *A. Indurata*. Stone-pock.
4. *A. Rosacea*. Rosy drop. Carbuncled face. The *Gutta rosea*, or *rosacea*.

ACONITUM. Aconite; Wolfsbane, or Monk's-hood; a genus of poisonous plants: Order *Ranunculaceæ*.

A. Paniculatum. Blue Monk's-hood.

Aconitia. An alkaloid; the narcotic principle of the *A. Napellus*.

A'CORUS CALAMUS. Sweet Flag; the plant which produces the *Calamus Aromaticus*: Order *Aroideæ*.

ACOTYLEDONES (α, priv., κοτυληδών, a seed-lobe). Acotyledonous plants.

ACOUSTIC (ἀκούω, to hear). Relating to the hearing. See *Auditory*.

ACROMION (ἄκρος, extreme, ὤμος, the shoulder). The humeral extremity of the scapula. Hence

Acromial; applied to arteries, veins, ligaments, &c. of this part.

ACTINIA (ἄκτιν, a ray of light). Sea Anemones or Animal Flowers: a Genus of the Class *Acalephæ*.

ACTINOLITE (ἄκτιν, a ray of light, λίθος, a stone). A green-coloured mineral, forming a variety of hornblende.

ACTION (ἀγο, to act). The motions or changes observed in the animal body. These are

I. *Voluntary*; as the contraction of the muscles from acts of the will.

II. *Involuntary*, or *excited*—

1. *Mediately*, through the nerves and spinal marrow, as those of the larynx, pharynx, sphincters, &c.—*Dr. M. Hall*.

2. *Immediately*, as those of the irritability.

III. *Mixed or Respiratory*; or those motions, or alternations of inspiration and expiration which constitute the acts of respiration.

IV. *Secretory, nutrient, absorbent, &c.*

ACUPUNCTURE (acus, a needle, *pungo*, to prick). The insertion of needles into the skin or flesh.

ADAMANT (α, priv., δαμάω, to subdue). The former name of the *diamond*.

Adamantine Spar. The crystals of *Corundum*, so named from their being next in hardness to *adamant*.

ADANSONIA. The Baobab Tree, the leaves of which constitute the *lalo* of the Africans: Order *Bombacææ*.

ADDITAMENTUM (*addo*, to add). A term applied to the sutures which connect the parietal and occipital bones to the mastoid portion of the temporal.

ADDUCTOR (*adduco*, to bring to). A muscle, whose office is to bring one part towards another. Its antagonist is called *Abductor*.

ADEN (ἀδην). A gland. Its compounds are:—

Adenography (γράφω, to describe). A treatise on the glands.

Adenoid (εἶδος, likeness). Resembling a gland.

Adenology (λόγος, a treatise). The doctrine of the glands.

ADEPS. Fat; animal oil. Hence

A. anserinus. Goose grease.

A. ovilli. Mutton-suet, or *Sevum*, L.

A. præparata. L. Prepared lard.

A. suillus. D. Hog's lard; the fat of the *Sus scrofa*; vulgo, *Axungia Porcina*.

ADHESION (*adhæreo*, to stick to). The union of parts.

Adhesive Inflammation. The process by which wounds are united. It is frequently synonymous with *Union by the first intention*.

Adhesive Plaster. *Emplastrum Resinæ*. L.

ADIANTUM (α, priv., διαίνω, to moisten). A genus of Plants, so called because they cannot easily be made wet: Order *Filices*.

A. Capillus Veneris. Maiden hair; the species from which *capillaire* is made.

ADIPOCIRE (*adeps*, fat, *cera*, wax). The fatty spermaceti-like substance into which muscle is converted by long immersion in water or spirit, or by burial in moist earth.

ADIPOSE MEMBRANE, or **TISSUE**. That which encloses the *adeps*, or fat.

ADIPSIA (α, priv., δίψα, thirst). The total absence of thirst.

ADJUVANS (*adjuvo*, to help). A constituent part of a medicinal formula, denoting 'that which assists and promotes the operation.' See *Prescription*.

ADNATA TUNICA (*adnascor*, to grow to, *tunica*, a tunic.) The *conjunctiva*, or external coat of the eye.

AD-UTERUM. The analogue in birds of the Fallopian tubes, or of the Cornua in the Mammalia.

ADVENTITIOUS (*advenio*, to come to). A term applied to false membranes; or opposed to the term *hereditary*.

ADYNAMIA (α, priv., δύναμις, power). The defect of power.

ÆGOPHONY (αἴξ, a goat, φωνή, a

voice). A peculiar sound of the voice, resembling the bleating of a goat. See *Auscultation*.

ÆGYLOPS (αἶξ, a goat, ὤψ, the eye). *Anchilops*. A sore just under the inner angle of the eye, so called, from the supposition that goats were subject to it.

AERIFORM (aër, air, forma, likeness). Air-like, as applied to *gases*.

AEROMETER (ἄηρ, air, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.—*Hall*.

AEROPHOBIA (ἄηρ, air, φοβέω, to fear.) The dread of air; a symptom of *Hydrophobia*.

ÆRUGO (æs, copper). Verdigris. Subacetate of copper.

English Verdigris. A spurious kind, consisting of sulphate of copper and acetate of lead.

ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM (esca, food). The Horse-chestnut Tree.

ÆSTUS VOLATICUS (æstus, heat, volo, to fly). A term applied to transient heats, or erythema of the face.

ÆTHER (αιθήρ, ether). A highly volatile and inflammable fluid, produced by the action of acids on alcohol.

Æ. Hoffmanni. Hoffman's anodyne solution, or the *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus*. L.

Æ. nitrosus. Nitrous ether, or the *Naphtha Nitri*.

Æ. rectificatus. L. Rectified ether. This is the etherealliquor sold under the names of *Ether*, and *Sulphuric* or *Vitriolic Ether*.

Æ. sulphuricus. L. Sulphuric or Vitriolic ether, or *Naphtha Vitrioli*.

ÆTHIOPS (αἶθω, to burn). Ethiops; a preparation in which the powder becomes black as the Ethiop's skin.

Æ. alkalizalus. Alkalized Ethiops. Mercury with chalk, or *Hydrargyrum cum cretâ*. L.

Æ. minerale. Ethiop Mineral. Black sulphuret of mercury, or *Sulphuretum Hydrargyri nigrum*. L.

Æ. per se. Grey oxide of mercury, or *Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum*. L.

Æ. vegetabilis. Ethiop Vegetable. Powder of the *Quercus marina*, or Yellow Bladder-wrack.

ÆTHUSA CYNAPIUM, Fools' Parsley, or Lesser Hemlock: Order *Umbelliferae*.

Cynopia. Its alkaloïd.

ÆTIOLOGY (αἰτία, a cause, λόγος, a treatise). The doctrine of the causes of disease.

ÆTITES LAPIS (ἄετος, an eagle).

Eagle-stone, a variety of iron ore; so called from the belief that it was found in the nest of the eagle.

AFFINITY (affinitas, relationship). That kind of attraction by which different classes of bodies combine to form new compounds. It is called

1. *Single*, or the power by which two elementary bodies combine.

2. *Elective*, or the preference which one body manifests in combining with another, rather than with a third, fourth, &c.

AFFLUXION. See *Endosmosis*.

AFFUSION (affundo, to pour upon). Generally, the pouring of water over the surface of the body, the head, &c.

AFTER-BIRTH. The *Placenta*.

AFTER-PAINS. Pains continuing or supervening after delivery.

AGALACTIA (α, priv., γάλα, milk). The defect of milk after child-birth.

AGARICUS. Agaric; the generic name of the mushroom family: Order *Fungi*.

A. Chirurgorum. Surgeons' Agaric.

A. Quercûs. Agaric of the Oak, or Touchwood. The *Boletus Igniarius* E. A fungus formerly used for arresting external hæmorrhages.

AGATE. A mineral composed of various substances. A species of gem.

AGA'VE CUBENSIS. A species of American aloe, the roots of which resemble the red sarsaparilla of the shops: Order *Bromeliaceæ*.

AGEDOITE. A name erroneously given by Robiquet to the juice of the liquorice root, which is, in fact, *asparagin*.

AGEUSTIA (α, priv., γεύομαι, to taste.) Defect or loss of taste.

AGGLUTINATION (agglutino, to glue). Adhesive union.

AGRIMONIA EUPATORIA. Common Agrimony; a tonic plant: Order *Rosaceæ*.

AGRYPNIA (ἄγρυπα, a capture, ὕπνος sleep). Watchfulness; want of sleep.

AGUE. Intermittent fever.

AGUE CAKE. Enlargement of the liver, or spleen, induced by ague.

AGUE DROP. A solution of the Arsenite of Potassa, or the *Liquor Arsenicalis*. L.

AIR (ἄηρ, aër). It is distinguished Popularly—as the *Atmosphere*, or the gaseous fluid which surrounds the earth. It consists, *when pure*, of 20 oxygen, and 80 nitrogen (*Thomson*); it contains,

however, carbonic acid, varying from 3 to 8 parts in 1,000 in weight.

Generally—as a *Gas*, or a permanently elastic or *aëriform* fluid.

The following terms have also been applied to air.

1. *Rarefied*. Air which is expanded, or rendered less dense.
2. *Condensed*. Air which is rendered more dense by being subjected to pressure.
3. *Inflammable*; formerly *phlogiston*, or *phlogisticated air*. Hydrogen gas.
4. *Vital*; formerly *dephlogisticated*, *emphyreal*, &c. Oxygen gas.
5. *Fixed*. Carbonic acid; formerly *mephitic* air.
6. *Nitrous*. Nitric oxide, or, more properly, deutoxide of nitrogen.
7. *Dephlogisticated nitrous*. Nitrous oxide, or protoxide of nitrogen.
8. *Alkaline*. Ammonia.

ALA; pl. *alæ* (Latin). A wing.

Ala, or *Pavilion*. The upper part of the auricle. See *Auris*.

Alæ minores. The nymphæ.

Alæ nasi. The lateral or moveable parts of the nose.

Alæ vespertilionum (bat's wings). The broad ligaments, situated between the uterus and the Fallopian tubes.

ALABASTER. The white compact variety of gypsum; a sulphate of lime.

ALANTINE. A starch-like powder, obtained from the *Angelica Archangelica*.

ALARIS (*ala*, a wing). Pterygoid or wing-like; as applied to the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone—to a ligament within the knee joint—and to the inner vein of the bend of the arm.

ALBINOES (*albus*, white). Persons in whom the skin, hair, and iris are light, and the pigmentum of the eye wanting.

ALBUGINEA (*albus*, white). Whitish.

A. *Oculi*. The fibrous membrane immediately under the conjunctiva.

A. *Testis*. The fibrous tunic which envelopes the testis.

Albugo. Leucoma. A white opacity of the Cornea.

ALBUMEN (*albus*, white). This is—

I. ANIMAL, which is distinguished as—

1. *Incipient*; obtained from the serum of chyle. *Proust*.
2. *Liquid*; a thick glairy fluid—the principal part of the white of egg, &c.

3. *Solid*; a substance contained in several of the textures of the body.

II. VEGETABLE. *Gliadine*; a substance obtained from the gluten of wheat.

ALCHEMILLA ARVENSIS. The Parsley Breakstone, or Parsley Piert (*perce pierre?*): Order *Sanguisorbeæ*.

ALCHEMY (*al*. Arab., *chimia?* chemistry). The fanciful search of the *Alchemists* or *Adepts*, after the

1. *Lapis Philosophorum*, or philosopher's stone, by which the baser were to be transmuted into the precious metals; and the

2. *Elixir Vitæ*, or essence of life, by which human life was to be indefinitely prolonged.

ALCOHOL (an alchemical term for the essence of bodies). Ardent spirit of wine. When diluted with an equal weight of water, it is termed *Proof Spirit*, or *Spiritus tenuior*. L.

Alcoholometer, or *Cenometer*. An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of spirit contained in any vinous liquid.

ALEMBIC (*Arabic*). A chemical vessel, of glass or metal, formerly used in distillation, but now generally superseded by the retort. It consists of

1. A *body*, cucurbit, matrass, or boiler.
2. A *head*, or capital, fitted to the body by grinding, or lute.
3. A *tube*, which conducts the distilled liquid into
4. A *receiver*. Compare *Retort*.

ALEXIPHARMICS (ἀλέξω, to repel, φάρμακον, poison). Antidotes to poisons.

ALGÆ. The Sea-weed tribe of Acotyledonous plants. Order *Aphyllæ*.

ALGAROTH, POWDER OF. A protoxide of antimony, so called after a physician of Verona.

ALGOR (*algeo*, to be cold). A sudden chillness or rigor. *Sauvages*.

ALIENATIO (*alieno*, to estrange). Mental derangement.

ALIMENT (*alimentum*, food). Substances which nourish the body.

ALIMENTARY CANAL. The entire passage through which the aliment or food passes.

ALIZARINE (*Alizari*, madder). The red colouring matter of madder.

ALKAHEST. The pretended universal solvent, or menstruum of the ancient chemists.

ALKANET. The name of the *Anchusa Tinctoria*, the root of which yields a red colouring matter.

ALKALI (Arab. *al*, the, *kali*, the name of a particular plant). A substance which unites with acids in definite proportions, and changes vegetable blues to green. It is of three kinds :—

1. The *Vegetable*, or Potash,
2. The *Mineral*, or Soda,
3. The *Animal*, or Ammonia, or volatile alkali, being raised by distillation from hartshorn, &c.

Alkaline Earths. Substances which possess alkaline properties; such are *magnesia*, *lime*, *baryta*, and *strontia*.

Alkalinity. The property of turning vegetable blues green.

Alkalimeter. An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of alkali in a given substance.

Alkalescent. Growing alkaline (ammoniacal); generally applied to the urine.

ALKALOIDS (*alkali* and *είδος*, likeness). Vegetable Alkalies and Bases. These are substances having some of the properties of alkalies, the discovery of which may be dated from 1816. The principal substances of this kind, with their respective sources, are as follow :

Aconitia *Aconitum Napellus*.
Althea *Althæa Officinalis*.
Atropia *Atropa Belladonna*.
Brucia *Strychnos NuxVomica*.
Buxine *Buxus Sempervirens*.
Capsicine *Capsicum Annuum*.
Cinchonia *Cinchona Bark*.
Conicine *Cicuta Aquatica*.
Corticine *Populus Tremens*.
Corydalin *Corydalis Tuberosa*.
Crotonine *Croton Tiglium*.
Curaria *Curari or Urali*.
Cynopia *Æthusa Cynapium*.
Delphia *Delphinium Staphysagria*.
Digitalia *Digitalis Purpurea*.
Emetia *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*.
Esenbeckine.... *Esenbeckia Febrifuga*.
Eupatorine *Eupatorium Cannabinum*.
Hyoscyama *Hyoscyamus Niger*.
Morphia The Principle of Opium.
Picrotoxia *Cocculus Indicus*.
Populine *Populus Tremens*.
Quinia *Cinchona Bark*.
Salicine *Salix Alba*.
Sanguinaria... *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.
Solanina *Solanum Dulcamara*.
Strychnia *Strychnos Nux Vomica*.
Veratria *Veratrum Sabadilla, &c*.

ALLANTOIS (ἀλλᾶς, a sausage, είδος, likeness).

1. A thin transparent membrane, situated between the amnion and the chorion.

2. A vesicle or sac projecting at the lower end of the alimentary canal, in the embryo.

ALLIUM (*oleo*, to stink). A genus of plants: Order *Asphodeleæ*.

A. sativum. Common Garlic.

A. cepa. Onion.

A. porrum. Leek. } Seldom used.

Allii radix. L. Garlic root, or bulb.

Garlic is an ingredient of the different aromatic vinegars recommended by various foreign authors, as antidotes to contagion. *Acetum quatuor Latronum*.

ALLOY. A compound of two or more metals, except when mercury is one of them, in which case the mixture is termed an *Amalgam*.

ALLSPICE. Pimento berries; the fruit of the *Myrtus Pimenta*.

ALLUVIUM (*alluo*, to flow near to). The soil which is formed by the destruction of mountains, when their particles are washed down and deposited by torrents of water.

ALMONDS. *Amygdalæ*; these are—

1. Of the *Ears*. A popular name for the exterior glands of the neck.

2. Of the *Throat*. A popular name for the tonsils.

ALOE. A genus of succulent plants: Order *Asphodeleæ*.

A. spicata. Socotrine or Cape aloes; a species originally obtained from Zocotora, &c.

A. vulgaris. Hepatic, Common, or Barbadoes aloes.

A. caballina. Fetid, or Horse aloes; supposed to be the refuse of the Hepatic, and used only in veterinary medicine.

Aloes. The inspissated juice.

Aloetic Acid. The precipitate procured by heating nitric acid on aloës.

ALOES WOOD. (*Lignum Aloës*). A fragrant resinous substance, obtained from the *Aquilaria ovata*, and *A. agallochum*.

ALOPE/CIA (ἀλώπηξ, a fox). Baldness, or the falling off of the hair.

ALPHONSIN. An instrument for extracting balls, invented by Alphonso Ferrier, of Naples.

ALPHOS (ἀλφός, white). A Greek synonym for the *Lepra alphoides*, or White Lepra. *Celsus*.

ALTERATIVES (*altero*, to change). Remedies which very gradually re-establish the healthy habit, functions, secretions, &c.

ALTHÆA. The Common Marshmallow: Order *Malvaceæ*.

Althea. An alkaloid procured from the root, and resembling asparagin.

Pate de Guimauve. A demulcent lozenge prepared from the root on the continent.

ALUMEN (*Arab*). Alum; an acid salt, formed of the sulphates of alumina and potassa.

A. exsiccatum. L. Dried alum.

A. rupeum. Roche or Rock alum.

A. Romanum. Roman alum.

Serum Alumnosum. Alum whey.

Albumen Alumnosum. Alum curd of Riverius; a coagulum made of alum and white of egg.

Alumina. Clay; an earth, forming the essential characteristic of the well-known salt *alum*.

Aluminium. The metallic base of alumina.

Alum water. A solution of alum in water, used by painters in water colours.

ALVEARIUM (*alveare*, a bee-hive). The meatus externus of the ear.

ALVEOLI (dim. of *alvei*, channels). The alveolar processes, or the sockets of the teeth.

Alveolar. The designation of the arteries and veins of the sockets of the teeth.

ALVUS (*Latin*). The intestines; the intestinal evacuation.

Alvifluxus (*fluo*, to flow). Diarrhœa.

Alvine Concretions. Calculi formed in the stomach or intestines.

AMADOU. Agaric; an inflammable substance prepared from the dried plant of the *Boletus Igniarius*.

AMALGAM (*ἄμα*, together, *γαμέω*, to marry). A mixture of mercury with some other metal. See *Alloy*.

A. native. Amalgam of silver.

Amalgamation. The process of mixing mercury with some other metal.

AMATORII (*amo*, to love). Pathetic, or the superior oblique muscle of the eye.

AMAURO'SIS (*ἀμαυρός*, obscure). Loss of sight from an affection of the retina, the optic nerve, or the brain.

AMBER. *Succinum.* A vegetable compound of a peculiar oil, acid, and resin. Its salt or acid is termed *Acidum Succinicum*.

AMBERGRIS (*ambre-gris*, Fr.). A sebaceous substance found floating on the sea in warm climates, supposed to be a concretion formed in the stomach of the *Physeter Macrocephalus*, or Spermaceti whale.

AMBLO'SIS (*ἀμβλῶω*, to cause abortion). Miscarriage.

AMBLYOPIA (*ἀμβλῦς*, dull, *ὤψ*, the eye). Incomplete, or incipient amaurosis; or weakness of sight.

AMBREIN (*ambre*, Fr.). A substance analogous to cholesterine, forming the chief constituent of ambergris.

AMENORRHŒA (*a*, priv., *μήν*, a month, *ῥέω*, to flow). Morbid deficiency of the catamenia.

AMENTIA (*amens*, senseless). Imbecility of intellect.

AMER (*bitter*). The bitter principle produced by digesting nitric acid on silk.

AMETHYST (*a*, priv., *μεθύω*, to be intoxicated). A reddish violet-coloured stone; a variety of *Corundum*.

AMIANTHUS (*a*, priv., *μαίνω*, to pollute). An incombustible mineral, consisting of very delicate and regular fibres. Compare *Asbestos*.

AMIDINE (*amidon*, starch). A substance intermediate between gum and starch, obtained by solution of the latter in water.

AMMONIA. The volatile alkali, formed by the union of azote and hydrogen.

1. *Sal Ammoniac.* The muriate.

2. *Spirit of Mindererus.* The acetate, or *Liquor Ammoniacæ Acetatis.* L.

3. *Spirit of Sal Volatile.* The carbonate, or *Spiritus Ammoniacæ Aromaticus.* L.

4. *Eau-de-Luce.* The *Spiritus Ammoniacæ Succinatus.* L.

5. *Smelling Salts.* The sesquicarbonate. See *Godfrey's Smelling Salts*; Art. *Quack Med.*

AMMONIACUM. Ammoniac, a gum-resin, which exudes from the surface of the *Heracleum Gummiferum* (*oshac*, Persian): Order, *Umbelliferae*. Its varieties are—

1. *Guttæ Ammoniaci.* In tears.

2. *Lapis Ammoniaci.* In lumps.

AMMONITA, or **CORNU AMMONIS.** The *pes hyppocampi* of the brain.

AMMO'NIUM. The supposed metallic base of ammonia. *Berzelius*.

AMNE'SIA (*a*, priv., and *μνήσις*, memory). Forgetfulness; loss of memory.

AMNION (*ἄμνός*, a lamb). The internal membrane of the ovum, or that which immediately surrounds the *fœtus in utero*.

Amnii liquor. The fluid contained in the amnion.

Amniotic Acid. A weak acid discovered in the *liquor amnii* of the cow.

AMOMUM. A genus of plants, seve-

ral of which produce cardamoms: Order *Scitamineæ*.

A. *Curcuma*. The Turmeric plant.

A. *Cardamomum*. } The Cardamom

A. *Repens*. E. } Plant, or *Cardamomum*. L.

A. *Zedoaria*. The Zedoary.

A. *Zinziber*. The Ginger plant.

AMORPHOUS (α , priv., $\mu\omicron\rho\phi\eta$, form). Shapeless; irregular.

AMPHI ($\alpha\mu\phi\acute{\iota}$). Both, about, on both sides. Its compounds are—

1. *Amphiarthrosis* ($\alpha\rho\theta\rho\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$, articulation). A mixed kind of articulation, with obscure motion, partaking both of diarthrosis and synarthrosis, as that of the metacarpal and metatarsal bones, of the vertebræ, &c.

2. *Amphibia* ($\beta\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, life). Animals which have the power of living, indifferently, upon land or in water, as the siren, &c.

3. *Amphimerina* ($\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\rho\alpha$, a day.) A quotidian ague.

4. *Amphipoda* ($\pi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, $\pi\omicron\delta\omicron\varsigma$, a foot). Fin-footed animals: Order 3, Class *Crustacea*. See *Zoology*.

AMPHORIC RESONANCE (*amphora*, a vessel). A sound of the chest like that heard on blowing into a decanter. See *Auscultation*.

AMPUTATION (*amputo*, to cut off). The removal of a limb, or other part of the body.

AMULET. A supposed charm against infection, disease, &c. See *Anodyne Necklaces*.

AMYG'DALA. The Almond.

1. *Amygdalæ oleum*. Oil of Almonds.

2. *Amygdalæ placenta*. Almond cake.

3. *Mistura amygdalarum*. L. Emulsion, mixture, or milk of almonds.

AMYGDALEÆ. The Almond tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

I. *Amygdalus Communis*. The Almond. Its varieties are

1. *Amara*. The Bitter Almond.

2. *Dulcis*. The Sweet Almond.

II. *Amygdalus Persica*. The Peach; formerly called the Persian apple.

AMYGDALEÆ. Almonds; a popular name for—

1. The exterior glands of the neck, and
2. The tonsils.

A'MYLUM (α , priv., $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, a mill; as being prepared without a mill). Starch; the fecula of the *Triticum hybernum*, or wheat. See *Farina* and *Fecula*.

Amylic acid. A volatile acid, procured by digesting moistened starch with peroxide of manganese.

AMYRIDIÆ. The Amyris tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

AMYRIS (α , intense, $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\rho\omicron\nu$, myrrh). A genus of fragrant resinous plants: Order *Terebintaceæ*.

A. *Elemifera*. The Gum Elemi tree; a species of Balsam.

A. *Gileadensis*. The Balsam of Gilead or Mecca. The resinous juice procured by making incisions in the bark is the *Balsamum Gileadense* of our shops. See *Balsams*.

ANA, or $\alpha\alpha$, (contracted from $\alpha\nu\acute{\alpha}$), 'of each;' used in prescriptions.

ANACARDIACEÆ. The Cashew tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

ANÆMIA, (α , priv., $\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha$, blood). Bloodlessness.

ANÆSTHESIA (α , priv., $\alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$, perception). The loss of the sense of touch.

ANALEPSIS ($\alpha\nu\acute{\alpha}$, again, $\lambda\alpha\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, to take). Recovery of strength after sickness; hence—

Analeptics. Restoratives.

ANALYSIS ($\alpha\nu\acute{\alpha}$, again, $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, to solve). The resolution of compounds into their elementary parts. The opposite of *Synthesis*.

ANAPHRODISIA (α , priv., $\alpha\phi\rho\omicron\delta\acute{\iota}\tau\eta$, Venus). Impotence.

ANASARCA ($\alpha\nu\acute{\alpha}$, through, $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\rho\xi$, flesh). Dropsy of the cellular substance.

ANASTOMOSIS ($\alpha\nu\acute{\alpha}$, through, $\sigma\tau\acute{o}\mu\alpha$, a mouth). The communication of vessels with one another.

ANATOMY ($\alpha\nu\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omega$, to cut up). The science which teaches the structure of the human body. It is—

1. *Special*; that which treats of the healthy state of the organs.

2. *Morbid*, or *pathological*; that which treats of diseased states or alterations of structure.

3. *Descriptive*; that which relates to parts as displayed by the scalpel.

4. *General*; that which relates to the tissues or elementary composition of parts.

5. *Surgical*; that which teaches the relative situation of parts.

6. *Comparative*; zootomy, or the anatomy of the lower animals.

7. *Transcendental*; or the mode, plan, or model upon which the animal frame or organs are formed.

Terms used by BARCLAY:—

1. *Aspects of the Head, Neck, and Trunk*.—A plane, dividing the body into similar halves, is termed the *mesial plane*. Every aspect towards

this plane is *mesial*; towards the right or left, *lateral*, *dextral*, or *sinistral*.

2. *Aspects of the Head*.—Towards the *ivion*, or occiput, *inial*; towards the corona, *coronal*; towards the base, *basilar*; towards the glabella, *glabellar*; or towards the side opposite to theinion, *antinal*.

3. *Aspects of the Neck and Trunk*.—Towards the atlas, *atlantal*; towards the sacrum, *sacral*; towards the dorsum, *dorsal*; and towards the sternum, *sternal*.

4. *Aspects of the Four Extremities*.—Towards the trunk, *proximal*; from the trunk, *distal*.

5. *Aspects of the Atlantal Extremities*.—Towards the radius, *radial*; towards the ulna, *ulnar*; towards the ancon, *anconal*; and towards the vola, or *έέναρ*, *thenal*.

6. *Aspects of the Sacral Extremities*.—Towards the tibia, *tibial*; towards the fibula, *fibular*; towards the rotula, *rotular*; and towards the poples, *popliteal*.

7. *Terms of Aspect common to the Head, Neck, Trunk, Extremities, and Viscera*.—Towards the cutis, *dermal*; towards the circumference, *peripheral*; and towards the centre, *central*.

8. When *d* is substituted for the *l* or *r* which terminate these adjectives, they become adverbs, or are used adverbially; so that *coronad*, *iniad*, *glabellad*, *radiad*, *ulnad*, *tibiad*, *fibulad*, &c. will respectively signify towards the coronal, inial, glabellar, radial, ulnar, tibial, and fibular aspects.

ANCHU'SA TINCTORIA. Alkanet; the root of which contains a reddish-brown substance used by dyers: Order *Boraginææ*.

ANCON (ἀγκών). The elbow. Hence, *Anconéus*. A muscle which assists in extending the fore arm.

Anconoid. (είδος, likeness). Elbow-like, as applied to a process of the cubit.

ANDROGYNUS (ἀνήρ, a man, γυνή, a woman). A hermaphrodite.

ANENCEPHALUS (α, priv., ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). A monster without brains.

ANE'THUM. A genus of plants: Order, *Umbelliferææ*.

1. *A. Foeniculum*. Sweet Fennel.

2. *A. Graveolens*. Dill.

ANEURYSM (ἀνερύνω, to dilate) The dilatation of a vessel or vessels.

1. *A. Cordis*. The dilatation of the heart.

2. *A. Verum*. (Artériectasie, Breschet.)

The uniform dilatation of all the coats of an artery.

3. *A. Spurium*. The dilatation of an artery in one direction from disease of its coats.

4. *A. Varicosum*. The disease which arises when the lancet passes through a vein, and wounds the subjacent artery.

5. *A. by Anastomosis*. A tumour formed by the enlargement of numerous vessels.

ANGELICA ARCHANGELICA. The common or garden Angelica: Order, *Umbelliferææ*.

ANGI'NA (ἄγχω, to strangle).

1. *A. tonsillar*. Sore throat.

2. *A. maligna*. Malignant sore throat.

3. *A. trachealis*. Tracheitis; Croup, or inflammation of the Trachea.

4. *A. parotideæ*. The Mumps: a specific inflammation of the parotid and sub-maxillary glands.

ANGI'NA PECTORIS. A disease described by Heberden, and attended by acute pain, sense of suffocation, and of syncope. See *Suppl. List*.

ANGIOLOGY (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, λόγος, a discourse). The science of the vascular system.

ANGIOSPERMÆ (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, σπέρμα, seed). Plants which have their seeds inclosed in a pericarp, or seed-vessel.

ANGULAR (*angulus*, an angle). The name of the *facial* vein, when it has arrived at the side of the nose, near the eye.

ANGUSTURÆ CORTEX. The Angustura Bark. See *Cusparia*.

ANHYDRITE (α, priv., ὕδωρ, water.) Anhydrous sulphate of lime, a mineral.

Anhydrous. Without water; as applied to crystals, gases, &c. Compare *Hydrates*.

ANIMALCULES (dim. of *animal*). Microscopic animals. They doubtless exist in the atmosphere, and in all rivers or ponds; they are, besides—

Infusory,—observed in all fluids impregnated with any animal or vegetable substance.

Spermatic,—supposed to have been discovered in the semen.

ANIMALIZATION. The process by which food is assimilated, or converted into animal matter.

ANIME'. A resinous substance procured from the *Hymenæa Courbaril*, and used in perfumes and certain plasters.

ANISI SEMINA. Aniseed; the seed of the *Pimpinella Anisum*: Order, *Umbelliferææ*.

ANKYLOSIS (ἀγκύλωσις, a bending). A stiff joint from bony union.

ANNELLIDES (*annellus*, a little ring). Ring-bodied animals : Class 1, *Articulata*.

AN'NULUS (Latin). A ring.

A. foraminis. The muscular margin of the *foramen ovale*.

A. ovalis. The ring which surrounds the *fossa ovalis*.

Annular. Ringed ; as applied to bones, cartilages, processes, &c.

ANODYNES (α, priv., ὀδύνη, pain). Remedies against pain.

ANODYNE NECKLACES. Necklaces made of the roots of Hyoscyamus, imagined to facilitate teething in infants.

ANOMALOUS (α, priv., ὁμαλός, even). Irregular.

ANOREXIA (α, priv., ὄρεξις, appetite). Want of appetite.

ANORMAL (*anormis*). Without rule.

ANOSMIA (α, priv., ὁσμή, odour.) Loss of smell.

ANTERIOR (Latin). Before ; as applied to muscles and nerves.

ANTEVERSIO UTERI (*ante*, before, *verto*, to turn). A morbid inclination of the fundus uteri forward. Compare *Retroversio*.

AN'THEMIS (ἀνθέω, to blossom). A genus of plants : Order, *Compositæ*.

1. *A. Nobilis flores*. Chamomile flowers. The active constituents are bitter extractive and an essential oil.

2. *A. Pyrethri radix*. Pellitory Root.

ANTHRACITE (ἄνθραξ, a burning coal). Glance coal. Blind coal.

ANTHRAX (ἄνθραξ, a burning coal). Carbuncle.

ANTI (ἀντί). Against. Its compounds may be thus arranged :

I. COUNTER-agents, or Remedies—

Ant-acids, against acidity.

Ant-alkalines, against alkalescence, principally as applied to the urine.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC ELIXIR (ἀρθρίτις, gout). A mixture of the three tinctures of Aloes, Guaiacum, and Myrrh.

Anti-dotes (δίδωμι, to give). *Alexipharmica* ; counter-poisons.

ANTI-HECTIC MIXTURE OF GRIFFITH (ἐκτική, a hectic fever) ; the *Mistura Ferri Composita*. L.

Ant-helminthics (ἐλμινς, a worm). Remedies against worms.

Anti-lithics (λίθος, a stone). Remedies against stone. See *Lithonthryptics*.

Anti-lyssic (λύσσα, madness). The celebrated Ormskirk medicine.

Anti-phlogistics (φλέγω, to burn). Remedies against inflammation.

Anti-scorbutics. Remedies against scorbutus, or scurvy.

Anti-septics. (σήπω, to putrefy). Remedies against putrefaction.

Anti-spasmodics (σπάω, to draw). Remedies against spasm.

ANTI-VENEREAL DROPS. A composition of muriate of iron and corrosive sublimate.

Anti-odontalgics (ὀδονταλγία, tooth-ache). Remedies against tooth-ache.

II. Opposed in reference to *situation*—

Anti-cardium (καρδία, the heart). The scrobiculus cordis, or pit of the stomach.

Anti-cheir (χείρ, the hand). The thumb.

Anti-cnemion (κνήμη, the calf of the leg). The shin-bone, as opposite to the calf.

Anti-helix (εἰλέω, to turn about). The part of the ear opposite to the helix.

Anti-inial (ινίον, the occiput). A term applied by Barclay to an aspect towards the part of the head opposite to the *inion*. See *Anatomy*.

Anti-lobium. The tragus. See *Auris*.

Anti-thenar (θέναρ, the palm of the hand). A muscle which extends the thumb.

Anti-tragus (τράγος, a goat). A prominence of the ear opposite to the tragus. The muscle is called *anti-tragicus*.

III. Opposed in reference to *feeling* or *action*—

Ant-agonist (ἄγων, a struggle). A muscle which acts in opposition to another.

Anti-pathy (πάθος, affection). Aversion.

Anti-peristaltic (περιστέλλω, to contract). A motion contrary to the peristaltic.

ANTIMONIUM (ἀντί Μοναχούς, from its fatal effects upon the monks, *Paris*). *Stibium*. Antimony ; a metal usually found associated with sulphur.

Crude. The ore ; a sulphuret.

Regulus. The pure metal.

Argentine Flowers. An oxide ; the result of the simple combustion of the metal.

Glass. } Oxy-sulphurets ; the re-
Liver. } sults of the roasting and vi-
Crocus. } trification of the ore.

The glass is the *Antimonii vitrum*. L.
Butter. The sesqui-chloride ; the result of distillation of the metal with chloride of mercury.

To these terms may be added—

Powder of ALGAROTH. *Pulvis Algarotti*. A protoxide ; so called after a phy-

sician of Verona, and formed by pouring the muriate into water.

Kermes mineral. The golden sulphuret; so called from its colour, and from its resemblance to the insect of that name.

Antimonial Powder. The *Antimonii oxidum cum phosphate calcis*. L. Supposed to be the same as the

JAMES' Powder, or Pulvis Jacobi verus.

Tartar Emetic. Tartrate of antimony and potash, formed by digesting the oxide of antimony with cream of tartar; the *Antimonium Tartarizatum*, L.

Antimonial Wine. Formed by digesting the oxide of antimony in white wine.

Type metal. An alloy of antimony and lead.

ANTONII SANCTI IGNIS. St. Anthony's fire; so called because St. Anthony was supposed to cure it miraculously. See *Erysipelas*.

ANTRUM HIGHMORIANUM, or MAXILLARE (*antrum*, a cave). The maxillary sinus; a cavity above the teeth of the upper jaw.

ANUS. The termination or verge of the rectum.

1. *Imperforate.* Congenital closure, or obliteration.

2. *Artificial.* An opening in the parietes of the abdomen, and of some part of the intestinal tube, subjacent and adherent.

3. *Prolapsus; Exania*, or *Archoptosis*; protrusion of the rectum, or of its internal membrane.

ANUS; or, *Foramen commune posterius*; the interior aperture of the aqueduct of *Sylvius*.

AORTA (*ἀήρ*, air, *τηρέω*, to keep; as having been formerly supposed to contain only air). The great artery of the heart. It is distinguished into the *ascending* and *descending*.

Aortitis. Inflammation of the Aorta.

APATHY (*α*, priv., *πάθος*, affection). Indifference, insensibility.

APATITE. Phosphate of lime; a mineral which occurs in tin veins.

APERIENTS (*aperio*, to open). Mild purgatives.

APETALA (*α*, priv., *πέταλον*, a petal). Plants which have no petals.

APEX (Latin). The extremity of a part, as of the tongue.

APHO'NIA (*α*, priv., *φωνή*, voice). Loss of voice.

APHORISM (*ἀφορίζω*, to limit). A maxim, principally as applied to a book of Hippocrates.

APHTHA (*ἄπτω*, to inflame). Thrush:

numerous minute vesicles, terminating in white sloughs.

I. *Faucium.* Of the Jaws.

1. *A. lactantium.* Infantile, or white.

2. *A. adultorum.* Of adults, or black.

3. *A. anginosa.* Of the throat.

II. *Pudendorum.* Of the pudenda.

APHYLLÆ (*α*, priv., *φύλλον*, a leaf). Leafless plants.

APIS MELLIFICA (*mel*, honey, *facio*, to make). The honey bee.

APIUM PETROSELINUM. Common Parsley: Order, *Umbelliferae*.

APOCY'NEÆ. An order of Dicotyledonous Plants.

Apocynum Cannabinum. Indian hemp, or Dogs-bane.

Apocynine. The bitter principle.

A'PODES (*α*, priv., *πούς*, *ποδός*, a foot). Fishes which have no abdominal fins: Order 4, *Pisces*. See *Zoology*.

APO (*ἀπό*, from, of.) Its compounds are—

1. *Apo-carpæ* (*καρπός*, fruit), Plants which have distinct carpella.

2. *Apo-neurosis* (*νεῦρον*, a nerve). A fibrous or tendinous expansion, erroneously supposed by the ancients to be that of a nerve; in the thigh it is termed the *fascia lata*.

3. *Apo-physis* (*φύω*, to produce). A process of a bone, and a part of the same bone. Compare *Epiphysis*.

4. *Apo-plexia* (*πλήσσω*, to strike). Apoplexy. Its forms are—

Cerebri. Congestion or rupture of the brain, with sudden loss of sensation and motion.

Pulmonalis. Recently applied to hæmorrhage into the parenchyma of the lungs, usually with hæmoptoë.

5. *Apo-sepentine* (*σηπεδών*, putrefaction). A substance formed from the putrefaction of animal matters; it is also called caseous oxide.

6. *Apo-stema* (*ἵστημι*, to stand). An abscess.

7. *Apo-theca* (*τίθημι*, to place). A shop where medicines are sold.

8. *Apo-thecarius* (*ἀποθήκη*, a shop). An apothecary; a compounder of medicines.

9. *Apo-zem* (*ζέω*, to boil). A decoction.

APPARA'TUS (*appareo*, to be at hand.) A term applied to instruments employed in surgery, chemistry, &c.

APPENDIX, pl. *-ices* } (*appendo*,
APPENDICULA, pl. *-læ* } to hang
by). A process or appendage.

1. *A. cæci vermiformis.* A vermiform process attached to the cæcum.

2. *A. Epiploicæ*, or *Pinguedinosæ*. Omentula, or little fatty bodies, attached to the colon or rectum.

APTERA (α , priv., $\piτερόν$, a wing). Apterous, or wingless insects.

APYREXIA (α , priv., $\piύρεξις$, a fever). Intermissions between the paroxysms of a fever.

AQUA, Water. It is composed of 1 of hydrogen, and 8 of oxygen, by weight; and of 2 of hydrogen, with 1 of oxygen, by volume. Its varieties are—

I. The NATURAL: these are—

1. *Fluvialis*. River water.
2. *Fontana*. Spring;—soft,—hard.
3. *Ex nive*. Snow water.
4. *Ex puteo*. Well water.
5. *Pluvialis*. Rain,—soft; the purest.
6. *Ex lacu*. Lake water.
7. *Ex palude*. Marsh water.
8. *Marina*. Sea water.

II. The ARTIFICIAL: these are—

1. *Destillata*. Distilled water.
2. *Tosti Panis*. Toast water.
3. *Calcis*. Lime Water.
4. *Picis liquidæ*. Tar water.
5. *Menthæ Piperitæ*. Peppermint water.
6. *Menthæ Viridis*. Spearmint water.
7. *Pimentæ*. Allspice water,
8. *Pulegii*. Pennyroyal water.

AQUA TOFFANIA. A poison prepared by an infamous woman of that name in Italy.

AQUAPHAGADENICA. A lotion for ulcers, formed by the decomposition of corrosive sublimate in lime water.

AQUA REGIA. Nitro-muriatic acid, so-called from its property of dissolving gold.

AQUAFORTIS. Nitric acid; the union of nitrogen and oxygen; the most corrosive of liquids.

AQUÆ, pl. of *aqua*. Waters. These are—

I. DESTILLATÆ, Distilled. These are waters impregnated with the essential oils of vegetables.

II. MINERALES. Mineral. These are—

1. *Natural*—which are distinguished as
 1. *Acidulous*, owing their properties chiefly to carbonic acid, such as those of *Pymont*, *Seltzer*, *Spa*, *Carlsbad*, *Scarborough*.
 2. *Chalybeate*, containing iron in the form of sulphate, carbonate, or muriate; as those of *Hartfell* near *Moffat*, *Peterhead*, *Tunbridge*, *Brighton*, *Cheltenham*, *Bath*, *Leamington Priors*, *Castle Horneck* near *Penzance*, &c.
 3. *Sulphureous*, deriving their character from sulphuretted hydrogen; as

those of *Engien*, *Aix-la-Chapelle*, *Harrowgate*, *Moffat*.

4. *Saline*; as those of *Cheltenham*, *Leamington*, *Seidlitz*, and all brackish waters.

2. *Artificial*, or *Factitious*; as those of *Brighton*.

AQUEDUCT (*aquæ ductus*, a water-course).

1. Of *Fallopian*. The canal by which the portio dura winds through the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

2. Of *Sylvius*. The canal which extends backwards under the tubercula quadrigemina, into the fourth ventricle.

3. Of the *Cochlea*. A foramen of the temporal bone, for the entrance and exit of the blood-vessels of the ear.

4. Of the *Vestibulum*.

AQUEOUS (*aqua*, water). Watery; hence—

A. *Humor*. The fluid which fills the anterior part of the eye. See *Humor*.

A. *Vapour*. The vapour of water.

ARACHNIDA ($\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\chi\nu\nu\varsigma$, a spider), The Spider-tribe: Class 3, *Articulata*.

ARACHNOID MEMBRANE ($\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\chi\nu\nu\varsigma$, a spider, $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, likeness). The fine cobweb-like membrane situated between the dura and pia mater.

ARACHNOIDITIS, or ARACHNITIS. Inflammation of the Arachnoid membrane.

ARALIA NUDICAULIS. The naked-stalked Aralia, the roots of which are sometimes mixed with the split sarsaparilla of the shops.

ARBOR (a tree). A term applied to some arborescent appearances of metals, &c.

1. A. *Dianæ*; when silver is slowly precipitated from its solutions by mercury.

2. A. *Saturni*; when lead is slowly separated from its solutions by zinc.

ARBOR VITÆ (tree of life). The arborescent appearance presented on making a vertical section of the cerebellum.

ARBUTUS. A genus of evergreen shrubs: Order *Ericææ*.

A. *Unedo*. The strawberry tree.

A. *Uva Ursi*. Bear's Whortleberry.

ARCHÆUS ($\alpha\rho\chi\eta$, beginning). A hypothetical intelligent agent, adopted by Van Helmont, resembling the *anima* of Stahl.

ARCHIL, or ORCHALL. A dye which is obtained from several species of lichen, and forms the blue pigment called *litmus* or *turnsol*.

ARCTIUM LAPPA. The Bardana, or Burdock: Order, *Compositæ*.

ARDOR (*ardeo*, to burn). Heat.

1. *A. Urinæ*. A sense of scalding on passing the urine.

2. *A. Ventriculi*. Heartburn.

AREOLA (dim. of *area*, a void space). The brown circle which surrounds the nipple.

ARGENTINE FLOWERS OF ANTIMONY. A protoxide. See *Antimony*.

ARGENTUM (*ἀργός*, white). Silver. *Argenti nitras*. Fused nitrate of silver; *olim*, lunar caustic. See *Permanent Ink*.

Argentum vivum. Quicksilver.

ARGILLA (*ἀργός*, white). White clay, argil, potters' earth.

Argilla vitriolata. Alum.

ARGOL. An acidulous concrete salt deposited by wine, and used by dyers as a mordant.

ARISTOLOCHIÆ (*ἀριστολόχια*, the best, *λοχεία*, delivery). The Birthwort tribe of Dicotyledonous plants; so called from the supposed use of several of the species in expelling the lochia after parturition.

Aristolochia Serpentaria. Snakeroot.

ARMORACIÆ RADIX. Horse-radish root. See *Cochlearia*.

ARNICA MONTANA. Leopard's-bane, a plant which yields the Cytissina: Order *Compositæ*.

ARNOTTO. A substance procured from the fruit of the *Bixa*, used for colouring cheese, dyeing, &c.

AROI'DEÆ. The Arum tribe of Monocotyledonous plants.

ARO'MA (*ἀρομα*, intensely, *ὀσφω*, to smell). The odorous principle of plants, formerly called by Boerhaave the *Spiritus Rector*.

AROMATIC LOZENGES OF STEEL. Sulphate of iron, with a small proportion of the tincture of Cantharides.

ARQUEBUSADE (*arquebus*, a handgun). *Aqua Vulneraria*. A lotion composed of vinegar, sulphuric acid, honey, alcohol, and various aromatics; originally applied to wounds inflicted by the arquebus.

ARRACK (Ind.). A spirituous liquor prepared from rice, &c.

ARRAGONITE. An impure species of carbonate of lime, brought from Arragon in Spain.

ARROW-ROOT. A fecula prepared from the root of the *Maranta Arundinacea*, said to be efficacious in poisoned wounds: Order *Marantaceæ*.

ARSENICUM (*ἀρσενικόν*, masculine, an ancient epithet, denoting strong and acrimonious properties). Arsenic; a me-

tal. The *White Oxide* is commonly so called, or, more correctly, the *Arsenious Acid*; its salts are *Arsenites*.

1. *Tasteless Aque-drop*, and } A solu-
2. *Fowler's Solution*. } tion of

the Arsenite of Potash in water; the *Liquor Arsenicalis*. Ph. L.

3. *Realgar*. Ruby Arsenic; the Protosulphuret.

4. *Orpiment* (*auripigmentum*). } The
5. *King's Yellow*. } Yellow,

or Sesqui-sulphuret; a well-known paint.

6. *Fuming liquor*. The chloride, formed by throwing powdered arsenic into chlorine gas.

7. *Scheele's Mineral Green*. Arsenite of Copper; a pigment.

8. *Fly-powder*. *Poudre à Mouches*. The protoxide; a black powder, formed by the exposure of the metal to a moist atmosphere.

9. **PATE ARSENICALE**. A remedy used in France, consisting of cinnabar, sanguis draconis, and arsenious acid, made into paste with saliva.

Arsenic acid. The compound which results from the further acidification of the *Arsenious* with nitric acid. Its salts are called *Arseniates*.

ARTEMISIA. A genus of plants: Order *Compositæ*.

1. *A. Absinthium*. Wormwood.

2. *A. Abrotanum*. Southernwood.

3. *A. Chinensis*. Chinese Wormwood. Moxa.

4. *A. Indica*. Indian Wormwood. Moxa.

5. *A. Santonica*. Tartarian Southernwood.

ARTERIA (*ἀρτήρ*, air, *τηρέω*, to keep). Vessels which carry the blood from the heart; formerly supposed, from their being found empty after death, to contain only air; whence their name.

Arteria innominata. A trunk arising from the arch of the aorta.

Arteriæ Venosæ. The four pulmonary veins were so called, because they contained arterial blood.

Arteritis. Inflammation of an artery, or arteries.

Arteriotomy (*τομή*, a section). The opening of an artery, to let blood, generally the temporal.

Arterial circle of WILLIS. This is formed by branches of the carotid and vertebral arteries at the base of the brain.

ARTHRON (*ἄρθρον*). A joint. Hence

1. *Arthritis*. Gout.

2. *Arthrodia*. A kind of shallow articulation, as that of the humerus with the glenoid cavity.

3. *Arthrodynia* (ἄρθρυν, pain). Pains in the joints.

4. *Arthropypsis* (πῦον, pus). Abscess of a joint.

5. *Arthrosis*. Articulation, or joint.

ARTICULATION (*articulus*, a joint). *Arthrosis*, a joint. This is

I. IMMOVEABLE. *Synarthrosis*. This is

1. A *Suture*, seam, or dovetailing, as of the bones of the skull. See *Sutura*.

2. *Harmony*, or close joining, as of the bones of the face. See *Harmonia*.

3. *Nail-like fastening*, as of the teeth in their sockets. See *Gomphosis*.

II. MOVEABLE. *Diarthrosis*. This is

1. The *Hinge-joint*, as that of the knee. See *Ginglymus*.

2. The *Ball and socket*, as that of the hip. See *Enarthrosis*.

III. MIXED. *Amphi-artrosis*. This is articulation with obscure motion, as that of the vertebræ, &c.

Articularis. Relating to joints; particularly applied to the arteries given off from the popliteal.

ARTICULATA. Articulated animals: Division 3. of the Animal Kingdom. See *Zoology*.

ARTIMOMANTICO. An alloy of tin, sulphur, bismuth, and copper.

ARTOCARPEÆ (ἄρτος, bread, καρπός, fruit). The Bread-fruit Tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

ARUM MACULATUM. The Wake-robin, or Cuckoo-pint. Order *Aroideæ*.

ARUNDO SACCHARIFERA. The Sugar Reed, or *Saccharum Officinale*.

ARYTÆNOID (ἄρτυαίνα, a ewer, εἶδος, likeness). A term applied to cartilages, and muscles, and glands of the larynx.

ASARUM EUROPÆUM (Asarabacca, from the two ancient plants, *Assarum* and *Baccharis*). A plant containing an acrid fixed oil, and Cytissina: Order *Aristolochiæ*.

Asarin. Its bitter principle.

ASBESTOS (α, priv., σβέννυμι, to extinguish). A mineral substance, from which an incombustible linen is made.

ASCARIS (ἀσκαρίζω, to jump). Parasitical worms found in the human body.

A. *Vermicularis*. The thread or maw-worm.

A. *Lumbricoïdes*. The long and round worm. See *Vermes*.

ASCITES (ἀσκός, a sack, or bottle). Dropsy of the Abdomen.

ASCLEPIADEÆ. A tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

Asclepias Gigantia. The Mudar plant, the root of which yields a juice much valued in India.

ASHES. The residuum of the combustion of vegetables, containing alkaline salts.

ASITIA (α, priv., σίτος, food). Loss of appetite.

ASPARAGIN. A principle discovered in the juice of the asparagus, and in the root of the marsh-mallow and liquorice.

ASPARTIC ACID. An acid obtained from asparagus shoots.

ASPERA ARTERIA (a rough air vessel). The Trachea; so called from the inequality of its cartilages.

ASPHALTUM (α, priv., σφάλλω, to slip, from its being used to cement). Jews' Pitch; a solid, brittle bitumen, found principally in the Dead Sea.

ASPHODELEÆ. The Asphodel tribe of Monocotyledonous plants.

ASPHYXIA (α, priv., σφύξις, the pulse). Originally, interrupted pulse; but more recently and generally, interrupted respiration, as in hanging, drowning, &c. Suspended animation.

ASSA-FÆTIDA. A fetid gum-resin, which exudes from the root of the *Ferula Assafoetida*; Order *Umbelliferæ*.

ASSAYING. The chemical operation of ascertaining the quantity of any metal in an ore or mixture. It differs from Analysis only in degree, and is performed in the *dry way*, as by heat; in the *moist way*, as by acids and other re-agents; or by both methods. See *Cupellation*.

ASSIMILATION (*assimilo*, to assimilate). The conversion of the food into nutriment.

ASTHENIA (α, priv., σθένος, strength). Debility.

ASTHMA (ἀσθμάζω, to breathe heavily). Difficulty of breathing, recurring in paroxysms, and independent of organic disease.

ASTRAGALUS (ἀστράγαλος, a die). The ancle-bone: the analogous bones of some animal were used by the ancients as dice.

ASTRAGALUS. A genus of plants: Order *Leguminosæ*.

A. *Creticus*.
A. *Tragacantha*.
A. *Verus*. } One, or all, of these species, yield the gum Tragacanth.

ASTRINGENTS (*astringo*, to bind). Remedies which contract the animal fibres, and arrest fluxes, hæmorrhages, diarrhœa, &c.

ATAXIA (α, priv., τάξις, order). Ir-

regularity; a term applied to some diseases. Adj. *atactic*.

ATHEROMA (ἄθηρα, pap). An encysted tumor, so called from its paplike contents.

ATHYMIA (α, priv., θυμός, courage). Lowness of spirits.

ATLAS (τλάω, to sustain). The uppermost of the cervical vertebræ; so named from its supporting the head, as Atlas was said to support the world.

ATMOSPHERE (ἀτμός, vapour, σφαῖρα, a sphere). That volume of air which surrounds the earth.

Atmospheres—one, two, three, &c. multiplied pressures of air arising from condensation, the ordinary pressure being fifteen pounds on the square inch.

ATOM (α, priv., τέμνω, to cut, as being incapable of further division). An ultimate particle of matter. Compare *Molecule*.

Atomic theory. The law of definite proportions in chemical combinations.

ATONIA (α, priv., τόνος, tone). Atony; a defect of muscular power.

ATRA BILIS (*Latin*). Black bile; melancholy.

ATRAMENTUM (ater, black). Ink.

1. *A. Scriptorium*. Writing ink.

2. *A. Sutorium* (cobler's ink). Green Vitriol. *Celsus*.

ATRESIA (α, priv., τράω, to perforate). Imperforation; usually applied to the rectum, urethra, &c.

ATROPA BELLADONNA. Deadly Nightshade; a poisonous plant: Order *Solanææ*.

Atropia. Its alkaloid.

ATROPHIA (α, priv., τροφή, nourishment). Atrophy; defective nutrition.

ATTENUANTS (*attenuo*, to make thin). Diluent medicines.

Attenuation. The lessening of weight, or consistency. Emaciation.

ATTOLLENS (*attollo*, to lift up). A muscle which draws any part upwards.

ATTRAHENS (*attraho*, to draw to). A muscle of the ear.

ATTRACTION (*attraho*, to draw to).

I. In PHYSICS—

1. *Gravitation*. The tendency of masses of bodies to each other. Compare *Gravity*.

2. *Capillary*. The power by which a liquid rises in a fine tube higher than the surface of that which surrounds it.

3. *Electrical*. The property displayed by certain substances, of attracting certain others, on being rubbed.

4. *Magnetic*. The tendency of certain

bodies, chiefly iron, towards the north pole of the earth, and each other.

II. In CHEMISTRY—

1. The *Cohesion*, by which the molecules of a body cohere, to form masses.

2. The *Affinity* between the atoms of certain bodies, to form compounds. See *Affinity*—single, elective.

AUDITORY (*audio*, to hear). Belonging to the hearing, as applied to

1. A process of the temporal bone.

2. Two passages in this bone, called *Meatus auditorius externus*, and *Meatus auditorius internus*.

3. A nerve—the *portio mollis* of the 7th.

AURA (ἄω, to breathe). A vapour.

1. *Electrica*. Electricity, as received from a point; so called from the sensation of its communication.

2. *A. Epileptica*. A sensation experienced in some cases of epilepsy.

3. *A. Seminalis*. The supposed fecundating principle of the spermatic fluid.

AURANTIACEÆ. The Orange tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

AURANTIUM. The Seville Orange Tree; a species of *Citrus*. The unripe fruit is known by the synonyms of orange peas, curasso oranges, &c. See *Citrus*.

Aurantii baccæ. The Seville orange.

Aurantii cortex. The rind.

AURICULA (dim. of *auris*, the ear). The external ear. See *Auris*.

AURICULÆ CORDIS. Auricles; a term applied to those cavities of the heart, which lead to the ventricles.

AURIGO (*ab aureo colore*, from its yellow colour). The Jaundice.

AURIPIGMENTUM (*aurum*, gold, *pigmentum*, paint). Yellow Orpiment. See *ARSENIC*.

AURIS (*aura*, air). The ear. This is—

I. **EXTERNAL**—comprehending

1. The *Auricula* (dim. of *auris*).

1. *Ala*, or *pavilion*. The upper part.

2. *Lobus*. The inferior soft part.

II. The *Meatus auditorius externus*; the external opening into the ear.

The *External Ear* presents the following prominences and depressions.

1. The *Helix*; or the outer margin.

2. The *Anti-helix*; or the eminence situated opposite to the helix.

3. The *Scapha*; or the depression between the roots of the anti-helix.

4. The *Tragus*, or *Antilobium*; or the eminence situated over the meatus externus.

5. The *Anti-tragus*; or the eminence situated opposite to the tragus.

6. The *Concha*; or the large cavity under the anti-helix.

II. INTERNAL—comprehending

1. The *Tympanum*; or drum.

2. The *Membrana tympani*; the membrane of the drum seen at the bottom of the meatus externus.

3. The *Foramen ovale*, or *fenestra ovalis*; an aperture between the vestibule and the tympanum.

4. The *Foramen rotundum*; or *fenestra rotunda*; a smaller aperture between the inner scala of the cochlea and the tympanum.

5. The *Promontorium*; the eminence formed by the vestibule and scala of the cochlea.

6. The *Labyrinth*, consisting of

1. The *Vestibule*, or entry to the cochlea, &c.

2. The *Cochlea*, or shell-like cavity.

3. The three *Semicircular canals*.

7. The *Eustachian tube*; the canal extending from the tympanum to the pharynx.

In the cavity of the *Tympanum* are The *Ossiculæ Auditûs*, or small bones of the ear. These are—

1. The *Malleus*, or hammer.

2. The *Incus*, or anvil.

3. The *Os orbiculare*, or orbled bone.

4. The *Stapes*, or stirrup.

Auricular. Belonging to the ear, as applied to arteries, nerves, &c.

Aurium Tinnitus (*tinnio*, to ring). A ringing noise in the ears.

Auriscalpum (*scalpo*, to scrape). An instrument for cleansing the ear.

Aurium sordes. The wax of the ear.

AURUM. Gold; a metal.

1. *A. Fulminans*. A precipitate.

2. *A. Musivum*. Mosaic gold; the former name of the bisulphuret of tin.

Auric acid. The peroxide.

Aurates. Combinations of the auric acid with alkalies.

AUSCULTATION (*ausculto*, to listen). The act of listening by the application of the ear, in the examination of disease. It is

1. *Immediate*. By the unassisted ear.

2. *Mediate*. By the stethoscope.

The sounds thus perceived are those of

I. The Respiration: these are—

1. *Vesicular*, produced in the vesicles.

2. *Bronchial*, produced in the bronchia.

3. *Cavernous*, produced in morbid cavities.

To these, Laënnec adds

4. The '*Souffle*,' or blowing.

5. The '*Souffle voilé*,' or the souffle

modified as by the interposition of a veil.

6. *Metallic tinkling*; a sound as of a glass struck by a pin.

7. *Amphoric resonance*; a sound like that heard on blowing into a decanter.

II. The Rattles; '*Râles*;' *Rhonchi*; these are—

1. *Vesicular*, or *crepitating*; moist and dry.

2. *Bronchial*; mucous, sonorous, or sibilant.

3. *Cavernous*; produced in cavities.

III. The Voice: these are—

1. *Bronchophony*; or the resonance of the voice over the bronchia.

2. *Pectoriloquism*; or cavernous and circumscribed resonance.

3. *Ægophony*; so termed from its resemblance to the bleating of the goat.

IV. Cough: these are distinguished into

1. *Tubal*, produced in the bronchial tubes.

2. *Cavernous*, produced in cavities.

Other phenomena are those of—

V. The Beat of the Heart; as regards

1. Its *diffusion* over the thorax.

2. Its *impulse*.

3. The *sounds*,—

1. Of the auricle.

2. Of the ventricle.

4. Its *rhythm*.

To these may be added,

VI. Two unnatural sounds:—

1. The *bellows sound*.

2. The *cat's purr*.

AUTOPSIA (*αὐτός*, one self, *ἵπτομαι*, to see). Post-mortem examination.

AVENÆ SEMINA. Oats, the produce of the *Avena Sativa*: Order *Gramineæ*.

AVENS, or Herb Bennet. The *Geum Urbanum*: Order *Rosaceæ*.

AVES. Birds: Class 2, *Vertebrata*.

AXILLA (*Latin*). The arm-pit. Hence *Axillary*. A term applied to the arteries, veins, glands, lymphatics, and plexus of the axilla.

AXINITE (*ἄξινη*, an axe). A mineral, so called from the thinness and sharpness of its edges.

AXUNGIA (so called from its being used to grease wheels—*ab axe rotarum quæ unguuntur*). Axunge, Hog's lard, or adeps.

A. præparata vel curata. Prepared lard, or the *Adeps Præparata*. L.

AZOTE (*a*, priv., *ζωή*, life). A constituent part of the atmosphere, so called from its being incapable, alone, of supporting life. This gas is also called Ni-

trogen, from its being the basis of *Nitric acid* or *Aqua fortis*. It forms—

1. *Atmospheric air* when mixed with oxygen.
2. *Nitric acid*, when united with oxygen.
3. *Ammonia*, when united with hydrogen.
4. *Prussic* or *hydro-cyanic acid*, when

united with carbon and hydrogen.

AZYGOS (α , priv., ζυγός, a yoke). A term applied to parts which are single, and not in pairs, as to a *Process* of the sphenoid bone, and a *Vein* of the thorax.

AZURE. A bluish-green colour, prepared from the *Lapis lazuli*, generally called *Ultramarine*.

B

BABLAH. A species of tannin, prepared from the pods of the *Acacia Arabica*.

BACCA (*Latin*). A berry.

BAGNIO (*Italian*). A bathing or sweating-house.

BALAUSTINES. The petals of the *Punica Granatum*, or Pomegranate.

BALBUTIES (βαβάζω, to babble). Stammering.

BALDWIN'S PHOSPHORUS. The ignited nitrate of lime.

BALL AND SOCKET. *Enarthrosis*. A species of moveable articulation, as that of the hip.

BALLOON. A chemical instrument for condensing vapour from retorts.

BALLOTTEMENT (*French*). The repercussion, or falling back of the foetus, after being raised by an impulse of the finger, or hand, and so made to float in the liquor amnii.

BALM, or **BALM MINT**. The *Melissa officinalis*. A plant of balsamic odour, the leaves of which are used as a diluent in febrile diseases.

BALNEUM (βαλανεῖον). A bath.

1. Baths are termed **GENERAL**, as

B. *Frigidum*. The cold bath: temperature not exceeding 65 deg. Fahr.

B. *Pluviale*. The shower-bath: a species of cold bath.

B. *Tepidum*. The tepid bath: from 62 deg. to 96 deg. Fahr.

B. *Calidum*. The hot bath: from 97 deg. to 100 deg. Fahr.

B. *Vaporis*. Balneum laconicum. The vapour bath; from 100° to 130° Fahr.

B. *Sudatorium* (súdo, to sweat). The hot air bath.

2. The following are termed **PARTIAL**:

B. *Capitiluvium* (caput, the head, lavo, to wash). The head bath.

B. *Manuluvium*, (manus, the hand, lavo, to wash). The hand bath.

B. *Pediluvium* (pes, pedis, the foot, lavo, to wash). The foot bath.

Demi-bain (*French*). The hip bath.

3. There are also **MEDICATED** baths,

as the sulphur, iron, aromatic, and milk baths, &c.

To these may be added the following kinds of *apparatus*, used by chemists:

Balneum Aquosum. The water bath; formerly called the *Balneum Mariæ*.

Balneum Arenæ. The sand bath.

BALSAMUM. Balsam; a technical term used to express the native compounds of resin, volatile oil, and benzoic acid. The true balsams are distinguished into

I. The **SEMIFLUID**. These are

1. B. *Peruvianum*. The brown balsam of Peru; the produce of the *Myroxylon Peruiferum*.

2. B. *Tolutanum*. The pale balsam of Tolu; the produce of the *Toluisfera Balsamum* (*Myroxylon Peruiferum*?); both of the order *Leguminosæ*.

II. The **SOLID**. These are

3. *Storax*. The spontaneous exudation from the bark of the *Styrax officinale*.

4. *Benzoin*. The production of the *Styrax Benzoin*: both of the order *Stryaceæ*.

The following, sometimes miscalled *Balsams*, are in fact true *Turpentine*s, affording no benzoic acid.

1. *Amyridis Gileadensis Resina*. Balsam of Gilead or Mecca: Order *Amyridiæ*.

2. *Copaiba*. Balsam of Copaiva; the produce of the *Copaifera officinalis*: Order *Leguminosæ*.

BALSAM OF SULPHUR. Solution of Sulphur in volatile oils.

BANDAGE. An apparatus of linen or flannel for binding parts of the body. It is

1. *Simple*, as the circular, the spiral, the uniting, the retaining, &c.

2. *Compound*, as the T bandage, the suspensory, the capistrum, the eighteen-tail bandage, &c.

BARAS (*Arab.*) This appears to have been the *Leuce* of the Greeks, and the third species of *Vitiligo* of Celsus.

BARBIERS. A *chronic* affection, chiefly prevalent in India. Compare *Beriberi*.

BARDANA. See *Burdock*.

BARE'GE. A village, situated on the French side of the Pyrenees, celebrated for its thermal waters.

BARILLA. The crude soda, imported from Spain and the Levant; it is extracted from the ashes of the *Salsola* and *Salicornia*. Compare *Kelp*.

BARIUM (βαρύς, heavy). The metallic basis of the earth baryta.

BARK (*Cortex*). Peruvian bark; a name formerly applied promiscuously to the three species of *Cinchona* bark. See *Cinchona*.

BARLEY. *Hordei Semina*, L. The seed of the *Hordeum Distichon*.

Pearl Barley. *Hordeum perlatum*.

Barley Water. *Decoctum hordei*.

BARM or **YEAST.** The froth of fermenting beer, used, in its turn, as a ferment in making bread or beer.

BAROMETER (βάρος, weight, μέτρον, a measure). A weather-glass, or instrument for measuring the varying pressure of the atmosphere.

BARRAS. *Galipot*. An oleo-resinous substance, which exudes from incisions in the fir.

BARYTA (βαρύς, heavy). The heaviest of earths, and a violent poison.

Barolite (λίθος, a stone). The carbonate of baryta.

BASALT. An argillaceous rock, consisting of silica, alumina, and oxide of iron, lime, and magnesia.

BASCULATION (*bascular*, French). A term used in examinations of the uterus in retroversion: the fundus is pressed upwards, the cervix drawn downwards; it is half the *see-saw* movement.

BASIL LEATHER. Tanned sheepskin.

BASILAR (βάσις, a base). A term applied to several bones; to an artery of the brain; and to a process of the occipital bone.

BASILICA (βασιλικός). Royal; a term of eminence, applied to the large vein of the arm.

Basilicon. The *Ceratum Resinæ*. L. An ointment made of resin, pitch, oil, wax, &c.

Basilicus Pulvis. The Royal Powder; an ancient preparation of calomel, rhubarb, and jalap.

BASIS (βάσις, a base).

1. The principal medicine in a prescription. See *Prescription*.

2. A *Mordant*; a substance used in

dyeing, which has an affinity both for the cloth and colouring matter.

3. The substance with which an acid is combined in a salt.

BASSORINE. A mucilaginous substance contained in gum *Bassora* and other gum resins, constituting nearly the whole of *salep*.

BATHONIÆ AQUÆ. Bath waters. See *Aquæ*.

BATRACHIA (βάτραχος, a frog). The Frog tribe: Order 4, Class *Reptilia*.

BATRACHUS (a frog). *Ranula*. Grenouille. The distended sub-maxillary duct.

BDELLIUM. A gum resin, probably produced by a species of *Amyris*.

BEAD-PROOF. The strength of spiritous liquors, as shown by the continuance of the bubbles or beads on the surface.

BEAN. Its various kinds are—

The *Common Bean*. *Vicia Faba*.

The *French* or *kidney*. *Phaseolus vulgaris*.

The *Malacca*. *Avicenna tomentosa*.

The *Carthagena*. *Bejuio*; an antidote against the poison of serpents.

The *St. Ignatius'*. *Ignatia amara*.

BEARS' WORTLEBERRY. The *Arbutus Uva Ursi*, which is used in cases of irritable bladder.

BECCABUNGA (*bach bungen*, German, water-herb.) Brooklime; a species of *Veronica*: Order *Violaceæ*.

BEE. *Apis mellifica*. The insect which yields honey and wax.

BEESTINGS. The first milk taken from the cow after calving.

BELL-METAL. An alloy of eighty parts of zinc and twenty of tin.

BELLADONNA. (So called from the juice of its berries being used as a cosmetic by the Italian women, to make their faces pale.) Deadly Nightshade; a species of *Atropa*: Order *Solaneæ*.

BELLOWS' SOUND. An unnatural sound of the heart. See *Auscultation*.

BEN, (OIL OF). The expressed oil of the Ben nut.

BENJAMIN. See *Benzoinum*.

Flowers of Benjamin. Benzoic Acid.

BENZOINUM. Benzoin, vulg. *Benjamin*; a balsam which exudes from incisions in the *Styrax Benzoin*, a native of the East Indies. It is distinguished, according to its value, as

1. *Head.* The first and purest portion; the only part brought to Europe.

2. *Belly.* The next in purity, which is mixed with parings of the wood.

3. *Foot*. Very foul, and used in India for fumigation, &c.

Benzoic Acid, or Flowers of Benjamin, is exhaled from Benzoin by heat. Its salts are called *Benzoates*.

BERGAMOT. An essence prepared from the rind of the *Citrus Medica*, or lemon.

BERIBERI (*beri*, Singalese, weakness). A spasmodic rigidity of the lower limbs, &c.; an acute disease which occurs in India. Compare *Barbiers*.

BERYL. *Aqua marina*. A variety of the *Emerald*; and hence, the sea-green colour in painting.

BEZOAR (*pa-zahar*, Persian, a destroyer of poison). A morbid concretion formed in the bodies of land animals. See *Suppl. List*.

Bezoardics. A name given to a class of alexipharmic medicines, from the imputed properties of the *Bezoar*. See *Suppl. List*.

BI, BINUS (*bis*, twice). Two; a pair.

The following are their compounds:—

Bi-ceps (*caput*, the head). Two-headed, as applied to a muscle of the thigh and of the arm.

Bi-cornis (*cornu*, a horn). A term applied to the os hyoides, which has two processes or horns; and, formerly, to muscles which have two insertions.

Bi-cuspidati (*cuspis*, a spear). Having two tubercles; as applied to the two first pairs of grinders in each jaw.

Bi-furcation (*furca*, a fork). The division of a vessel, or nerve, into two branches.

Bi-gaster (*γαστήρ*, the belly). Two-bellied. See *Digastricus*.

Bi-hernius (*hernia*, *ἔρπος*, a branch). Having a scrotal hernia on each side.

Bi-lobus (*lobus*, a lobe). Having two lobes, resembling the tips of ears.

BI-MANA (*manus*, a hand). Two-handed, as man: Order I, *Mammalia*.

Bi-mestris (*mensis*, a month). Two months old.

Bin-oculus, (*oculus*, an eye). A bandage for securing the dressings on both eyes.

Bis-torta (twice turned). See *Bistortæ Radix*.

Bi-venter (*venter*, the belly). The name of muscles which have two bellies.

BICE. A blue colour, prepared from the lapis armenius, for painting.

BILIS. Bile; the secretion of the liver. It is distinguished into

1. *Hepatic* (*ἡπαρ*, the liver), that which flows immediately from the liver; and

2. *Cystic* (*κύστις*, a bladder), that which is contained in the gall-bladder.

It consists, according to **BERZELIUS**, of

Water	908·4
Picromel.....	80
Albumen	3
Soda	4·1
Phosphate of Lime	0·1
Common Salt	3·4
Phosphate of Soda, with some } Phosphate of Lime	1
	1000·0

Bilis atra. Black bile; formerly supposed to be the cause of melancholy.

BIND-WEED. The *Scammonia*, or Scammony plant. It is distinguished as *medicinal* and *oriental*.

BIRDLIME. A glutinous substance prepared from the bark of the holly.

BISMUTH (*bismut*, German). Tin glass. A mineral substance, usually found in tin mines.

Magistery of Bismuth, or Pearl white. The Sub-nitrate; the only compound used in pharmacy.

The *Butter* of Bismuth is the chloride; the *Flowers* the sublimed oxide; and the *Glance* the native sulphuret.

BISTORTÆ RADIX (*bis torta*, twice turned; so named from the form of the root). The root of the great Bistort, or Snake-weed: Order *Polygonææ*.

BISTOURY (*Bistoire*, French). A small curved knife.

BISTRE, or **BISTER**. A colour made of wood soot boiled and evaporated. Beech soot is said to make the best.

BIT NOBEN (Hindû). Salt of bitumen.

BITTER. A term applied as follows: *Bitter Apple*, or Cucumber. *Colocynthis*, or *Coloquintida*.

Bitter Extractive. A principle contained in several vegetables.

Bitter Infusion. The *Infusum Gentianæ Compositum*. L.

Bitter-Sweet. The Woody Nightshade or *Dulcamara*.

BITTERN. The mother water, or uncrystallizable residue left after muriate of soda has been separated from seawater by crystallization. It owes its bitterness to sulphate and muriate of magnesia.

BITUMENS (*πίτυμα*, *πίτυς*, pine). Inflammable substances, found in the earth, or issuing from its surface. They may be thus arranged:

I. **BITUMEN**. This is distinguished as

1. *Naphtha*. A liquid bitumen, occurring native; obtained from coal tar.

2. *Petroleum*. Barbadoes Tar; a less

limpid fluid, occurring particularly in coal districts.

Mineral Tar. A more viscid species.

3. *Asphaltum. Jews' Pitch.* A solid brittle bitumen, occurring about the Dead Sea.

4. *Mineral Pitch, or Maltha.* A solid bitumen.

Mineral Caoutchouc. Elastic bitumen; a rare variety of mineral pitch, found only in the Odin mine, in Derbyshire.

5. *Retinasphaltum.* A compound of bitumen and resin.

II. *Pit Coal.* This is distinguished into

1. *Brown Coal.* Bituminous wood; called, in Devonshire, *Bovey coal*, and in Iceland, *Surturbrand*.

Pitch Coal, or jet. A species intermediate between brown and black coal.

2. *Black, or Common Coal.* Its subdivisions have been termed

Caking, from its mass, when heated.

Splint, from its kind of fracture.

Cherry, from its yellow flame.

Cannel, from its use as candles (?), —the *Parrot coal* of the Scotch.

3. *Glance Coal.* Anthracite.

BLACK. This term is applied to—

I. FORMS OF CHARCOAL, as

1. *Ivory black, or Animal charcoal.* Ebur ustum. Procured from charred ivory shavings, and used as a dentifrice and pigment, under the name of *blue-black*, being of a bluish hue; but bone-black is usually sold for it.

2. *Lamp black.* Fuligo lampadam. Procured by burning resinous bodies, as the refuse of pitch, in furnaces.

3. *Spanish black.* Made of burnt cork, and first used by the Spaniards.

II. CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS, &c.

Black chalk. Drawing slate; a mineral.

Black drop. See *Quack medicines*.

Black dye. A compound of oxide of iron, with gallic acid and tannin.

Black extract. A preparation from Cocculus Indicus, imparting an intoxicating quality to beer.

Black flux. A mixture of charcoal and carbonate of potash.

Black jack. Blende, or mock lead.

Black lead, or plumbago. Terms which have been applied to graphite, a carburet of iron.

Black turpeth. Grey oxide of mercury.

Black wadd. An ore of manganese.

Black wash. A lotion produced by the decomposition of calomel in lime water. See *Yellow wash*.

III. CERTAIN DISEASES, as

Black rust. A disease of wheat, in

which a black moist matter is deposited in the fissure of the pickle of the ear. See *Brown rust*.

Black vomit. Substances of a black colour rejected in certain forms of disease, as Yellow Fever, &c.

BLADDER, urinary. The reservoir which contains the urine.

BLADDER-WRACK, or Bladder Fucus. The *Quercus Marina*, the powder of which was formerly called the Vegetable *Æthiops*.

BLANC DE TROYES. Spanish White, or *Creta Preparata*, L.

BLEA-BERRY. The *Arbutus Uva Ursi*, or Bears' Whortleberry.

BLEACHING. The process of whitening

I. *Linen*—

1. The *old*, by exposure to the air and moisture.

2. The *new*, by chlorine or solution of chloride of lime.

II. *Woollen*—

By exposure to the vapour of sulphurous acid.

BLEACHING LIQUID. Eau de Javelle. Oxymuriatic alkaline water.

Bleaching Powder. The chloride, or oxymuriate of lime.

BLLENDE. Native sulphuret of zinc.

BLENNA (βλέννα.) Mucus. Its compounds are—

1. *Blennorrhagia* (ρήγνυμι, to burst forth). A discharge of mucus from the urethra.

2. *Blennorrhœa* (ρέω, to flow). Gleet. Gonorrhœa. Good.

BLESSED THISTLE. The *Centaurea Benedicta*. See *Benedictus*, in the *Suppl. List*.

BLISTER. Vesicatorium. An application to the skin, producing a serous or puriform discharge by exciting inflammation.

Blister fly. Spanish fly. The *Cantharis*, Meloë, or *Lytta vesicatoria*.

BLOOD. Sanguis. The fluid which circulates through the heart, arteries, veins, and spleen (?); its estimated quantity is about 28 pounds in the adult.

The difference between venous and arterial blood, according to MAGENDIE, is as follows:—

<i>Venous.</i>	<i>Arterial.</i>
Black ^d red.	Vermilion red.
Weak odour.	Strong odour.
Temp. 101° 75° F.	Near 104° F.
Capac. for Caloric	
852 ⁷ .	839.
Spec. grav. 1051 ⁸ .	1049.
Less coagulable.	More coagulable.
More serum.	Less serum.

It separates, on coagulating, into

I. *Serum*, a yellowish liquid, 1000 parts of which, according to Dr. MARCET, contain

Water.....	900
Albumen	86·8
Muco-extractive matter	4·0
Muriate of potash and soda	6·6
Sub-carbonate of soda	1·65
Sulphate of potash	0·35
Phosphates of lime, iron, and magnesia	0·60
	1000·00

II. *Crassamentum*, cruor, or clot; a red solid, forming more than half of the blood. It consists of

1. *Fibrin*.—100 parts contain

Carbon	53·360
Oxygen	19·685
Hydrogen	7·021
Azote.....	19·934

2. *Red globules*, or colouring matter, yielding by the action of heat, 99 parts of Ammonia, and 1 of Ashes: 100 parts of the latter consist of

Oxide of iron.....	55·0
Phosphates of lime and magnesia	8·5
Pure lime.....	17·5
Carbonic acid.....	19·0

BLOOD-LETTING. The abstraction of blood. It is performed by

I. *Venæsection*. The opening of a vein. It is done

1. In the arm generally; this is employed when it is right to make an impression on the *system*, as well as the part affected: it may be divided into *Full venæsection*. This, when duly instituted in the erect position, becomes a valuable diagnostic: the nature and seat of the disease, and the powers of the patient, are denoted by the *quantity* of blood which flows, on placing the patient erect and looking upwards, and bleeding to incipient syncope. *M. Hall*.

Small bleedings. Employed as a preventive, as for hæmoptysis, &c. *Cheyne*.

2. In the jugular; as in diseases of the head, as in croup, &c.

II. *Arteriotomy*. The opening of an artery, i. e. the temporal, as in diseases of the head, of the eye, &c.

III. *Cupping*. Usually prescribed in *topical* affections, either when venæsection has been already duly employed, or is deemed unnecessary or unsafe.

IV. *Leeches*. Their use is similar to that of cupping.

The two last are means of *general*, as well as topical, blood-letting in infants.

BLOOD-SHOT. A distension of the blood-vessels of the eye.

BLOOD-STONE. *Heliotropium*. A species of calcedony, sometimes employed to stop a bleeding from the nose.

BLUBBER. The fat of the whale before it is boiled.

Sea blubber. A species of medusa.

BLUE. A term applied to pigments:

Blue (Prussian). The ferrocyanate of peroxide of iron, prepared from bullocks' blood, carbonate of potash, sulphate of iron, and alum. This substance has been supposed occasionally to appear in the urine.

Blue (Saxon). Sulphate of Indigo.

Blue Verditer. An impure carbonate of copper, said to be prepared by decomposing nitrate of copper by chalk.

It also denotes various compounds, as *Blue Eye-water*. The Liquor Cupri Ammoniaci, L. or solution of Ammoniated Copper.

Blue Ointment. The Unguentum Hydrargyri, or mercurial ointment.

Blue Pill. The Pilulæ Hydrargyri, L. or mercurial pills.

Blue Stone, or blue vitriol. The Sulphas Cupri, L., or sulphate of copper.

To these may be added, the

Blue Disease, or Cyanosis.

BODY. Any determinate part of matter. Its forms are

I. *Solid*, as crystals, ice, &c.

II. *Fluid*; which are distinguished as *Elastic*, or æriform, as gases.

Inelastic, or liquid, as water.

BOIL. See *Furunculus*.

BOILING POINT. That degree in the scale of the thermometer, at which *ebullition* is produced under the medium pressure of the atmosphere.

BOLE (βῶλος, a mass). A friable clay. It is distinguished into

1. *Armenian*. A bright red-coloured earth, procured from Armenia.

2. *Gallica*. A red variegated earth.

BOLETUS. A genus of mushroom: Order, *Fungi*. Some of its species are

B. *Igniarius*. Amadou, or German tinder; a fungus which grows on the trunks of trees, especially the oak, and is used for stopping hemorrhage from wounds.

B. *Pseudo-igniarius*. A species which yields the Boletic Acid.

BOLOGNA STONE. A phosphoric stone found at Bologna: it is the native sulphate of baryta.

BOLUS (βῶλος, a bole). A form of medicine larger than a pill.

BOMBIC ACID (βόμβυξ, the silk-worm). An acid contained in a reservoir near the anus of the silk-worm.

BONE. A substance consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime and gelatine.

Bone ash. Animal ashes.

Bone Earth. Phosphate of lime; the earthy basis of the bones of animals.

BONPLANDIA TRIFOLIATA. A name of the *Cusparia febrifuga*, which yields the Cusparia, or Angustura Bark: Order, *Rutaceæ*.

BORACIC ACID. Homberg's Sedative Salt. The only known compound of boron and oxygen. Its salts are called *borates*. See *Borax*.

BORACITE. Biborate of magnesia.

BORAGINEÆ. The Borage tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

BORAX (*Borak*, Arab). A native sub-borate of soda, chiefly found in some of the lakes of Thibet and China. It is used as a flux.

Tincal. The crude salt; so called as imported from India.

Refined borax. The purified salt.

Glass of borax. The refined, salt, produced by fusion and vitrification.

BORBORYGMUS (βορβορυγμός). The rumbling noise occasioned by flatus within the intestines.

BORON. A dark olive-coloured substance procured from boracic acid.

BOSWELLIA SERRATA. The *Libanus thurifera* of Colebrooke, which yields the gum-resin *Olibanum*: Order, *Burseraceæ*.

BOTANY (βοτάνη, a plant). The science which treats of the vegetable kingdom.

The Natural System is now generally preferred to the Linnæan or Artificial, being founded in botanical affinities, and thus enabling the practitioner, from his knowledge of the properties of one plant, to substitute, upon fixed principles, others of the same order.

The great Divisions of this system are two: the **VASCULAR** and the **CELLULAR**; the former of which comprehends almost all the plants contained in the *Materia Medica* of the British Colleges; its subclasses are—**DICOTYLEDONOUS**, and **MONOCOTYLEDONOUS**; the former of which contains seven-eighths of the Medicinal Plants of the British Pharmacopeias. The following is a short sketch of this system.

Division I.—VASCULARES.

Sub-Class. Flowering Plants, with spiral vessels.

I. DICOTYLEDONOUS, or EXOGENÆ.....

{ Subdivided into **ANGIOSPERMÆ** and **Gymnospermæ**. See opposite page.*

Plants which have two cotyledons, and which grow by additions to the outside.

II. MONOCOTYLEDONOUS, or ENDOGENÆ.....

Plants which have one cotyledon, and which grow by additions to the inside.

Tribe.

Order.

I. PETALOIDEÆ.... Floral envelopes verticillate.	239. Irideæ.
	241. Scitamineæ.
	245. Melanthaceæ.
	247. Asphodeleæ.
	249. Smilaceæ.
	252. Palmæ.
II. GLUMACEÆ..... Flowers consisting of imbricated bracteæ.	256. Aroideæ.
	261. Gramineæ.

Division II.—CELLULARES, or ACOTYLEDONOUS.

Flowerless Plants, without spiral vessels.

I. **FILICOIDEÆ**..... } 264. Filices.
Fern-like Plants.

II. **MUSCOIDEÆ**..... } 267. Musci.
Moss-like Plants. } 268. Hepaticæ.

III. **APHYLLÆ**..... } 270. Lichenes.
Leafless Plants. } 271. Fungi.
272. Algæ.

BOTANY

The Artificial Subdivisions of the DICOTYLEDONOUS Plants of the opposite page.

Tribe

Order.

I. *ANGIOSPERMÆ..... Seeds inclosed in a pericarp.	POLYPETALÆ. Petals distinct.	THALAMI- FLORÆ. Stamens hypogynous.	APOCARPÆ. Carpella distinct.	{	3. Ranunculaceæ 17. Winterææ. 23. Menispermææ. 2. Umbelliferæ. 4. Papaveraceæ. 9. Cruciferæ. 24. Malvaceæ. 31. Dipterocarpeæ 34. Guttiferæ. 104. Vites. 105. Meliaceæ. 106. Cedreleæ. 108. Aurantaceæ. 115. Diosmeæ. 116. Rutaceæ. 119. Zygophylleæ. 120. Simarubaceæ. 123. Oxalideæ. 129. Polygaleæ. 139. Lineæ. 140. Caryophylleæ.
			SYNCARPÆ. Carpella co- hering in a solid pericarp.	{	73. Rosaceæ. 74. Pomaceæ. 75. Amygdaleæ. 77. Leguminosæ. 113. Anacardiaceæ. 52. Salicariæ. 56. Myrtaceæ. 96. Rhamneæ. 112. Burseraceæ. 14. Myristiceæ. 19. Monimieæ. 21. Laurineæ. 62. Aristolochiæ. 65. Thymelææ. 78. Urticeæ. 79. Ulmaceæ. 80. Artocarpeæ. 82. Cupuliferæ. 88. Euphorbiaceæ. 156. Polygoneæ.
		CALYCI- FLORÆ. Stamens perigynous.	APOCARPÆ.	{	84. Salicineæ. 162. Piperaceæ. 167. Styraceæ. 170. Ericææ. 173. Pyrolaceæ. 175. Lobeliaceæ. 181. Cucurbitaceæ. 185. Valerianeæ. 186. Compositæ. 189. Stellatæ. 190. Cinchonaceæ. 191. Caprifoliaceæ. 195. Asclepiadeæ. 196. Apocynææ. 197. Gentianeæ. 198. Spigeliaceæ. 199. Convolvulaceæ 205. Oleaceæ. 211. Scrophularineæ 213. Solaneæ. 221. Labiatæ. 222. Boragineæ.
			SYNCARPÆ.	{	228. Coniferæ.
		APETALÆ.....	Petals usually absent.		
II. *GYMNOSPERMÆ ... Seeds destitute of a pericarp.	ACHLAMYPDEÆ Calyx and corolla both absent.				
		MONOPETALÆ Petals cohering in a tube.			

BOTANY-BAY RESIN. A spontaneous exudation from the *Acarois Resinifera* of New Holland.

BOTHRIOCEPHALUS LATUS (βόθριον, a pit, κεφαλή the head). *Tænia lata*. The broad tape-worm, found in the intestines. See *Vermes*.

BOTTS. Worms which breed in the intestines of horses; the maggots of the horse gadfly.

BOUGIE (Fr. *a wax taper*). A surgical instrument for dilating the œsophagus, rectum, urethra, &c.

BOVINA FAMES (*bos*, an ox, *fames*, hunger). Bulimia. Voracious appetite.

BOYLE'S, or BEGUINE'S FUMING LIQUOR. Hydro-sulphuret of ammonia, or volatile liver of sulphur.

BRACHIUM (βραχίον). The arm.

Brachial. A term applied to a muscle, an artery, and lymphatics of the arm, and to the axillary plexus.

BRACHIOPODA (πούς ποδός, a foot). Arm-footed animals: Class V. *Mollusca*.

BRAIN (*encephalon*). The mass which fills the cavity of the skull. It is divided into the cerebrum, the cerebellum, the pons *VAROLII*, and the medulla oblongata; all of which, in the adult, weigh about three pounds. The chemical analysis of the brain, according to M. VAUQUELIN, is as follows:—

Water.....	80.00
White fatty matter.....	4.53
Red fatty matter	0.70
Osmazome.....	1.12
Albumen	7.00
Phosphorus	1.50
Sulphur and salts, as—	
Phosphate of potassa	} 5.15
—————of lime	
—————of magnesia	

The Substances of the brain are,

1. The *Cortical* or *Cineritious*, which covers the brain in general.

2. The *Medullary* or *White*, the mass contained within the former.

BRAN. The husk of ground wheat.

BRANCHIA (βράγχια). Gills. Hence **BRANCHIOPODA** (πούς, ποδός, a foot).

Gill-footed animals: Order 6, *Crustacea*.

BRASS, *Æs, æris*. An alloy of four parts of copper and one of zinc.

BRASSICA RUBRA. The Red Cabbage; an excellent test for acids and alkalies.

BRAWN. The muscular part, &c. of the boar, rolled up into a collar, and boiled.

BRAZIL WOOD. The wood of the *Cesalpinia Braziliensis*, which yields a red colouring matter.

BREGMA (βρέχω, to moisten). *Fontanel*. The two spaces left in the head of the infant, where the frontal and the occipital bones respectively join the parietal. It is distinguished as *anterior* and *posterior*. See *Cranium*.

BRIMSTONE. A name for sulphur. *Flowers of Brimstone*. Sulphur Sublimatum. L.

BRISTOL HOT-WELL. A calcareous spring at Bristol. See *Aquæ*.

BRITISH GUM. A term applied to starch when reduced to a *gum-like* state by exposure to great heat.

BROMINE (βρωμος, a stench). An ingredient of sea-water, of several salt springs, of the ashes of sea-weeds, and of those of the *Janthina violacea*, and other animals. It combines with oxygen, and forms *bromic acid*; and with hydrogen, forming the *hydro-bromic*. The salts of the former are called *bromates*; of the latter, *hydro-bromates*.

BRONCHI } (βρόγχος, the windpipe).
BRONCHIA } The ramifications of the trachea.

Bronchial. The name of the glands situated around the bronchi.

Bronchitis. Inflammation of the bronchia.

Bronchocele (κήλη, tumor). An enlargement of the thyroid gland. In Switzerland it is termed *goitre*, and is apt to be associated with cretinism. *Thyrophraxia* (Alibert).

Bronchophony (φωνή, voice). The resonance of the voice over the bronchia.

Bronchotomy (τομή, section). An incision made into the larynx or trachea.

BRONZE. An alloy of copper, 8 or 10 per cent. of tin, and other metals.

BROOM. The *Spartium Scoparium*, or *Genista*, the tops of which are used in dropsies.

BROWN RUST. A disease of wheat, in which a dry brown powder is substituted for the farina of the pickle of the ear. Compare *Black Rust*.

BRUCIA. *False Angustura*. An alkaloid, and violent poison, extracted from the bark of the *Strychnos Nux Vomica*, and not, as has been thought, from the *Brucea Antidysenterica*. *Raspail*.

BRUIT. See *Percussion*.

BRUNNER'S GLANDS. The *solitary* glands of the intestines are so called, though previously described by *PEYER* as being as numerous as the 'stars of heaven.' Compare *PEYER'S Glands*.

BRUNSWICK GREEN. An ammoniac-muriate of copper, used for paper-

hanging, and on the Continent, for oil-painting.

BRYONIA DIOICA (*βρύω*, to abound). Bryony; a plant of cathartic properties: Order *Cucurbitaceæ*.

BUBO (*βουβών*, the groin). A swelling of the lymphatic glands, particularly those of the groin, and axilla. It has been distinguished by the terms—

1. *Sympathetic*, from the mere irritation of a local disorder.
2. *Venereal*, from the absorption of the syphilitic virus.
3. *Constitutional*, as the pestilential—a symptom of the plague; or scrofulous swellings of the inguinal and axillary glands.

Bubonocoele (*κήλη*, a tumor). Inguinal hernia.

BUBON GALBANUM. A plant, formerly supposed to yield the gum-resin Galbanum: Order *Umbelliferæ*.

BUCCAL (*bucca*, the cheek). A term applied to a branch of the internal maxillary artery, to certain branches of the facial vein, and to a branch of the inferior maxillary nerve.

BUCCINATOR (*buccina*, a trumpet). A muscle of the cheek, much used by trumpeters.

BUCCULA (dim. of *bucca*, the cheek). The fleshy part under the chin.

BUCHU (*bocchæ*, Ind.). The *Diosma Crenata*, the leaves of which are diuretic and tonic.

BUCK BEAN. The *Menyanthes trifoliata*, or Marsh Trefoil; a purgative medicine.

BUCKTHORN. The *Rhamnus Cathartica*; a drastic cathartic.

BUFFY COAT. The buff-coloured fibrin which appears on the surface of the crassamentum of blood drawn in certain states of disease.

BUGLOSS, DYERS'. The *Anchusa Tinctoria*, or Alkanet, the root of which yields a red dye.

BULBO-CAVERNOSUS. The name of a muscle situated beneath the bulb of the urethra, and covering part of the corpus spongiosum.

BULIMIA (*βοῦς*, an ox, or *βοῦ*, aug.

λιμός, hunger). Voracious appetite. Its synonyms are—

Adephagia (*ἀδην*, much, *φάγω*, to eat).

Bupeina (*βοῦς*, an ox, *πείνῃ*, hunger).

Cynorexia (*κύων*, a dog, *ὄρεξις*, appetite).

Fames canina. Canine appetite.

Phagedæna (*φάγω*, to eat, as an ulcer).

BULLÆ (*bubbles*). Blebs; blains; spheroidal vesicles, or portions of the cuticle raised by a watery fluid. The genera are—

1. *Pemphigus*. Vesicular fever.

2. *Pompholyx*. Water blebs.

BUNYON. Inflammation of the bursa mucosa, at the inside of the ball of the great toe.

BUPHTHALMUS (*βοῦς*, an ox, *ὀφθαλμός*, eye). Ox-eye. See *Hydrophthalmia*.

BURGUNDY PITCH. *Pix Abietina*, L. A substance procured from incisions in the *Pinus Abies*. The Plaster is the *Emplastrum Picis Compositum*. L.

BUON FORTUNA. An amulet of coral, worn in Sicily as a security against an evil eye.

BURDOCK or **CLIT-BUR**. The *Arctium Lappa*, or Bardana, the root and seeds of which are aperient, sudorific, and diuretic.

BURSÆ MUCOSÆ (*mucous bags*). Small sacs situated about the joints, being parts of the sheaths of tendons.

Bursalogy (*λόγος*, an account). The description of the bursæ mucosæ.

BURSERACEÆ. The *Bursera* tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

BUTTER (*butyrum*, from *βοῦς*, a cow, *τυρός*, coagulum). A substance procured from the cream of milk by churning.

Butyrine. A peculiar oleaginous principle procured from butter.

Butyric acid. An odoriferous compound, which, with the *capric* and *caproic* acids, is yielded by butyrine, when converted into soap.

This term is also applied to *butter-like* substances, as those of antimony, bismuth, &c., meaning the chlorides.

BUXINE. An alkaloid procured from the *Buxus Sempervirens*: Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

BUXTON WATERS. Calcareous springs at Buxton, in Derbyshire.

C.

CABBAGE TREE. The *Geoffræa Inermis*, the bark of which possesses anthelmintic and cathartic properties.

CACHEXIA (*κακός*, bad, *ἔξις*, habit). A bad habit of body.

CACTUS OPUNTIA. The Indian Fig; one of the trees upon which the Cochineal insect feeds.

CADMIUM. A metal found in several of the ores of zinc.

CADU'CA (*cado*, to fall). The deciduous membrane; so called from its being cast off from the uterus.

CÆ'CITAS (*cæcus*, blind). Blindness.

CÆCUM (*cæcus*, blind). The caput coli, or blind intestine.

CÆSARIAN SECTION. *Hysterotomia*. The operation by which the foetus is taken out of the uterus, by an incision through the parietes of the abdomen. Persons so born were formerly called *Cæsones* (a *cæso* matris utero).

CAFFEIN. A white crystalline volatile matter, discovered in coffee.

CAJUPUTI OLEUM. The volatile oil obtained from the leaves of the *Melaleuca Cajuputi*: Order *Myrtaceæ*.

CALAMI RADIX. Sweet-Flag root; the rhizome of the *Acorus Calamus*: Order *Aroidæ*.

CALAMINA (*calamus*, a reed). Calamine; the impure carbonate of zinc.

C. præparata. L. The calamine reduced to an impalpable powder, by roasting, &c.

CALAMUS SCRIPTORIUS (a writing pen). A groove, with a pen-like termination in the fourth ventricle.

CALCANEUM (*calx*, the heel). *Calc. car.* The os calcis, or heel bone.

CALCAREOUS. The name of a class of earths, consisting of lime and carbonic acid, as chalk, marble, &c.

Calcareous Spar. Crystallized carbonate of lime. Iceland spar, is one of its purest varieties.

CALCINATION. The process of forming a *calx*, or oxide, by exposure to intense heat in the open air.

CALCIUM (*calx*, lime). The metallic base of lime. See *Calx*.

CALCULUS (dim. of *calx*, lime). A solid or unorganized concretion found in the human body. See *Bezoar*.

I. **PULMONARY.** Formed in the lungs, and consisting of phosphate and carbonate of lime.

II. **BILIARY.** Gall stones; formed in the gall-bladder, and generally composed of cholesterine and the yellow resinous matter of the bile.

III. **GOUTY.** Chalk-stones; formed in the joints of gouty persons, and consisting of urate of soda and phosphate of lime.

IV. **INTESTINAL.** Formed in the stomach and intestinal canal, and of various composition.

V. **SALIVARY.** Formed in the salivary glands and ducts, and consisting principally of carbonate of lime.

VI. **URINARY.** Formed in the kidney or urinary bladder. Its species are—

1. The *Lithic* or *Uric* acid. It frequently constitutes the *nuclei* of the other species.

2. The *Mulberry*, or oxalate of lime. See *Hemp seed*.

3. The *Bone Earth*, or phosphate of lime.

4. The *Triple*, or ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate. It attains a larger size than any of the others.

5. The *Fusible*, or a compound of the two foregoing species.

6. The *Cystic* oxide; a rare species.

7. The *Alternating*; a compound of several species, alternating with each other.

8. The *Compound*, the ingredients of which are separable only by chemical analysis.

To these may be added two other species, discovered by Dr. Marcet:

9. The *Xanthic* oxide, so called from its forming a lemon-coloured compound, when acted upon by nitric acid.

10. The *Fibrinous*, so called from its resemblance to fibre.

VII. To these may be added those found in the Pineal Gland, Pancreas, Liver, Spleen, Prostate, &c.

CALFACIENTS (*calefacio*, to make warm). Medicines which excite warmth.

CALENTURE (*caleo*, to be hot). A violent fever, attended with delirium, incident to persons in hot countries.

CALI'GO (Latin, blindness). A disease of the eye. See the *Suppl. List*.

CALLUS (Latin, hardness). New bone deposited in fractures. Hence

Calli. Nodes in the gout.

Callositas. A horny product

CALOMELAS (*καλός*, good, *μέλας*, black; from its change of colour from black to white during its preparation (?)). Calomel; a term formerly applied to *Æthiops Mineral*, but recently to Protochloride of Mercury, or the *Hydrargyri sub-murias*. L.

CALOR (Latin). Heat.

Calor fervens. Boiling heat; 212° Fahr.

Calor lenis. Gentle heat; between 90° and 100° Fahr.

CALORIC (*calor*, heat). The cause of the sensation of heat—a fluid, or condition diffused through all bodies. It is distinguished as

1. *Sensible*, or free; that which produces the sensation of heat, or affects the thermometer; all caloric is sen-

sible, if it be considered in reference to bodies of which the *form* is permanent.

2. *Insensible*, formerly supposed to be latent or combined; that portion which passes into bodies during a change of form, without elevating their temperature; as into ice at 32°, as it becomes water; or into water at 212°, as it passes into vapour.

3. *Specific*; the (unequal) quantity of caloric required by similar quantities of *different* bodies to heat them equally. The specific caloric of water is 23 times as great as that of mercury; thus, if equal weights of the former at 40°, and of the latter at 160°, be mixed together, the resulting temperature is 45°. This quality of bodies is called their *capacity* for caloric. Then we have—

The *Evolution* of Caloric, or that which is set free on a charge of capacities in bodies, from greater to less, as in combustion, on mixing water with sulphuric acid, or alcohol, &c. or

The *Absorption* of Caloric; the reverse of the former, as in the melting of ice; the evaporation of water, or other fluids, &c.

The *Diffusion* of Caloric, or the modes by which its *equilibrium* is effected, is thus designated:—

Conduction, or the passage of Caloric through bodies; those which allow it a free passage through their substance, as metals, are termed good conductors; those of a different quality, bad conductors.

Radiation, or the emission of Caloric from the surface of all bodies equally in all directions, in the form of radii or rays; these, on falling upon other bodies, are either reflected or absorbed.

The usual *effects* of Caloric are *Expansion*, or augmented bulk—*Liquefaction*, or change from the solid to the liquid form—and *Vaporization*, or the passing of a liquid or solid into an aeriform state.

Calorimeter (μέτρον, a measure). An apparatus for measuring the heat given out by a body in cooling, from the quantity of ice it melts.

Calorimotor (moveo, to move). An apparatus constructed by Dr. Hare of Philadelphia, for evolving caloric.

CALUMBÆ RADIX. Calumba root; a plant formerly so called, from Calumbo, the place of its export, but since named *Cocculus Palmatus*: Order *Menispermææ*.

The root of *white bryony*, tinged yellow with the tincture of Calumba, has been fraudulently substituted for this root.

Calumbine. A principle procured from the Calumba root.

CALVARIA (*calvus*, bald). The upper part of the cranium.

Calvities. Baldness.

CALX (lime). Calx viva, E. Lime; oxide of calcium.

Quicklime. Lime prepared from its carbonates, by exposure to heat.

Slaked lime. The hydrate.

Lime water. Solution of lime.

Milk or Cream of Lime. Lime water in which hydrate of lime is mechanically suspended.

Calx e testis, L. Lime from shells.

Calx cum kali puro. Lime with pure kali, or the Potassa cum Calce. L.

CALYCES (pl. of *calyx*, a flower-cup). *Infundibula*. Membranous tubes which embrace the mammillæ of the kidney, and receive the urine from them.

CALYCIFLORÆ (*calyx*, a flower-cup, *flos*, a flower). Plants which have their stamens perigynous.

CALYSAYA. A name of the pale or crown bark. See *Cinchona*.

CAMBOGIA. Gamboge, a gum-resin: the juice of the *Stalagmitis Cambogioides*, which grows on the banks of the *Kamboja* in Siam: Order *Guttiferææ*. It forms the basis of the SPECIFIC OF CLOSSIUS.

CAMPEACHY WOOD. The *Hæmatoxyli Lignum*, or Log-wood; used for dyeing, in the form of chips.

CAMPHOR (*canfur*, Arab). A volatile and inflammable substance, yielded by the *Laurus Camphora*, &c.; by the roots of the cinnamon, cassia, and sassafras laurels; by cardamom seeds, long pepper, &c.: Order *Laurinææ*.

Camphoric acid. A compound procured by digesting camphor in nitric acid. Its salts are called *Camphorates*; but they possess no medicinal value.

Some chemists have applied the name *Camphor* to all the volatile oils which are concrete at the ordinary temperature, provided they do not, at the same time, contain any notable quantity of fluid oil. Thus we have the "Camphor of Tobacco," "Camphor of Anemone," "Camphor of Elecampane," &c. The name of *Artificial Camphor* has also been given to a white granular crystalline volatile product, having a smell resembling that of camphor, which is obtained by passing hydro-chloric acid gas through oil of turpentine. *Raspail*.

CANALIS (*canna*, a reed). A canal.

C. *Arteriosus*. A blood-vessel which unites the pulmonary artery and aorta, in the fœtus.

C. *Venosus*. A canal which conveys the blood from the *vena portæ* of the liver to the ascending *vena cava*, in the fœtus.

C. PETITIANUS (so called after M. Petit). A triangular cavity, formed by the separation of the anterior lamina of the crystalline lens from the posterior.

CANCELLI (*lattice-work*). The spongy structure in bones.

CANCER (Latin, *a crab*). The *Carcinoma* of the Greeks. Its *textures*, as given by Bayle, are the following:—

1. The *Chondroid* (χόνδρος, cartilage, *eîdos*, likeness), or cartilaginous.

2. The *Hyaloid* (ύαλος, glass, *eîdos*, likeness), or vitriform.

3. The *Larinoïd* (λαρινός, fat, *eîdos*, likeness), or lardiform.

4. The *Bunioid* (βούνιον, a turnip, *eîdos*, likeness), or napiform.

5. The *Encephaloid* (ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, *eîdos*, likeness), or cerebriform.

6. The *Colloïd* (κόλλα, glue, *eîdos*, likeness), or gelatiniform.

7. The *Compound* cancerous.

8. The *Mixed* cancerous.

9. The *Superficial* cancerous.

CANCER SCROTI. C. Munditorum. Chimney-sweepers' cancer. The soot-wart.

CANCER (*a crab*). A bandage resembling a crab in the number of its legs, and called the *split-cloth of eight tails*.

CANCER ASTACUS. The cray-fish, or river lobster; a species of crab, which affords the stones commonly called—

Canceri chelæ. Lapilli Cancrorum, E. D. Crabs' stones, or eyes; a calculeous concretion, found, one on each side of the stomach, at the time when the cray-fish changes its shell, and renews the inner membrane of the stomach.

Cancer Pagurus. The black-clawed crab, the species which produces the *cancrorum chelæ*, or crab-claws of our shops.

CANCERUM ORIS, (*cancer*, a crab). Canker; a fetid ulcer, with jagged edges, of the gums and inside of the lips and cheeks, attended with a copious flow of offensive saliva. It occurs principally in children. Compare *Gangræna oris* and *Aphtha*.

CANELLÆ CORTEX. Canella Bark, or Wild Cinnamon; the interior bark of

the young branches of the *Canella Alba*: Order *Meliaceæ*.

CANINE TEETH (*canis*, a dog). *Cuspidati*. Eye teeth: the four which immediately adjoin the incisors. See *Dens*.

CANNON-METAL. An alloy of copper, tin, &c.

CANTHARIDES (κανθαρίς, a beetle). Blistering or Spanish Flies. The *Cantharis* (*Lytta*, Meloë) *Vesicatoria* is an insect of the beetle tribe. It forms the basis of the once celebrated diuretic of Tulpian, called *Lithonhrypticum Tulpian*, from its supposed efficacy in stone.

Cantharis Vittata. The Potato Fly.

Cantharidin. The blistering principle.

CANTON'S PHOSPHORUS. A substance made by exposing calcined oyster-shells and sulphur to a red heat; supposed to be a sulphuret of lime.

CAN'ULA (dim. of *canna*, a reed). A small tube, generally applied to that of the trochar, &c.

CAOUTCHOUC. Elastic gum, or Indian rubber; the concrete juice of the *Hævea Caoutchouc*, *Iatropa Elastica*, *Ficus Indica*, and *Artocarpus Integrifolia*.

CAPELINA (*capeline*, Fr., a woman's hat). A double-headed roller put round the head, &c.

CAPILLARY (*capillus*, a hair). A term applied to

1. The *Vessels* which intervene between the minute arteries and veins.

2. A *Fissure*; capillatio; a very minute crack in the skull.

3. *Tubes*, which are so small as to be likened to hairs; of less than the 20th of an inch in diameter in the inside.

4. The *Attraction* by which a liquid rises in a capillary tube, higher than the surface of that which surrounds it.

CAPILLUS (*qu. capitis pilus*). The hair in general. It is thus distinguished:

1. *Coma* (κόμη). A head of hair either dressed or not.

2. *Crinis* (κρίνω, to discern). The hair when set in order, or platted.

3. *Cæsaries* (cædo, to cut). A man's head of hair; woman's hair being formerly never cut.

4. *Cincinnus* (κίκιννος). A curled lock.

5. *Cirrus* (σικίρρος?). Frizzled hair.

6. *Cilium*. The eye-lashes.

7. *Super-cilium*. The eye-brow.

8. *Vibrissa*? (*vibro*, to quiver). The hair in the nostrils.

9. *Mystax*? (μύσταξ, mustaches). The hair on the upper lip.

10. *Barba*. The beard.

11. *Pilus* (πίλος, carded wool). The

hair of the head, beard, &c. of any creature.

12. *Villus*. The shaggy hair of beasts.

13. *Seta*. A bristle, as of horses, pigs, &c. See *Seton*.

14. *Pappus* (πάππος). The down on the cheek,—on the seed of certain plants.

CAPISTRUM (a *bridle*). The single split-cloth bandage, so called from its being used to support the lower jaw like a bridle.

CAPIVI. A miscalled balsam, yielded by the *Copaifera officinalis*.

CAPRIC and CAPROIC ACIDS. Volatile odoriferous compounds, yielded by butter on its conversion into soap. Compare *Butyric acid*.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ. The Honey-suckle tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

CAPSICI BACCÆ. The berries of the *Capsicum Annuum*, or Cockspear Pepper: Order *Solanææ*.

C. *Baccatum*. Bird-pepper, from which the best Cayenne pepper is made.

Capsicine. An alkaloid procured from the *Capsicum Annuum*.

CAPSULA (dim. of *capsa*, a chest). A capsule, or membranous bag, which encloses any part.

Capsule of GLISSON. The fibrous envelope of the liver.

Capsular Ligament. A loose bag which contains the synovia of the joints. This must be distinguished from the synovial membrane which produces this fluid. The latter is allied, by structure and function, to the serous membranes, the former to the fibrous.

CAPUT (quòd indè, says *Varro*, initium capiant sensus et nervi). The head. Its parts are thus distinguished:—

I. The Skull, *cranium*, consisting of The *Vertex* (*verto*, to turn). The crown. The *Sinciput* (*q. semicaput*, half the head). The fore part.

The *Occiput* (*ob caput*, as being opposite to the former). The hind part. The *Tempora*, or temples.

II. The Face, *facies*; forehead, eyes, &c. This term is also employed in the following acceptations:

1. *Caput coli*. The head of the colon, the cæcum, or blind intestine.

2. *Caput gallinaginis* (woodcock's head). *Verumontanum*. A little eminence in the urethra, at the termination of the ductus ejaculatorius.

3. *Caput mortuum* (dead head). The inert residuum of a distillation, or sublimation. It is nearly obsolete.

4. *Caput obstipum* (stiff head). Torticollis, or wry-neck.

5. *Caput papaveris*. Poppy heads, or the *Papaveris Capsulæ*. L.

CARATTI. A term applied in South America to a species of Camphor, which exudes in tears from the bark of a tree.

CARBAZOTIC ACID (*carbon* and *azote*). Nitro-picric. An acid formed by the action of nitric acid on indigo. Its salts are called *Carbazotates*.

CARBO LIGNI. Charcoal of wood; a species of artificial coal, consisting of half-burnt wood. The celebrated *Powder of Faynard*, for stopping hæmorrhage, is said to have been nothing more than the charcoal of beech wood, finely powdered. See *Charcoal*.

CARBON (*carbo*, a coal). The pure inflammable principle of charcoal. The diamond is carbon in a state of absolute purity.

Carbonic Oxide Gas. The protoxide.

Carbonic Acid Gas. Fixed air. The peroxide; a gas produced by the combustion of charcoal. Its salts are called *Carbonates*.

CARBONATES. Combinations of the Carbonic acid. These are—

1. The *Alkaline*, which have an urinous taste, tinge vegetable blues green, are soluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol.

2. The *Earthy*, which are insipid, and insoluble in water, but soluble in water saturated with carbonic acid.

3. The *Metallic*, which scarcely differ in appearance from the metallic oxides.

CARBUNCLE (*carbo*, a burning coal.) Anthrax. It differs from the furuncle in having no central core, and in terminating in gangrene under the skin, instead of suppuration.

Carbuncled face. The Gutta rosea, or Rosacea. See *Acne*.

CARCINOMA (καρκίνος, a crab). The Greek term for cancer.

CARDAMINE (*cardamum*, nasturtium, or cress). The Cardamine, Cuckoo flower, Meadow Lady's Smock, or Cardamine *Pratensis*: Order *Cruciferae*.

CARDAMOMUM. The Cardamom plant, now called *Matonia*, after Dr. Maton. The seeds, which are aromatic, are divided into three classes, termed *head*, *middle*, and *abortive* fruit. They are frequently mixed with *grains of paradise*, which are more spicy, but less aromatic in their flavour.

CARDIA (καρδία, the heart). The entrance into the stomach, so called from being near the heart.

Cardiacs. Cordial medicines.

Cardialgia (ἄλγος, pain). Pain in the stomach. Heart-burn. It has also been called *cardiaca passio*.

Carditis. Inflammation of the heart.

CARDUUS BENEDICTUS. The Blessed thistle, or *Centaurea Benedicta*. Order *Compositæ*.

CAREX ARENARIA. The German Sarsaparilla; a species of rush.

CARICA PAPAYA. The Papaw tree, the juice of which is used in the Isle of France as a vermifuge.

CARICE FRUCTUS. The preserved fruit of the Fig, or *Ficus Carica*; Order *Artocarpeæ*. It constituted the chief part of the food of the ancient athlete.

CARIES (κείρω, to abrade). Ulceration of the bones.

CARMINA. *Cochenelin*, French. The pure colouring matter of Cochineal.

Carmine. A lake made of Cochineal and Alumina, or oxide of tin.

CARMINATIVES (*carmen*, a verse or charm). Remedies which dispel flatulency, and allay pain of the stomach and bowels.

CARO, Carnis. Flesh. Hence—

Carnæ columnæ (fleshy columns). The muscular fasciculi within the cavities of the heart.

CARNIVORA (*caro*, flesh, *voro*, to devour). Animals which live on flesh: Order 3, *Mammalia*.

CARNOSA. Fleshy animals, as the sea anemone: Order 1, Class *Polypi*.

CAROMEL. The smell exhaled by sugar, at a calcining heat.

CAROTÆ RADIX. The root of the *Daucus Carota*, or carrot: Order *Umbelliferæ*. It is used as an antiseptic poultice.

CAROTID (καρόω, to induce sleep). The name of two large arteries of the neck; so called from an idea that tying them would induce coma. They subdivide into

1. The external *carotid*, or artery of the head.
2. The internal *carotid*, or principal artery of the brain. Compare *Vertebral*.

CARPUS (καρπός). The wrist.

CARRAGEEN, or CARRAGAHEEN. Marine pearl moss, which yields a firm jelly; it is found in the West of Ireland.

CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS. Safflower, or Bastard Saffron; a plant, the

flowers of which yield a deep yellow dye, resembling saffron: Order *Compositæ*.

CARTILAGE. Gristle. It is attached to bones, and must be distinguished from the ligaments of joints and tendons of muscles. Cartilages are distinguished, generally, as

1. *Articular*, which cover the surfaces of bones in the moveable joints.
 2. *Inter-articular*, which occur between the ends of bones, as that which covers over each condyle of the jaw.
 3. *Connecting*, which unite the articular surfaces of bones,—the true ribs to the sternum, for instance, the bones of the skull, &c.
 4. of *Cavities*, such as form the larynx, trachea, part of the nose, &c.
- They are distinguished, particularly,

as

1. The *Thyroid* (θυρεός, a shield, εἶδος, likeness), the *scutiform*, or shield-like cartilage of the larynx.
2. The *Cricoid* (κρίκος, a ring, εἶδος, likeness), the *annular*, or ring-like cartilage of the larynx.
3. The *Arytænoid* (ἀρύταινα, an ewer, εἶδος, likeness),—two cartilages of the larynx.
4. *Xiphoid* (ξίφος, a sword, εἶδος, likeness), the *ensiform*, or sword-like cartilage which tips the sternum.

CARUI SEMINA. Carraway seeds; the produce of the *Carum Carui*; Order *Umbelliferæ*.

CARUNCULA (dim. of *caro*, flesh). A little piece of flesh. Hence—

C. Lacrymalis (*lacryma*, a tear). The small red substance situated in the inner angle of the eye.

C. Myrtiformis (*myrtus*, a myrtle, *forma*, likeness). The remains of the lacerated hymen.

CARUS (κάρα, the head). Profound sleep; lethargy.

CARYOPHYLLÆ. The Chickweed tribe of dicotyledonous Plants.

CARYOPHYLLUS (κάρνον, a nut, φύλλον, a leaf). The Clove; the dried unexpanded flower or flower-bud of the *Eugenia Caryophyllata*: Order *Myrtaceæ*.

Caryophyllorum oleum. An essential oil, which is added to griping extracts, or used in tooth-ache. Similar oils are said to have been obtained from the *Agathophyllum ravsara*, and from the leaf of the cinnamon tree.

CASEIC ACID (*caseus*, cheese). A substance extracted from cheese. Its salts are called *Caseates*.

Caseous matter. The basis of cheese in a state of purity; the curd of milk, made by means of rennet.

CASCARILLÆ CORTEX. Cascarella Bark; the produce of the Croton *Eleutheria* (Cascarilla?): Order *Euphorbiaceæ*. Neither *Cinchonia* nor *Quinia* has hitherto been discovered in it.

CASSAVA. A starch-like substance obtained from the root of the *Iatropa Manihot*: Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

CASSIA. The Purging Cassia, or *C. Fistula*: Order *Leguminosæ*. The inside of its pod yields a soft black pulp, the *Cassia Pulpa*, L. which is used as a laxative, and is said to form the basis of the ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

C. Senna, or *Acutifolia*. The true Alexandrian Senna;—its active principle is called *Cathartine*.

C. Obovata. The Aleppo Senna.

C. Lanceolata. The E. Indian Senna.

C. Marilandica. The American Senna.

CASSIUS, PURPLE OF. A purple-coloured precipitate, obtained by mixing the protomuriate of tin with a dilute solution of gold.

CASSONADE. *Muscovado*. Raw sugar; the crystallized and dried portion.

CASTOR OIL (*agnus castus*; so called from its supposed efficacy upon the body and mind). The oil extracted from the seeds of the *Ricinus Communis*, or Palma Christi: Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

CASTOREUM (γάστωρ, a big-bellied animal). Castor, an oily substance secreted by the Beaver, or *Castor Fiber*, in bags near the rectum. The Russian castor is preferable to the Canadian.

Castorine. The active principle.

CASTRATION (*castro*, to emasculate.) The operation of removing the testes.

CAT'S PURR. An unnatural sound of the heart. Compare **AUSCULTATION**.

CATA (κατά, καθ'), against, down, into, &c.; and *in comp.* intensive. Its compounds are

Cata-lepsis (λαμβάνω, to seize). A spasmodic disease, in which the limbs remain in any position in which they are placed, however painful or fatiguing.

Cata-menia (μήν, a month). *Menses*. The monthly uterine discharge.

Cata-plasma (πλάσσω, to spread). A poultice

Cata-ract (ἀράσσω, to confound). Glaucoma. Gutta opaca. Suffusio. Opacity of the crystalline lens. See **EXE**, *Dis. of*.

Cata-rrhus (ρέω, to flow). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils, bronchia, &c. It is distinguished as

1. *C. a frigore*, cold in the head; and,

2. *C. a contagio* (?) Influenza, or epidemic catarrh.

Cath-artics (καθαίρω, to purge). These are termed *laxative*, when mild; *purgative*, when active; and *drastic*, when very violent.

Cathartine (καθαίρω, to purge). The active principle of senna. See *Cassia*.

Cath-eler (καθίημι, to thrust into). A tube which is introduced through the urethra into the bladder.

Cath-olicon (ὅλος, universal). A panacea, or universal medicine.

CATECHU EXTRACTUM (*cate*, a tree, *chu*, juice). Catechu, formerly called *Terra Japonica*, or Japan Earth, from its being supposed to be a mineral production; a substance procured from the heart-wood of the *Acacia Catechu*, or Khair tree. There are two varieties in the market, the one of a light yellowish, the other of a chocolate colour.

CATLING. A sharp-pointed, double-edged knife, chiefly used in amputations of the fore arm and leg, for dividing the interosseous ligaments.

CATOCHUS (κατέχω, to detain). A species of catalepsy, in which the body is rigidly detained in an erect posture.

CAUDA EQUINA (*horse's tail*). Hip-puris. The final division of the spinal marrow, so called from the disposition of the nerves which issue from it.

CAUL. The trivial appellation of the amnion when it comes away with the child in the birth.

CAULIFLOWER EXCRESCENCE (*choufleur*, French). A disease of the Os Uteri, described by Clarke; supposed by Gooch to be encephalosis.

CAUSTIC (καίω, καύσω, to burn). A substance which destroys parts by chemically decomposing them.

Lunar Caustic. Argenti Nitras.

Caustic Potassa. Lapis infernalis.

CAUTERY (καίω, καύσω, to burn). The application of caustics.

C. Actual. The white-hot iron.

C. Potential. The same as *caustic*.

CAVERNOUS (*caverna*, from *cavus*, hollow). The name of a *ganglion* in the head, and of two *sinuses* of the sphenoid bone.

CAVITARIA (*cavitas*, a cavity).

Worms found in cavities : Order 1, Class *Intestina*.

CAWK. The *Sulphas Baryta*, or v-triolated heavy spar.

CAYENNE PEPPER. A mixture of the powder of the dried pods of several species of *Capsicum*, but especially of the *C. Baccatum*, or Bird Pepper.

CELESTINE. Sulphate of strontia.

CELLULA (dim. of *cella*). A little cell or cavity, as those of the *hyaloid membrane*.

Cellular. The designation of the structure of the mastoid process, of the lungs, &c.

Cellular membrane, or tissue. The filmy meshes which connect the minute component parts of most of the structures of the body.

CELLULARES. Cellular plants; those which have no flowers or spiral vessels : Div. 2. of the Nat. System. See *Botany*.

CEMENTATION. A process by which the properties of a body are changed, on being surrounded with the powder of other bodies, and exposed to a high temperature, as the conversion of iron into steel, by cementation with charcoal. The substance so employed is called *cement powder*.

CENTAUREA BENEDICTA. The Blessed thistle, or *Carduus Benedictus*: Order *Compositæ*.

CENTAURI CACUMINA (from Chiron, the Centaur, whose wound was said to be cured by it). The flowering tops of the Common Centaury, or *Chironia* (*Erythræa*?) *Centaureum*: Order *Gentianæ*.

C. Minus. The lesser Centaury.

CENTRUM (κεντέω, to prick). The middle point.

C. Ovale. The appearance presented when the brain is cut horizontally, on the level of the corpus callosum.

C. Tendinosum. The tendinous centre of the diaphragm.

CEPHALE' (κεφαλή). The head. Its compounds are

Cephalalgia (ἄλγος, pain). *Cephalæa*. Pain in the head.

Cephalic Vein. The anterior vein of the arm; formerly opened in disorders of the head.

Cephalodyne (ὀδύνη, pain). Head-ache.

Cephaloma. Medullary tumor; a morbid product, resembling brain.

Cephalogenesis (γένεσις, creation). The doctrine of the formation of the brain.

CEPHALOPODA (πόϋς, ποδός, a foot). Animals which have their feet placed round their head, as the cuttle-fish : Class *Mollusca*.

CERA (*Latin*) Wax. Bees'-wax: the product of the *Apis Mellifica*, and of some plants, as the *Myrica cerifera*, &c.

C. Alba. White, bleached, or virgin wax.

C. Flava. Yellow, or unbleached wax.

Ceric acid. Produced by the action of the fixed alkalies on wax.

Cerine. This, and *Myricine*, are the two principles of wax, and are respectively analogous to the *Elaine* and *Stearine* of oils and fats.

CERASIN. A substance contained in the gum exuded from the bark of the *Prunus Cerasus*, or cherry tree: Order *Myrtaceæ*.

CERATO-GLOSSUS (κέρας, a horn, γλῶσσα, the tongue). A muscle running from one of the cornua of the os hyoides to the tongue.

CERATOTOME (κέρας, a horn, τομή, section). The name given by Wenzel to the knife with which he divided the cornea.

CERA'TUM (*cera*, wax). A cerate, or composition of wax, &c., characterized by a consistence intermediate between that of plaisters, and that of ointments.

C. Calaminæ. L. (C. lapidis calaminaris. P. L. 1787. C. epuloticum. P. L. 1745.) C. Carbonatis Zinci Impuri. E. Unguent. Calaminare. D. Calamine Cerate. *Turner's Cerate*.

C. Cantharidis. L. Cerate of the Spanish fly. *Ceratum Lyttæ*.

C. Cetacei. L. (C. Spermatitis Ceti. P. L. 1787. C. Album. P. L. 1745.) C. Simplex. E. Unguent. Cetacei. D. Spermaceti Cerate.

C. Plumbi Acetatis. L. (Unguent. Cerrussæ Acetatis. P. L. 1787.) Unguent. Acetatis Plumbi. E. D. Cerate of acetate of lead.

C. Plumbi Compositum. L. (C. Lithargyri acetatis compositum. P. L. 1787.) Compound lead cerate. *Goulard's Cerate*.

C. Resinæ. L. (C. resinæ flavæ. P. L. 1787. C. Citrinum. 1745. *Yellow Basilicon*.) Unguent. Resinosum. E. Unguent. Resinæ Albæ. D. Resin Cerate.

C. Sabinæ. L. Unguentum Sabinæ. D. Savine Cerate.

C. Saponis. L. Soap Cerate.

C. Simplex. Simple Cerate.

CEREBELLUM (dim. of *cerebrum*). The little brain: the postero-inferior part of the encephalon.

CEREBRITIS. Arachnitis, or, more properly, Arachnoiditis (*Martinet*). Encephalitis. Inflammation of the brain.

CEREBRUM (κᾶρη, the head). The brain: the chief portion of the brain, occupying the whole upper cavity of the skull. Hence

Cerebral. The name of arteries, nerves, &c. of the brain.

CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM (*Ceres*, corn). Yeast, or Barm; the frothy matter collected on the surface of beer during fermentation.

CERIN. A peculiar substance which precipitates, on evaporation, from alcohol, which has been digested on grated cork. *Subcerin* would have been a fitter name.

CERIUM. A white metal found in a Swedish mineral called *Cerite*, and more recently, in *Allanite*.

CERULIN. Solution of indigo.

CERU'MEN (*cera*, wax). *Cerea*. Aurium sordes. The waxy secretion of the ear, furnished by the *cerumenous glands*.

CERUSSA. Ceruse, or sub-carbonate of lead; the *white-lead* of painters.

Cerussa Acetata. Sugar of lead, or, *Saccharum Saturni*. The super-acetate of lead.

CERVIX. The neck: the hinder part of the neck. The forepart is called *Collum*.

This term is also applied to the neck of the bladder and of the uterus.

Cervical. The name of nerves, arteries, vertebræ, &c. of the neck.

CERVUS ELAPHUS. The stag, or hart, from the horns and hoofs of which the hartshorn shavings are procured.

CETACEA (*cete*, a whale). Whale-like animals, as the dolphin, dugong, &c.: Order 8, *Mammalia*.

CETACEUM (*cete*, a whale). *Spermaceti*; a substance obtained from the *Physeter Macrocephalus*, or *Spermaceti* Whale.

Cetine. A substance obtained from *Spermaceti*, by boiling it in alcohol.

CETRARIA ISLANDICA. *Lichen Islandicus*. Iceland Liverwort, or Moss: Order *Lichenes*.

CEVADIC ACID. An acid produced by the saponification of the oil of the *Veratrum Sabadilla*.

CHALK. *Creta*. Carbonate of lime; a common species of calcareous earth.

Black chalk. Drawing slate; a greyish mineral.

Red chalk. A clay, coloured by the oxide of iron.

Spanish chalk. The soap rock.

CHALK-STONES. Gouty concretions, found in the joints, consisting of urate of soda and phosphate of lime.

CHAMELEON MINERAL. A combination of black oxide of manganese and potash, which gives a green colour to water, passes gradually through all the shades of the prism, and at last becomes colourless. It is supposed that there is formed in this experiment a *manganesiote of potash*.

CHALAZIUM (χάλαζα, a hailstone). A little tubercle on the eyelid, supposed to resemble a hailstone.

CHALYBS (*Chalybes*, a people who dug iron out of the earth). Iron or *Ferrum*.

Chalybeate. The name of medicines and waters which contain iron, as the *Vinum Ferri*.

Chalybis Rubigo. Rust of iron. The prepared sub-carbonate.

CHAMÆDRYS (χαμαί, on the ground, δρῦς, an oak). The Wall-Germander, or *Teucrium Chamædrys*: Order *Palmæ*.

CHAMÆMELUM. The Chamomile plant, or *Anthemis Nobilis*; the flowers, which are bitter and aromatic, are used for fomentations.

CHARA HISPIDA. A submersed leafless aquatic plant, interesting to the physiologist as displaying the circulation in plants, and as being analogous in botany to the frog in zoology.

CHANCER (Fr. *carcinos*, cancer). A sore which arises from the direct application of the syphilitic poison.

CHANDOO. An extract of opium, prepared by the Chinese for smoking.

CHARCOAL. *Carbo Ligni*, L. The residue of animal, vegetable, and many mineral substances, when heated to redness in close vessels. Charcoal is prepared for the purposes of medicine and the arts, from several substances, and is then termed—

1. *Burnt Sponge*. *Spongia usta*, L. Charcoal with portions of phosphate and carbonate of lime, and sub-carbonate of soda.
2. *Vegetable Æthiops*. *Pulvis Quercus Marinæ*. Charcoal procured from the *Fucus vesiculosus*, or bladder-wrack.
3. *Wood Soot*. *Fuligo Ligni*. The soot collected from chimneys under which wood is burnt.
4. *Ivory Black*.
5. *Lamp Black*.

} See BLACK.

CHARPIE (Fr.) *Caddice*. Scraped linen, or lint.

CHARTA (Latin). Paper.

CHARTREUX POWDRE DE. The Kermes mineral; a term invented by some Carthusian friars.

CHAY, or **CHAYA ROOT**. The root of the *Oldenlandia Umbellata*, used for giving the beautiful red of the Madras cottons.

CHELÆ CANCROURUM (χηλή, a claw). Crabs' claws. See *Cancer*.

CHELONIA (χελώνη, a tortoise). The Tortoise tribe: Order 1, Class *Reptilia*.

CHELTENHAM WATER. See *AQUÆ*.

CHEMISTRY. A term of Arabic origin, signifying the knowledge of the composition of bodies. Its Agents are *Attraction*—of cohesion—of affinity; *Caloric*—heat—expansion; *Electricity*—galvanism; *Light*, &c.

Its Materials are distinguished as

I.—**INORGANIC**—these are 1. *Simple* or *Elementary*, as the *Combustibles*—hydrogen, carbon, phosphorus; *Supporters of Combustion*—oxygen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine; *Incombustible*—azote; and 2. *Compound*, which are distinguished into

The **PRIMARY**, or compounds of elementary substances, viz.

1. The **ACIDS**; these may be divided into nine classes, viz.

1. *Oxygen Acids*. 1. Those with a single base amount to between 30 and 40, and include the most important in chemical processes and the arts, as the carbonic, sulphuric, phosphoric, nitric, &c. 2. Those with a compound base amount to upwards of 60; such are the tartaric, citric, malic, lithic, &c.

2. *Chlorine Acids*. These are less understood than the preceding; the muriatic or hydro-chloric is one of the most familiarly known. *N. B.* Chlorine, and all the other allied principles, when they combine with hydrogen, form powerful *acids*; whereas the compound of oxygen with hydrogen is *water*, a substance altogether dissimilar.

3. *Bromine*, } *Acids*—Still less satisfactorily known. Those
4. *Iodine*, }
5. *Fluorine*, } formed with hydrogen possess the most decided properties.
6. *Cyanogen Acids*—These are numerous and important, most of them being poisonous, as the hydro-cyanic

or prussic, one of the most virulent poisons in nature.

7. *Sulphur*, } *Acids*—Formerly called
8. *Selenium*, } sulphuretted, sele-
8. *Tellurium*, } niated, and telluretted
hydrogen. They are very little known.

II. The **ALKALIES** or **Bases**. Bodies composed of different elements, particularly of certain metals, combined with oxygen, chlorine, &c. but usually in less proportions than in the acids. Hence, the *Alkaline* compounds are as numerous as the acid compounds, and may be similarly divided.

Oxygen Alkalies are the best known, and the most important; 1. Those with a single base are potash, soda, lime, baryta, &c. 2. Those with a compound base are the alkaloids, chiefly derived from the vegetable kingdom.—The other *Alkaline* bodies into which *Chlorine*, &c. enter, are little known.

III. The **NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS**. These are water, spirits or alcohol, ether, ethal, volatile oils, fixed oils, bitumens.

The **SECONDARY**, or Compounds formed by the union of primary compounds, principally of acids and alkalies. These are termed

SALTS.—They may be arranged, like the acids, in nine classes:—The *Oxygen Acid Salts* are the best known, and most important; arranged according to their bases, they constitute upwards of 50 genera, each genus including many species. Familiar instances of this class are nitre, common chalk, gypsum, &c.; metallic salts, as the white, green, and blue vitriols.

The *Chlorine*, &c. *Salts*, are little known, and this little is confined to the compounds of these principles with hydrogen. The hydrochloric or muriatic acid combines with ammonia, and forms Sal-ammoniac, a salt supposed to be a true hydrochlorate or muriate.

II.—**ORGANIC**.—Comprehending the products of—

1. *Vegetable Life*. Vegetable acids and their salts, oils, camphor, resins, ethers, bitumens, fecula, &c.

2. *Animal Life*. Animal acids and their salts, oils, adipocire, albumen, &c.

CHEMO'SIS (χαίνω, to gape). An affection in which the conjunctiva is elevated above the transparent cornea.

CHENOPODIUM OLIDUM. A plant

of the Goosefoot tribe, remarkable for exhaling uncombined ammonia.

CHEVASTER, or CHEVASTRE. A double roller, applied to the head.

CHIASMUS. A bandage shaped like the Greek letter X, *chi*.

CHIASTRE. A bandage for stopping hæmorrhage from the temporal artery.

CHICKEN POX. See *Varicella*.

CHIGRE, or CHIQUE, (*Fr.*) *Chirones*. A small sand-flea of the West Indies, which insinuates itself into the soft and tender parts of the fingers and toes.

CHILBLAIN. *Pernio*. An inflammation of the extreme parts of the body, from exposure to cold.

CHIMAPHYLLA UMBELLATA (*χεῖμα*, winter, *φύλλον*, a leaf). Winter Green. Order *Pyrolaceæ*.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS' CANCER. The Soot Wart. Cancer Scroti, or Muntorium.

CHINCOUGH (*chine-cough?*) See *Pertussis*.

CHINOIDEA. A term applied by Ser-tuerner to an alkali, erroneously supposed to exist in Cinchona Bark.

CHIRAGRA (*χειρ*, the hand, *ἄγρα*, seizure). The gout. Compare *Arthritis*, *Podagra*, and *Cleisagra*.

CHIRURGIA (*χειρ*, the hand, *ἔργον*, work). Surgery, or surgery.

CHLORINE (*χλωρός*, green). A greenish gas, obtained by the action of muriatic acid on peroxide of manganese. It was first described under the name of *dephlogisticated marine acid*, and was afterwards called *oxy-muriatic acid*. Its compounds, which are not acid, are called *chlorides*, (or *chlorurets*), and are characterized by the same prefixes as the oxides.

Calomel is the protochloride. The oxy-muriate of mercury, or *corrosive sublimate*, is the perchloride.

Chlorine unites with oxygen in the four following proportions:

Chlorine. Oxygen.

The Protoxide, (<i>Euchlorine</i> , Davy) ...	36	8
The Peroxide	36	32
Chloric acid.....	36	40
Perchloric acid	36	56

Chlorates, formerly *hyper-oxy-muriates*.

The salts of chloric acid. The principal are those of potash and baryta. None are found native.

CHLOROPHYLLE (*χλωρός*, green, *φύλλον*, a leaf). The green colouring matter of leaves.

CHLORO'SIS (*χλωρός*, green). The green sickness.

CHOKEDAMP. Carbonic Acid. The irrespirable air of coal-pits, wells, &c. Compare *Fire Damp*.

CHOCOLATE. An article of diet, prepared from the cocoa-nut

CHOLE' (*χολή*). Bile. Hence *Cholagogues* (*ἄγω*, to move). A term formerly applied to purgatives which caused discharges mingled with bile.

Choledochus ductus (*δέχομαι*, to receive). The common bile duct.

Cholic Acid. A peculiar animal acid which has a sweet taste.

Cholate. A salt of the bile.

CHOLERA (*χολή*, bile, *ρέω*, to flow (?); or *χολέρα*, a water-spout (?). Vomiting, purging, &c.

1. *Euro-pæa*. With bile.

2. *Indica*. Without bile, or urine. It is epidemic, or sporadic.

CHOLESTERINE (*χολή*, bile, *στερεός*, solid). The principle of the bile, and of biliary calculi.

Cholesteric Acid. A substance produced by heating nitric acid with cholesterine. Its salts are called *cholesterates*.

CHONDROS (*χόνδρος*). Cartilage. Hence

Chondrology (*λόγος*, discourse). A description of Cartilages.

Chondropterygii (*πτέρυξ*, a fin). Cartilaginous fishes, as the ray: Sub-class 2, *Pisces*. See *Zoology*.

CHORDA, pl. *Chordæ* (*χορδή*). A cord; a tendon.

C. Tympani. A filament of the vidian nerve, which enters the tympanum.

C. Tendinæ. The tendinous strings which connect the *carneæ columnæ* of the heart to the auricular valves.

C. Vocales. The vocal ligaments, or the thyro-arytænoid articulation.

C. Willisii. The small fibres crossing the sinuses of the dura mater.

CHORDEE (French, from *χορδή*, a chord). A painful erection of the penis, attending gonorrhœa, sometimes with incurvation.

CHOREA SANCTI VITI. *St. Vitus' Dance*. Convulsive motions of the limbs, as of a person dancing.

CHORION (*χωρίον*, a domicile). The external membrane of the fœtus.

Choroid (*εἶδος*, likeness). Resembling the chorion; a term applied to the *plexus* and *web* of the pia-mater, and to the inner tunic of the eye.

CHORIUM (*χόριον*, skin, leather). The dermis, or outer layer of the skin.

CHROMIUM (χρῶμα, colour). A metal, so called from its remarkable tendency to form coloured compounds. It unites with oxygen in two proportions, forming

Green Oxide.....	32	8
Chromic Acid	32	20

Chromates. Salts of chromic acid.

Chrome Yellow. A pigment, consisting of one equivalent of acid and one of oxide.

CHRONIC (χρόνος, time). Long continued; opposed to *acute*.

CHRY SOS (χρυσός). Gold. Hence *Chrysobalanus* (βάλανος, an acorn). The nutmeg, or the *Myristicæ Nuclei*. L.

Chrysocolla (κόλλα, glue). The Greek name for borax.

Chrysomelia (μήλον, an apple). The Seville Orange, or the *Aurantii Baccæ*. L.

CHYAZIC. A term derived from the initials of carbon, hydrogen, and azote, and applied to an acid.

CHYLE (χυλός, juice). The milk-like fluid absorbed by the lacteal vessels.

Chylification (ῥίω, to become). The process by which the chyle is separated from the chyme.

Chylopoietic (ποιέω, to make). A term applied to the viscera and vessels which are connected with the formation of chyle.

CHYME (χυμός, juice). The semi-fluid matter which passes from the stomach into the duodenum.

Chymification (ῥίω, to become). The process by which the aliment is converted into chyme.

CICATRIX (a scar). The mark left after the healing of a wound or ulcer.

Cicatrizatio. The process by which wounds and sores heal.

CICUTA. The Hemlock, or *Conium*.

Cicutin. Its alkaloid.

CILIÆ. The eyelids or eyelashes.

Ciliary. The name of arteries, processes, follicles (*Meibomian glands*), &c. belonging to the eyelids.

CINCHONA. The name of a genus of Barks. The three following species were formerly promiscuously called *Bark*, or *Peruvian Bark*; and, when reduced to powder, *Jesuits' Powder*. They are now thus distinguished:—

C. Lancifoliæ Cortex. Lance-leaved Cinchona; the *Pale* or *Crown Bark*. Calysaya. Its varieties are the Quilled, and the Grey Barks of Loxa, with those of Lima and Havannah.

C. Cordifoliæ Cortex. Heart-leaved Cinchona, or the *Yellow Bark*.

C. Oblongifoliæ Cortex. Oblong-leaved

Cinchona, or the *Red Bark*. Its varieties are the *Smooth*, or *Quina Roxa*, and the *Warty* of Santa Fé.

Cinchona Cortex. Cinchona Bark. A term used when either of the above species may be employed.

CINCHONACEÆ. The Cinchona tribe.

Cinchona Caribæa. E. This has been substituted in all cases in which the *Peruvian Bark* was indicated (*Wright*). The *Geoffræa Inermis* is often sold for it. M. Ré has announced that the *Lycopus Europæus* (*Herb China* of the Piedmontese) is a complete succedaneum for *Peruvian Bark*.

Cinchonia. This and *Quinia* are the active principles of Cinchona Bark.

Cinchonic Acid (Kinic, *Vauquelin*). This exists in *Yellow Bark*, in combination with lime. It is convertible by heat into the *acide pyrokinique*, which, with iron, produces a beautiful green colour.

CINCINNUS. The hair on the temples. Compare *Capillus*.

CINERES CLAVELLATI (*clavus*, a wedge; so called from the little wedges or billets into which the wood was cut to make potash). *Russici.* Pearl-ash, or the *Potassa Impura*, L.

CINERITIOUS (*cineres*, ashes). Ash-coloured, cortical. A term applied to the exterior part of the brain.

C. Tubercle. The floor of the third ventricle.

CINNABAR. A sulphuret of mercury. It is native and factitious; the former is not used in medicine; the latter is the red bisulphuret of mercury, or the *Sulphuretum Hydrargyri Rubrum*. L. It is employed by surgeons for fumigating venereal ulcers.

CINNAMOMI CORTEX (*kinamon*, Arab.). Cinnamon: the produce of the *Laurus Cinnamomum*: Order *Laurineæ*. Its qualities depend on the presence of an essential oil.

Cinnamomi Oleum. A most powerful stimulant; it is imported from Ceylon.

CIRCULATION (*circulus*, a circle). The flow of the blood through the heart, the arteries, and veins. It is—

I. Perfectly double in the adult; i. e.

1. *Pulmonic*, through the lungs.

2. *Systemic*, through the system.

II. Only partially double in the foetus, the auricles communicating by the foramen ovale—the arteries, by the ductus arteriosus,—except we consider the placental as analogous with the *pulmonic*; in fact, the blood of the foetus is circulated through the placenta, as

that of the adult is through the lungs, and for the same purpose.

CIRCUMCISION (*circumcido*, to cut about). The removal of a circular portion of the prepuce. See *Phymosis*.

CIRCUMFLEXUS (*circum*, about, *flecto*, to bend). A term applied to—

1. A muscle which stretches the palate horizontally; and to—

2. The *axillary* nerve, &c.

CIRRHOPODA (*cirrhus*, frizzled hair, *πούς ποδός*, a foot). Bristle-footed animals, as the barnacle: Class 6, *Mollusca*.

CIRRHO'SIS (*κίρρōς*, yellowish). A disease consisting of diminution and deformity of the liver, which is dense, granular, wrinkled, and of a yellow colour.

CIRSOS (*κίρσος*). A varix, or dilated vein.

Cirsocele (*κήλη*, a tumor). A varicose enlargement of the spermatic vein.

Cirsophthalmia (*ὀφθαλμός*, the eye). A general varicose affection of the blood-vessels of the eye.

CISSAMPELOS PAREIRA. The Pareira brava: Order *Menispermææ*.

CITRUS. The name of a genus of plants: Order *Aurantiaææ*.

C. Aurantium. The Orange tree. The Seville orange is the *Fructus immaturus*, or *Aurantii Bacca*.

C. Medica. The Lemon tree. The fruit is termed *Limones*, and its juice, *Limonum Succus*.

Citric Acid is the acid of lemons, or Coxwell's Concrete Salt of Lemon. Its salts are called *Citrates*. It is decomposed by exposure to heat, and a new acid sublimes, called the *pyro-citric*.

CIVET. A substance collected in a bag under the tail of the civet-cat, and used as a perfume.

CLAP. See *Gonorrhæa*.

CLARIFICATION (*clarus*, clear, *flo*, to become). The process of clearing liquids: It is performed by—

1. *Subsidence* of the suspended particles, and decantation of the supernatant liquor.

2. *Filtration*, or straining through filters of paper, linen, sand, charcoal, &c.

3. *Coagulation*, or the admixture of albumen, or the white of egg, and the subsequent action of caloric, acids, &c.

CLAUSU'RA (*claudo*, to shut). The imperforation of any canal or cavity.

CLAVATIO (*clava*, a club). *Gomphosis*. A sort of articulation, in which the

parts are fixed like a nail by a hammer, as the teeth in the sockets.

CLAVICULA (dim. of *clavis*, a key). The clavicle, or collar-bone; so called from its resemblance to an ancient key.

CLAVUS (a nail). *Spina pedum*. *Calculus*. A term applied to corns, and to staphyloma, or tumor on the eyelids.

Clavus Hystericus. A fixed pain in the forehead, as if produced by a nail.

CLAY. One of the primitive earths, formerly called argil, but now alumina, from its being obtained in greatest purity from alum.

CLEAVAGE. The mechanical division of crystals, by which the inclination of their *laminae* is determined.

CLEISAGRA (*κλείς*, the clavicle, *ἄγρα*, seizure). The gout in the articulation of the clavicles. Compare *Arthritis*, *Chiragra*, and *Podagra*.

CLIMACTERIC (*κλιμακτήρ*, the step of a ladder). The progression of the life of man. It is usually divided into periods of seven years, the ninth period, or 63rd year, being the *grand* climacteric.

CLINICAL (*κλίνη*, a bed). Studies pursued, or lectures given, at the bedside.

CLINOID (*κλίνη*, a bed, *εἶδος*, likeness). Processes of the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone, so called from their resemblance to the knobs of a bedstead.

CLITORIS (*κλείω*, to hide). A part of the female pudendum, concealed by the labia majora.

Clitorismus. A morbid enlargement of the clitoris.

CLOACA (a sewer). A receptacle observed in the monotremata, in birds, in reptiles, and in many fishes, which receives the fæces and the urine, together with the semen of the male, and the ovum of the female.

Cloacæ. The openings, in cases of necrosis, leading to the inclosed dead bone.

CLONIC (*κλονέω*, to move to and fro). See *Spasm*.

CLOVE. *Caryophyllus*; the unexpanded bud of the *Eugenia Caryophyllata*.

CLUB-FEET. *Pedes contorti*. A congenital distortion of the feet.

CLUB-MOSS. The *Lycopodium Clavatum*, the minute seeds of which are very inflammable, and used in fireworks.

CLYSTER (*κλύζω*, to wash out). An enema, lavement, or lavamentum.

CNICUS BENEDICTUS. Blessed Thistle, or *Centauria Benedicta*: Order *Compositææ*.

CO-APTATION, or **SETTING**. See *Fracture*.

COAGULABLE LYMPH. The fluid slowly effused in wounds, which afterwards becomes the bond of union, or cicatrix.

COAGULATION (*con*, and *agere*, to bring together). It is termed—

1. *Spontaneous*; the cohesion of the particles of the blood, some effused fluids, &c.

2. *Induced*; the effect produced upon albumen by heat, alcohol, acid, rennet, &c.

COAGULUM This is distinguished as

1. *Clot*; applied to the blood only.

2. —; applied to albumen.

3. *Curd*; applied to milk.

COBALT (*Cobaltus*, the demon of mines). A metal, found chiefly in combination with arsenic; the basis of the blue colour upon our earthenware.

1. *Zaffre*. An impure oxide of cobalt.

2. *Smallt*. A blue-coloured glass, obtained by heating zaffre with sand and potash, reduced to powder. It is the *blue-stone* used in washing.

COCULUS (dim. of *κόκκος*, a grain.)

A genus of plants: Order *Menispermæ*.

C. *Palmatus*. The Calumba tree.

C. *Tuberosus*. A species, the seed of which is the *Cocculus Indicus* of the shops, containing *picROTOXIA*.

COCCUS (*κόκκος*, a grain, from its being formerly supposed to be the seed of a plant). *Coccinella*. Cochineal, the dried female of a hemipterous insect which feeds on the leaves of several species of the Cactus, and is hence called *Coccus Cacti*.

COCCYX (*κόκκυξ*, a cuckoo). The lower end of the spine, so called from its resemblance to the cuckoo's beak.

1. *Coccygis os*. The coccyx. *Cauda*.

2. *Coccygeus*. A muscle of the os coccygis.

COCHINEAL. The dried insect called *Coccus Cacti*, or *Coccinella*.

COCHLEA (*κόχλος*, a conch). A cavity of the ear, resembling the spiral shell of the snail.

COCHLEARE (*cochlea*, a snail's shell). A spoon, so named from its resemblance to the shell of a snail; a spoonful.

The following proportions are used in apportioning the dose of mixtures:—

C. *Amplum*. A table-spoonful. $f\text{3ss}$.

C. *Mediocre*. A dessert-spoon: this contains more than $f\text{3ij}$.

C. *Minimum*. A tea-spoon; $f\text{3j}$.

To these may be added—

Cyathus. A wine-glass. This, though variable, contains about $f\text{3iss}$.

COCHLEARIA (*cochleare*, a spoon.)

A genus of plants: Order *Cruciferae*.

C. *Armoracia*. Horse-radish.

C. *Officinalis*. Common scurvy-grass.

COCOA. A substance procured from the seeds of the *Theobroma Cacao*, or Chocolate tree.

COCOS BUTYRACEA. The Mac-kaw tree, the kernels of which yield the palm oil: Order *Palmæ*.

Cocos nucifera. The Cocoa tree. The fruit is used as food, as also the fruit bud, or cabbage.

COCTION (*coquo*, to digest). The process of reducing the aliment to chyle.

CODEIC ACID. Hydro-chloric acid; the second acid of opium.

CÆLIA (*κοιλία*). The belly. Hence—

1. *Cæliac*, a term applied to an artery—the first branch of the aorta in the abdomen; and to a *plexus*—a prolongation of the solar.

2. *Cæliac Passion*. The colic.

CÆNURUS (*κοινός*, common, *οὐρά*, a tail). A cystose bladder, containing several animals grouped together and adhering to its sides. Compare *Cysticercus*.

COFFEE. The roasted seeds of the *Coffea Arabica*: Order *Cinchonaceæ*.

COHESION (*cohæreo*, to stick together). The power by which the component particles of a body *cohere*, or are kept together. It is the opposite to Expansion. Compare *Attraction*.

COITUS (*coire*, to go together). The conjunction of the sexes.

COKE. The residue of coal, when the volatile matters are driven off.

COLATURA (*colo*, to strain). Any filtered or strained liquor.

COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE. Meadow Saffron. Used by the ancients under the name of *Hermodactyllus*; a bulbiferous plant, found in moist meadows: Order *Colchicaceæ*. The juice of the bulb is very poisonous to dogs; hence the Dutch name *Hundes hoden*, and the French name *Tue-chien*. All the species of *Colchicum* yield the alkaloid *veratria*; the *Autumnale*, the largest proportion—the *Byzantium*, the smallest. *Blane*.

The preparations of the bulb are—

1. The *Vinum Colchici*. L. Dose, $\mathfrak{M}\text{xxx}$. to $f\text{3j}$. in any mild fluid. *Thomson*.— $\mathfrak{M}\text{xx}$. to $f\text{3jss}$. *Paris*.

2. The *Acetum Colchici*. L. Dose, $f\text{3ss}$. to $f\text{3jss}$. *Thomson*.— $f\text{3ss}$. to $f\text{3ij}$. *Paris*.

3. The *Syrupus Colchici*. E. Dose, $f\text{3j}$. to $f\text{3ss}$. or more.

4. The *Oxymel Colchici*. D. Dose, $f\text{3j}$.

gradually increased to $f\frac{3}{4}$, twice in a day.

The preparations of the seeds are—

1. The *Spiritus Colchici Ammoniat.*

L. Dose, \mathfrak{Mxxx} . to $f\frac{3}{4}$. in any mild fluid.

2. The *Tinctura Seminum Colchici*. D. Dose, \mathfrak{Mx} . to $f\frac{3}{4}$ ss.

3. The *Vinum*. This may be made by digesting an ounce of the seeds for a week, in a pint of sherry.

Colchicum is the active ingredient of the *Eau Medicinale*, and Dr. WILSON'S GOUT TINCTURE. See *Quack Med.*

COLCOTHAR. A mixture of red oxide of iron and the persulphate, used as a paint, &c.

COLD. The absence of heat. Also a popular name for catarrh.

COLEOPTERA (κολεός, a sheath, πτερόν, a wing). Sheath-winged insects; beetles: Order 5, *Insecta*.

COLICA (κῶλον). The colic. A painful affection of the colon, without inflammation or fever. See *Ileus*.

C. Accidental. Induced by particular articles of diet.

C. Stercorea. From accumulation of the contents of the bowels.

C. Meconialis. From retention of the meconium.

C. Calculosa. From intestinal calculi.

C. Pictorum (an epidemic at Poitou). Painters' colic; also called *Saturnina*, as being produced by the effects of lead. It is also termed—

1. *C. Damniorum*. Devonshire colic.

2. *C. Plumbiorum*. Plumbers' colic.

COLLAPSE (*collabor*, to shrink down). More or less sudden failure of the circulation, or vital powers, as of the brain, or of the whole system.

COLLIQUAMENTUM (*colliqueo*, to melt). A term applied by Harvey to the first rudiments of the embryo in generation.

Colligative. A term applied to any excessive evacuation, as of diarrhoea, or perspiration.

COLLUM (Latin). The neck. Compare *Cervix*.

COLLYRIUM (κολλῶω, to stop, ῥοῦς, a running). An eye-wash.

COLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA. Bitter Cucumber Pulp; the medullary part of the fruit of the *Cucumis Colocynthis*: Order *Cucurbitaceæ*.

Colocynthine. The active principle.

COLON (κῶλον, qu. κοῖλον, hollow). The first of the large intestines. Hence—

Colic. The name of arteries of the colon, and of one of the omenta.

COLOPHONIA. The *Pix Nigra*, or Black Pitch; so called from a city of the same name.

COLOSTRUM. The milk first secreted after delivery.

COLOURING MATTER. A principle existing in vegetable substances. See *Dyes*. Colours are termed—

1. *Substantive*, when they adhere to the cloth without a basis.

2. *Adjective*, when they require a basis.

COLPOCELE (κόλπος, the vagina, κήλη, tumor). A tumor or hernia in the vagina.

COLPOPTOSIS (κόλπος, the vagina, πτώσις, a falling down). Prolapsus of the vagina.

COLTSFOOT. The *Tussilago Farfara*; a demulcent medicine

COLUMBIUM. A metal, so called from its being supposed to have been brought from North America; it is also termed *Tantalum*. It unites with oxygen, and forms an acid and an oxide.

COLUMNÆ (Latin). A column, or pillar, as those of the velum palati, and the *columnæ carneæ*, or muscular fasciculi of the heart.

COLZA OIL. A liquid extracted from the grain of the *Brassica Arvensis*, a species of cabbage, and used in making soft soap.

COMA (κέω, to lie). Drowsiness.

C. somnolentum; in which the patient, when roused, immediately relapses.

C. vigil; in which the patient is unable to sleep, though so inclined.

COMATOSE (*coma*, drowsiness). Affected with coma, or drowsiness.

COMBINATION (*cum*, with, *binus*, two). The union of the particles of different substances, by chemical attraction, in forming new compounds.

COMBUSTION (*comburo*, to burn). Burning. The disengagement of heat and light, which accompanies rapid chemical combination.

Combustion spontaneous. This is said to occur in the human body; and it does occur when masses of vegetables, as damp hay, or oily cotton, are heaped together.

COMMISSURA (*committo*, to unite). A term applied to parts which unite the hemispheres of the brain.

COMMUNICATING ARTERY OF WILLIS. A branch of the internal carotid.

COMMINUTED (*comminuo*, to break

in pieces). A term applied to a fracture, when the bone is broken into several pieces.

COMPLEXUS (*complector*, to comprise), A muscle situated at the back part of the neck.

COMPOUND MEDICINES. These have been divided into two classes :

1. *Officinal Preparations*, or those ordered in the Pharmacopœias.
2. *Magistral or Extemporaneous Formulæ*, or those constructed by the practitioner at the moment.

COMPRESS (*comprimo*, to press). A pad of folded linen, lint, &c. which surgeons place where they wish to make a pressure, &c.

COMPRESSION (*comprino*, to press). A diseased state, usually of the brain.

COMPRESSOR (*comprimo*, to press). A muscle which compresses a part, as that of the *nose*, and of the *urethra*.

CONCENTRATION (*concentro*). The strengthening of solutions, mixtures, &c. by evaporation of their watery parts.

CONCEPTION (*concipio*, to conceive). The first stage of generation on the part of the female. Compare *Generation*.

CONCHA (*a shell*). A term applied to parts resembling a shell.

C. Auris. The cavity of the ear.

C. Naris. The turbinated portion of the ethmoid bone.

CONCOCTION (*concoquo*, to digest). The act of boiling. Digestion.

CONCRETION (*concreresco*, to grow together). Calculus; a term usually applied to that of the intestines.

CONCUSSION (*concutio*, to shake together). A term applied to injuries sustained by the brain, and other viscera, from falls, blows, &c.

CONDENSATION (*condenso*, to make thick). The act of diminishing the bulk of a body, as by the conversion of steam into water, gases into fluids, fluids into solids, &c.

CONDIMENTUM (*condio*, to season). Spice, seasoning, &c.

CONDUCTOR (*conduco*, to lead). An instrument used to direct the knife. Compare *Director*.

CONDYLES (κόνδυλος, a knuckle). Rounded eminences in the joints of several bones, as the humerus and femur.

CONDYLOID (κόνδυλος, a knuckle, εἶδος, likeness). A term applied to some of the *foramina* of the occipital bone, viz.

1. The *Anterior*. Through which the lingual nerves pass.

2. The *Posterior*. Through which the veins of the neck pass.

CONDYLOMA (κόνδυλος, a knuckle). *Ficus, Cristæ, Thymus*, &c. A wart-like excrescence, which appears about the anus and pudendum.

CONFECTIO (*conficio*, to make up). A confection. Under this title, the London College comprehends the *conserves* and *electuaries* of its former Pharmacopœias. Strictly speaking, however, a conserve merely preserves the virtues of recent vegetables by means of sugar; an electuary, imparts convenience of form. The principal confections are the following :

C. Amygdalarum. L. Confection of Almonds; an expeditious means for preparing the almond emulsion.

C. Aromatica. L. Aromatic Confection. Elect. Aromaticum. E. D. Confectio Cardiaca. *Sir Walter Raleigh's Cordial*.

C. Aurantiorum. L. Confection of Seville Orange. Conserva Aurantii. E.

C. Cassiæ. L. Purging Cassia Confection. Elect. Cassiæ. D.

C. Opii. L. Opium Confection. Electuarius Opiatum. E. Philonium Londinense, vel Romanum.

C. Piperis Nigri. L. Confection of Black Pepper. *Ward's Paste for Fistula*.

C. Rosæ Caninæ. L. Confection of Dog Rose. Conserva Cynosbati.

C. Rosæ Gallicæ. L. Confection of the Red Rose. Conserva Rosæ. D.

C. Rutæ. L. Confection of Rue.

C. Scammoniacæ. L. Confection of Scammony. Elect. Scammonii. D.

C. Sennæ. L. Confection of Senna. Elect. Sennæ. D. *Lenitive Electuary*.

CONFLUENT SMALL POX. See *Variola*.

CONGELATION (*congelō*, to freeze). The passing from a fluid to a solid state.

CONGENER (*con*, and *genus*, kind). Of the same kind.

CONGESTION (*congero*, to amass). Undue fulness of the blood-vessels.

CONGIUS. C. A measure containing a gallon, or eight pints.

CONGLOBATE (*conglobō*, to gather into a ball). The designation of a gland of a globular form, like those of the absorbent system. Compare *Gland*.

CONGLOMERATE (*conglomerō*, to heap together). The designation of a gland composed of various glands, as the parotid, pancreas, &c. Compare *Gland*.

CONIFERÆ. The Fir or cone-bearing tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

CONIUM MACULATUM. *Cicuta*. The Common Hemlock: Order *Umbelliferae*.

Conia (concin?). The narcotic principle.

Conin. Cicutin. An alkaloid.

CONJUGAISON (*French*). Conjugation. See *Zoogony*.

CONJUNCTIVA (*conjungo*, to unite). The Adnata Tunica. The membrane which lines the posterior surface of the eyelids, and is continued over the forepart of the globe of the eye.

Conjunctiva Granular. A diseased condition,—the sequel of purulent ophthalmia.

CONNATUS (*connascor*, to grow together). Congenital.

CONSERVA (*conservo*, to keep). A conserve, or composition of vegetable and saccharine matter. See *Confectio*, the term now used in the Ph. L.

CONSTIPATION (*constipo*, to crowd together). Costiveness.

CONSTITUENS. The vehicle; a constituent part of a medicinal formula, signifying 'that which imparts an agreeable form.' See *Prescription*.

CONSTITUTION (*constituo*, to establish). This is—

1. Of the *Body*—Diathesis. The condition of the body; the 'propria,' or peculiarities, as distinguished from the 'communia,' or generalities. *Celsus*.

2. Of the *Air*.—That peculiar state of the air or vapour from the earth, which induces epidemics, or impresses upon epidemic or sporadic diseases their peculiar characters on particular occasions. It is denominated by Sydenham, *bilious, dysenteric, &c.*

CONSTRICTOR (*constringo*, to bind together). A muscle which contracts any opening of the body, as that of the pharynx.

CONSUMPTION (*consumo*, to waste away). Wasting of the body, or *Phthisis*.

CONTABESCENTIA (*contabesco*, to waste away). Atrophy, or Consumption.

CONTAGION (*contingo*, to touch one another). The propagation of disease from one individual to another,—properly, by contact. Compare *Infection*.

CONTRACTILITY (*contraho*, to draw together).

1. The property by which the fibrous tissues return to their former di-

mensions, after being temporarily extended.

2. The property of the muscular fibre, by which it shortens on the application of a stimulus; more properly *Irritability*.

CONTRACTION (*contraho*, to draw together). A rigid state of the joints.

CONTRAFISSURE (*contra*, against, *findo*, to cleave). A fracture of the skull, produced by a *contre-coup* opposite to the part on which the blow is received.

CONTRA-INDICATION (*contra*, against, *indico*, to show). Circumstances which forbid the exhibition of a remedy.

CONTRAJERVÆ RADIX (*contrahierba*, Spanish, antidote). The root of the *Dorstenia Contrajerva*: Order *Mominieæ*.

CONTRE-COUP (Fr.) The cause of *contrafissure*. See above.

CONTUSION (*contundo*, to bruise). A bruise.

CONVALESCENCE (*convalesco*, to grow strong). The state of recovery.

CONVOLUTA (*convolvo*, to wrap together). A term applied to the upper and lower turbinated bones of the nose.

CONVOLUTIONS (*convolvo*, to roll together).

1. The windings and turnings of the cerebrum.

2. The foldings of the small intestines.

CONVOLVULACEÆ. The Bindweed tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

CONVOLVULUS (*convolvo*, to roll together). A genus of plants: Order *Convolvulaceæ*.

C. *Jalapa*. The Jalap plant.

C. *Scammonia*. The Scammony plant.

CONVULSION (*convello*, to pull together). Violent involuntary contractions of the muscles, with alternate relaxations.

COPAIBA (*copal*, American, for an odoriferous gum, and *iba*, or *iva*, a tree). Copaiva, or Capivi Balsam; an oleo-resin procured by incisions in the bark of the *Copaifera officinalis*; Order *Leguminosæ*. See *Balsamum*.

COPAL (American, an odoriferous gum). Gum Copal; a resin, obtained from the *Rhus Copallinum* and the *Elæocarpus Copaliferus*. It is used as a varnish.

COPHO'SIS (κωφός, deaf). Deafness.

COPPER. Cuprum; a metal.

COPPERAS. The *Sulphas Ferri*, Sulphate of iron, or *Green vitriol*. The *Sulphas Cupri* is the *Blue vitriol*.

COPPERNICKEL. A native arseniuret of nickel, a copper-coloured mineral of Westphalia.

COR,-dis. The heart; the central organ of circulation.

CORACO (κόραξ, a crow). Names compounded with this word belong to muscles which are attached to the

Coracoid Process (εἶδος, likeness). The upper and anterior point of the scapula, so called from its resemblance to a crow's beak.

CORAL. A substance consisting of carbonate of lime and animal matter.

CORALLICOLA (*corallum*, coral, *colo*, to inhabit). Coral-inhabiters, as the horn-wrack: Order 3, Class *Polypi*.

CORDIALS (*cor*, the heart). *Cardiacs*. Warm medicines.

CORE (*cor*, the heart). The slough which forms at the central part of boils.

CORIANDRI SEMINA. Coriander seed; the produce of the *Coriandrum Sativum*: Order *Umbelliferæ*.

CORK. The bark of the *Quercus Suber*: Order *Cupuliferæ*. It yields the Suberic acid.

CORN (*cornu*, a horn). *Clavus. Spina pedis*. A horny induration of the skin, generally formed on the toes.

CORNEA (*cornu*, a horn). The anterior transparent portion of the globe of the eye.

Cornea opaca. A term formerly applied to the sclerotica.

CORNU; pl. *cornua*; horn; a term applied to

1. *Warts*, from their horny hardness.

2. *Parts resembling a horn*, as the

1. *Cornu Ammonis.* The *Pes hyppocampi* of the brain.

2. *Cornua Uteri.* The appearance of the angles of the uterus, in certain animals.

CORNU CERVI. *Cornua.* Stag's, or Hart's horn; the horns of the *Cervus Elaphus*: Class *Mammalia*. They were formerly so much used for the preparation of ammonia, that the alkali was commonly called *Salt*, or *Spirit of Hartshorn*. This article is often sophisticated with the shavings of mutton bone; the fraud is detected by their greater degree of brittleness. *Paris*.

1. *Cornu ustum.* L. Burnt hartshorn.

2. *Spiritus cornu usti.* The result of destructive distillation.

CORNUS FLORIDA. Dog Wood; a plant of the Order *Caprifoliaceæ*.

C. Mas Odorata. The Sassafras tree.

CORONA (Latin). A crown, whence

C. Ciliaris. The ciliary ligament.

C. Glandis. The prominent margin of the glans penis.

C. Veneris. Venereal blotches on the forehead.

Its derivatives are—

1. *Coronal*; the name of a suture of the head. See *Suture*.

2. *Coronary*; a term applied to vessels, nerves, &c., from their surrounding the parts like a crown.

CORO'NE (κορώνη, a crow). The acute process of the lower jaw-bone; so named from its supposed likeness to a crow's bill: whence

Coronoid (εἶδος, likeness). A process of the ulna, shaped like a crow's beak.

CORPUS. Plural *Corpora*. A body. Bodies.

1. The following are *singular*.

C. Callosum (callus, hardness). Commissura magna. The firm substance which communicates between the hemispheres of the brain.

C. Cavernosum (cavernous). This, and the *C. Spongiosum* (spongy), form the penis.

C. Cavernosum Vaginæ. The erectile spongy tissue of the vagina, termed by De GRAAF, *retiformis* (net-like).

C. Fimbriatum (fimbria, a fringe). A prolongation of one of the angles of the fornix.

C. HIGHMORIANUM. A prominence at the superior part of the testis.

C. Luteum (yellow body). The cicatrix left in the ovarium in consequence of the bursting of a Graafian vesicle.

C. Mucosum (mucous body). A soft substance, first described by Malpighi, as situated between the cuticle and cutis, and giving the proper colour to the skin, being

Black—in the negro.

Yellow—in the Chinese.

Copper-coloured—in the aboriginal Americans, &c. See *Cuticle*.

C. Pampiniforme (pampinus, a tendril). A tendril-like plexus of the spermatic vein.

2. The following are *plural*.

C. Albicantia (albico, to become white). Two white bodies of the cerebrum.

C. Fimbriata (fimbria, a fringe).

Tænia Hyppocampi. The pleating of the margin of the processes of the fornix.

C. Geniculata (geniculum, a knot; dim. of *genu*, the knee). Two knotty prominences at the inferior surface of the cerebrum.

C. Olivaria (oliva, an olive). Two olive-shaped eminences of the medulla oblongata.

C. Pyramidalia (pyramis, a pyramid). Two small pyramidal eminences of the medulla oblongata.

C. Quadrigemina (four double). Four eminences (*tubercula*) of the brain, supporting the pineal gland, formerly called *nates* and *testes*.

C. Restiformia (restis, a cord). Two cord-like processes extending from the medulla oblongata, to the cerebellum.

C. Striata (stria, a groove). Two streaky eminences in the lateral ventricle.

CORRIGENS. A constituent part of a medicinal formula, signifying 'that which corrects its operation.' See *Prescription*.

CORROBORANTS (*corroboro*, to strengthen). Remedies which impart strength.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE (*corrodo*, to eat away). *Hydrargyri Oxymurias*. The bi-chloride of mercury; a violent poison.

CORROSIVES (*corrodo*, to eat away). Caustics. Escharotics.

CORRUGATOR SUPERCILII (*corrugo*, to wrinkle). A muscle which knits and draws down the brow.

CORTEX (bark). A term which is generally applied to Peruvian bark. See *Cinchona*.

Corticine. An alkaloid found in the bark of the *Populus Tremens*.

Cortical substance. The exterior part of the brain (also termed *cineritious*), and of the kidney.

CORYDALIN. An alkaloid contained in the root of the *Fumaria Cava*, and *Corydalis Tuberosa*.

CORYZA (κόρυζα, from κόρυς, or κάρα, the head, ζέω, to boil). Catarrh affecting the eyes, nostrils, &c. Gravedo. Cold in the head.

COSMETIC (κόσμος, ornament). A remedy which improves the complexion, and removes blotches and freckles.

COSTA (*custodio*, to guard). Pl. *costæ*, ribs, these are divided into

1. The *True*, or *Sterno-vertebral*. The first seven pairs; so called because

they are united by their cartilages to the sternum.

2. The *False*, or *Vertebral*. The remaining five pairs, which are successively united to the lowest true rib, and to each other.

[The vertebral extremity of a rib is called the *head*; the contracted part which adjoins it, forms the *neck*; at the back of the rib is the *tubercle*; further outward the bone bends forward, producing the *angle*, from which proceeds the body, which passes forwards and downwards to the *sternal extremity*.]

COSTIVENESS. Constipation.

COTYLE' (κοτύλη, an old measure). The socket of the hip-bone; whence *Cotyloid* (εἶδος, likeness). Os Innominatum. The acetabulum, or the cavity for receiving the head of the thigh-bone, resembling an ancient cup.

COTYLE'DONS (κοτύλη, a cavity).

1. Glands, in some animals, dispersed over the chorion.
2. The seed-lobes of plants.

COUCHING. The *depression* of a cataract. See *Exc. Dis. of*.

COUMARIN. The odoriferous principle of the Tonka bean, so called from the *Coumarouna odorata*, which yields it: Order *Leguminosæ*.

COUNTER (*contra*, *contre*). Against.

Counter-extension. See *Fracture*.

Counter-irritation. The effect of a liniment, blister, moxa, issue, &c., applied over a diseased part.

Counter-opening. *Contra-apertura*. An opening made in a second part of an abscess, opposite to a first. See *Contrafissure* and *Contre-coup*.

COUP-DE-SOLEIL (Stroke of the Sun, Fr.) An affection of the head produced by the rays of the sun.

COURAP (Ind.) A form of Impetigo, peculiar to India.

COUVRE-CHEF EN TRIANGLE. A triangular bandage for the head.

COW-HAGE. The *Dolichos Pruriens*, vulgarly called *cow-itch*.

COWPER'S GLANDS. Two small granulated glandular bodies placed parallel to each other before the prostate.

COW-POX. See *Vaccinia*.

COW-TREE. *Palo de Vaca*. A tree which yields, by incision, a glutinous sap or vegetable milk.

COXA; pl. *coxæ*. The hip, the haunches.

COXENDIX (κοξα, the hip). The hip-joint.

CRABS' CLAWS. See *Canceri chelæ*.

CRAB YAWS. Excrescences on the soles of the feet. See *Frambæsia*.

CRAMP (*krempen*, German, to contract). Spasm; violent contraction of the muscles.

CRANIUM (κράνιον, the head). The skull, or cavity which contains the brain, its membranes and vessels. The inner and outer surfaces of the bones are composed of compact layers, called the *external* or *fibrous*, and the *internal* or *vitreous*, tables of the skull. There is an intermediate cellular texture, termed *diploe*, which is similar to the cancelli of other bones.

Craniology (λόγος, discourse). A description of the skull.

Cranioscopy (σκοπέω, to observe). An inspection of the skull.

Dr. Prichard has characterized the primitive forms of the skull according to the width of the *bregma*, or space between the parietal bones:

1. The *Steno-bregmate* (στενός, narrow), or *Æthiopian* variety.
2. The *Meso-bregmate* (μέσος, middle), or *Caucasian* variety.
3. The *Platy-bregmate* (πλατὺς, broad), or *Mongolian* variety.

CRASSAMENTUM (*crassus*, thick). The cruor, or clot of blood, consisting of fibrin and red globules.

CREAM. A yellowish-white fluid, which collects upon the surface of milk.

CREAM OF TARTAR. Cremor Tartari. The purified bitartrate of potash.

CREEPING SICKNESS (*kriebelkrankheit*). The name by which the gangrenous form of Ergotism is known in Germany.

CREMASTER (κρεμάω, to suspend). A muscle which draws up the testis.

CREPITATION (*crepito*, to creak). The grating sensation, or noise, occasioned

1. By pressing the finger upon a part affected with emphysema;—or,
2. By the ends of a fracture when moved;—or,
3. By certain salts during calcination.

CREPITUS (*crepo*, to crackle). The peculiar rattle of pneumonia; the grating made by joints, in a deficiency of synovia, &c.

CRETA. Chalk. Carbonate of lime. *Creta præparata*. L. Prepared chalk.

CRETINISM. Imperfect develop-

ment of the brain, with mental imbecility, usually conjoined with bronchocele, observed in the valleys of Switzerland and on the Alps. See *Goitre*.

CRIBRIFORMIS (*cribrum*, a sieve, *forma*, likeness). The name of the plate of the ethmoid bone, from its being perforated like a *sieve*.

CRICOS (κρίκος, a ring); whence *Cricoid* (εἶδος, likeness). The name of the ring-like cartilage of the larynx.

Crico. Terms compounded with this word, belong to muscles of the larynx.

CRINIS. The hair. Compare *Capillus*.

CRISIS (κρίνω, to decide). An event or period, which marks changes in disease.

CRISTA GALLI (*cock's crest*). The *cristiform* process of the ethmoid bone.

CRITICAL (κρίνω, to decide). A term applied to symptoms or periods, especially connected with changes in a disease; sudden perspiration, diarrhoea, or a deposit in the urine; and certain days were so designated by the ancient physicians.

CROCONIC. The name of a saffron-coloured acid, procured by heating potash with carbon.

CROCUS. A term formerly applied to some preparations, from their yellow, or saffron colour. See the *Suppl. List*.

CROCUS SATIVUS. The Common Crocus: Order *Irideæ*.

Croci Stigmata. L. Saffron; the dried summits of the pistil. It is sometimes sophisticated with the fibres of smoked beef, or the petals of flowers, especially of the marigold and safflower. *Paris*.

CROP, or CRAW. A sort of preliminary stomach in some birds, formed by an expansion of the œsophagus. Compare *Gizzard*.

CROP MADDER. A powder prepared from the dried roots of the *Rubia Tinctorum*.

CROTCHET. A curved instrument with a sharp hook to extract the foetus.

CROTON. The name of a genus of plants; Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

C. Benzoe. The former name of the Benjamin Tree, or Styrax Benzoinum.

C. Eleutheria? The Cascarilla Tree, from which the bark is procured.

C. Sebiferum (Ya-rieóu) A species which yields a vegetable oil, possessing all the properties of animal fat, and used in China for making candles. *Raspail*.

C. Tiglium (formerly *Grana Molucca*).

The Purging Croton, the seeds of which yield the Croton oil.

The *Crotonic Acid* and the alkaloid *Crotonine* are procured from the seeds of the Croton Tiglium.

CROUP. The *Cynanche Trachealis*, so called from the crouping noise attending it.

CROWFOOT. The *Ranunculus Acris*, the leaves of which are rubefacient and epispastic.

CRUCIAL (*crux, crucis*, a cross). A term applied to—1. incisions made across one another, and—2. to the *crossing* ligaments of the knee, &c.

CRUCIBLE (*crux*, a cross, which the alchemists stamped upon the vessels; or from *crucio*, to torture). A chemical vessel in which the metals were tortured, to force them to become like gold.

CRUCIFERÆ (*crux, crucis*, a cross, *fero*, to bear). The Cruciferous tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

CRUDITIES (*crudus*, raw). Undigested substances in the stomach.

CRUOR. The crassamentum, or clot of the blood. See *Blood*.

CRURA; pl. of *crus*, a leg; a term applied to some parts of the body, from their resemblance to a leg or root, as the *crura cerebri*, *crura cerebelli*, &c. Its derivatives are *cruræus* and *cruralis*; terms applied to nerves, &c. of the leg; and the latter to femoral hernia.

CRUSTA (*Latin*). A shell; a scab.

Crusta Lactea (*milk scall*). The Por-rigo *larvalis* of Willan.

Crustacea (*crusta*, a shell). Animals which have a shelly crust covering their bodies: Class 2, *Annelida*.

CRYOLITE. The double hydrofluat of alumina and soda.

CRYOPHORUS (*κρύος*, cold, *φέρω*, to bring). An instrument for exhibiting the degree of cold produced by evaporation.

CRYPTÆ (*κρύπτω*, to hide) Mucous follicles which are concealed.

CRYSTALLI. A term formerly applied to the appearances of *Varicella*, described as white shining pustules containing lymph.

CRYSTALLINE (*κρύσταλλος*, ice). A term applied to the lens of the eye.

CRYSTALLIZATION (*κρύσταλλος*, ice). The process by which the particles of liquid or gaseous bodies form themselves into *crystals*, or solid bodies of a regularly limited form.

Crystallography (*γράφω*, to describe). The science which investigates the forms of crystals.

The *Forms* of Crystals are

1. *Primitive*, or fundamental.

2. *Secondary*, or derived.

The *Structure* of Crystals is

1. *Regular*; admitting of *cleavage* in one or more directions.

2. *Irregular*; when the detached surfaces are uneven and rough.

CU'BEBA (*cubab*, Ind.). Cubebs, or Java Pepper, the berries of the *Piper Cubeba*. Dose, ʒj-ʒj. sextis horis.

The "Turkey Yellow Berries," *i. e.* the dried fruit of the *Rhamnus Catharticus*, are often substituted for the Cubebs. *Paris*.

CUBITUS (*cubo*, to lie down, from the ancients reclining on this part at meals). The fore-arm, consisting of the *ulna* and *radius*.

CUBOIDES (*κύβος*, a cube, *εἶδος*, likeness). The name of a bone of the foot.

CUCULLA'RIS (*cucullus*, a hood). A broad hood-like muscle of the scapula.

CUCURBITA (*à curvitate*). A gourd. A gourd-like vessel for distillation.

CUCURBITACEÆ (*cucurbita*, a gourd) An order of Dicotyledonous plants, comprehending the gourds, melon, cucumber, &c.

CUCUMIS (*a cucumber*). A genus of plants. Order *Cucurbitaceæ*.

C. Agrestis. The Spirting Cucumber, or Momordica Elaterium.

C. Colocynthis. The Colocynth Gourd, or Bitter Cucumber.

CUCURBITULA (dim. of *Cucurbita*). A Cupping-glass; distinguished as—

1. *Cruenta*. With scarification.

2. *Sicca*. Without scarification.

CULINARY (*culina*, a kitchen). Any thing appertaining to the kitchen.

CUMI'NUM (*κύω*, to bring forth). A genus of plants: Order *Umbelliferae*.

C. Cyminum. The Cummin plant; the seeds of which are used in plasters.

C. Pratense. The Carraway plant.

CUNEIFORM (*cuneus*, a wedge, *forma*, likeness). Wedgelike; the name of three bones of the foot, the *inner*, *middle*, and *outer cuneiform*.

CUPEL (*kuppel*, German). A small flat cup-like crucible, made of bone ash.

Cupellation. The process of purifying gold and silver by melting them with lead, which becomes first oxidated, then vitrified, and sinks into the *cupel*, carrying along with it all the baser metals, and leaving the gold or silver upon its surface.

CUPPING. The abstraction of blood by the application of the cupping-glass.

CUPRUM (quasi *æ*s *Cyprium*, from the island of Cyprus). Copper; a metal found in America, and some parts of England. Its medical preparations are its salts: these are

1. *Cupri Sulphas*. L. Sulphate of Copper; an oxy-sulphate; vulgo *Blue Vitriol*. *Blue Copperas*.
2. *Cupri Acetas*. D. Acetate of Copper.
3. *Cuprum Ammoniatum*. L. Ammoniated Copper; a triple salt, the sub-sulphate of oxide of copper, and ammonia.

To these may be added—

1. *Red Copper*. The protoxide.
2. *Cupri Black*. The peroxide.
3. *Copper Glance*. The protosulphuret.
4. *Resin of Copper* (Boyle). The protochloride; or white muriate (Proust).
5. *Verdigris*. *Ærugo*; the sub-acetate; a pigment.
6. *Dutch mineral*. The metal beaten out into very thin leaves.

The *Alloys* of Copper are—

1. *Brass*.
2. *Tombac*.
3. *Pinchbeck*.
4. *Dutch Gold*.
5. *Bronze*. Copper, tin, &c.
6. *Speculum-metal*. Copper and tin.
7. *Bell-metal*. Copper, tin, zinc, and lead.
8. *White Copper* of the Chinese. Copper, zinc, nickel, and iron.

CUPULIFERÆ. The Oak Tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

CURA FAMIS (*care of fasting*). Abstinence.

CURARINE. An alkaloïd, extracted from the *Curara* or *Urali*, a substance used by the Indians for poisoning arrows.

CURCUMA LONGA. The Turmeric plant: Order *Scitamineæ*.

Curcuma Paper. Paper stained with a decoction of *turmeric*, and employed by chemists as a test of free alkali, by the action of which it receives a brown stain.

CURD. The coagulum which separates from milk, upon the addition of acid, rennet, or wine.

CUSPARIÆ CORTEX. *Cusparia*, or *Angustura Bark*; the produce of the *Cusparia Febrifuga*: Order *Rutaceæ*.

Late researches have detected the presence of an alkaline element in this bark, on which the name of *Brucia* has been bestowed. *Paris*.

Fine Angustura. A different species from the above, and a violent poison.

CUSPIDATI (*cuspis*, a point). The canine or eye teeth. Compare *Dens*.

CUTANEUS MUSCULUS (*cutis*, skin). A name of the platysma myoides.

CUTICLE (dim. of *cutis*). The *epidermis* or scarf-skin; under this is the *cutis vera*, or derma, the true skin; and between these is the *rete mucosum*. See *Corpus mucosum*.

Cutis Anserina. Goose skin.

Cutaneous. Belonging to the skin.

CUVETTE (*French*). A spoon-like instrument for the extraction of the cataract.

CYANOGEN (κύανος, blue, γεννάω, to generate; so called from its being an essential ingredient in Prussian blue). Bicarburet of nitrogen; a gas. It forms, with oxygen, the *cyanic*, *cyanous*, and *fulminic acids*; and, with hydrogen, the *hydro-cyanic* or *prussic*. All its compounds, which are not acid, are termed *cyanides* or *cyanurets*.

CYANO'SIS (κύανος νόσος). *Morbus Cæruleus*. Blue disease; *blue jaundice* of the ancients: a disease in which the complexion is tinged with venous blood, from malformation of the heart.

CY'ATHUS (κύαθος, a drinking-cup). A wine-glass, which may be estimated to contain $f\frac{3}{4}$ iss. See *Cochleare*.

CYCAS CIRCINALIS. An East Indian Palm tree, the soft centre of which yields a kind of Sago.

CYCLAMEN EUROPÆUM. Sowbread; a poisonous plant: Order *Primulaceæ*.

CYCLOBRANCHIA (κύκλος, a circle, βράγχια, gills). Ring-gilled animals, as the chiton: Order 9, Class *Gastropoda*.

CYCLOSTOMI (κύκλος, a circle, στόμα, a mouth). Ring-mouthed fishes, as the lamprey: Order 9, Class *Pisces*.

CYDONIA (*Cydon*, a town in Crete). The Quince tree; a species of *Pyrus*: Order *Pomacæ*.

CYNANCHE (κύων, a dog, ἀγχω, to strangle) Sore Throat.

C. Trachealis et Laryngea. *Stridula*. Croup; for the peculiar croupy noise.

C. Tonsillaris, *Prunella*. Quinsy.

C. Maligna. Ulcerated, or Sloughing Quinsy.

C. Pharyngea.

C. Parotidæa. Mumps.

CYNIPS QUERCIFOLII. A hymenopterous insect, whose habitation is the galls of oak leaves.

Cynipis nidus (the nest). Galls, or *Gallæ*.

CYNOLYSSA (κύων, a dog, λύσσα, madness). Canine madness.

CYNOPIA. An alkaloid discovered in the *Æthusa Cynapium*, or lesser hemlock.

CYNOREXIA (κύων, a dog, ὄρεξις, appetite). Canine appetite.

CYNOSBATUS (κύων, a dog, βάτος, a bramble). *Rosa canina*. The dog-rose.

CYPERUS ODORATUS. Sweet-swalling, or Peruvian Cypress: Order *Gramineæ*.

CYPRUS POWDER. A cosmetic prepared by the French from the acrid *Arum*.

CYSTIS (κύστις). A bladder; whence *Cystic duct*. The duct leading from the gall-bladder.

Cystic oxide. A species of calculus, found in the bladder, &c.

Cysticercus (κέρκος, a tail). A cystose

bladder containing an unattached and almost always solitary animal. Compare *Cænurus*.

Cystirrhagia (ρήγνυω, to burst forth). Hæmorrhage from the urinary bladder.

Cystirrhœa (ῥέω, to flow). Catarrhus Vesicæ, or Catarrh of the bladder

Cystitis. Inflammation of the bladder.

Cystitome (τομή, section). An instrument for opening the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Cystocele (κήλη, a tumor). A hernia formed by protrusion of the bladder.

Cystotomia (τομή, section). The operation of opening the bladder for the extraction of a calculus.

CYTISSINA. The emetic principle of the *Cytissus laburnum*, *Asarabacca*, and *Arnica montana*.

D

DACRYO'MA (δακρύνω, to weep). An impervious state of one or both of the puncta lacrymalia.

DÆMONOMANIA (δαίμων, a demon, μανία, madness). A species of melancholy, in which the patient supposes himself possessed by demons. Compare *Mania*.

DAMASCENE (from *Damascus*), vulgo Damson; a small black plum.

DAMMARA (Ind.) A colourless resin obtained from the *Pinus Dammara*.

DAMPS. The permanently elastic fluids which are extricated in mines. These are

1. *Choke damp*, or Carbonic acid.
2. *Fire damp*, consisting almost solely of light carburetted hydrogen, exploding on contact with a light.

DANDELION (*dent-de-lion*, lion's tooth). The *Dens Leonis*, or *Leontodon Taraxacum*, the root of which is aperient and diuretic.

DANDRIFT. See *Pityriasis*.

DAPHNE MEZEREUM. The Spurge-olive, which yields the Mezereon Bark: Order *Thymeleæ*.

Daphnina. The active principle of the *Daphne Mezereum*, procured by digesting the bark in alcohol, &c.

DAHLINE. A fecula obtained from the *Georgina purpurea*. *Raspail*.

DARTOS (δέρω, to excoriate). The structure which corrugates the scrotum.

DATISCINE. A fecula obtained from the *Datisca Cannabina*. *Raspail*.

DATURA STRAMONIUM. The Thorn-apple; the herbaceous part of which is narcotic and antispasmodic: Order *Solanææ*.

Datura. The narcotic principle.

DAUCI RADIX. The Carrot; the root of the *Daucus Carota*: Order *Umbelliferæ*.

The root is emollient, and used as a poultice for fetid and ill-conditioned ulcers; the seeds are stomachic, carminative, and diuretic.

DEADLY NIGHT-SHADE, or **DWALE**. *Atropa Belladonna*; an acro-narcotic poison.

DECANTATION. The pouring off of clear fluid from sediments.

DEBILITY (*debilis*, weak). Weakness.

DECIDUA (*decido*, to fall off). A membrane thrown off from the uterus after parturition. See *Caduca*.

Decidua reflexa. A flocculent layer, forming part of the surface of the ovum.

DECOCTION (*decoquo*, to boil away).

1. The operation of boiling.

2. The fluid itself, or

DECOCTUM. A decoction; a solution of the active principles of vegetables obtained by boiling them in water.

The Official decoctions may be classed into simple and compound preparations. The *Simple* are

D. Altheæ Officinalis. E. D. Decoction of Marsh Mallows; used as an emollient fomentation.

D. Anthemidis Nobilis. E. Decoction of Chamomile; used in the form of clyster and fomentation.

D. Cinchonæ. L. Decoction of (Lancifolia) Cinchona. The "*Decoctum Kinæ Kinæ*" of the Codex of Paris is only half the strength of ours, but contains an addition of a small quantity of carbonate of potassa.

D. Cydoniæ. L. Decoction of Quince Seed; recommended as an application to erysipelatous surfaces, in ophthalmia, &c.

D. Daphnes Mezerei. E. D. Decoction of Mezereon; used for glandular swellings, and chronic rheumatism.

D. Digitalis. D. Decoction of Foxglove; a very improper form for the exhibition of digitalis, being variable in strength.

D. Dulcamaræ. L. Decoction of Woody Nightshade, or Bitter-sweet; it is used in cutaneous diseases.

D. Geoffrææ Inermis. E. D. Decoction of Cabbage-tree Bark; used in worms.

D. Glycyrrhizæ. D. Decoction of Liquorice; a demulcent, and vehicle for other medicines.

D. Hæmatoxyli. D. Decoction of Logwood; used in diarrhœa, and some cases of dyspepsia.

D. Hordei. L. D. Decoction of Barley; used as the compound decoction. See further on.

D. Lichenis. L. E. D. Decoction of Iceland-moss, or Liver-wort: it contains the bitter principle of the plant united with its starch; and forms a useful vehicle for more active medicines, as Hydro-cyanic acid, Conium, &c.

D. Lobeliæ. (Blue Cardinal Flower of Virginia). A purgative decoction. *Cooper's Surg. Dict.*

D. Papaveris. L. Decoction of Poppy; it is used as a fomentation in painful swellings, &c.

D. Pyrolæ. D. Decoction of Winter Green; used in ascites, rheumatism, and hysteria.

D. Quercûs. L. Decoction of Oak Bark; it is used principally as a local astringent, in the forms of gargle, injection, or lotion.

D. Sarsaparillæ. L. Decoction of Sarsaparilla; used in secondary syphilis, &c.

D. Senegæ. L. D. Decoction of Senega; used in dropsy, rheumatism, and

"affections of the lungs, attended with debility, and inordinate secretion."

D. Taraxaci. D. Decoction of Dandelion; used in deficient and irregular action of the hepatic organs. *Thomson*.

D. Ulmi. L. D. Decoction of Elm Bark; used in lepra and hepatic affections. Willan thinks it has little efficacy.

D. Veratri. L. Formerly D. Hellebori Albi, or Decoction of White Hellebore; useful as a lotion in scabies, and other cutaneous eruptions.

The Compound Decoctions are

D. Aloes Compositum. L. Compound Decoction of Aloes. It resembles the well-known *Baume de Vie* (See *Quack Med.*); but is less purgative.

D. Guaiaci Compositum. E. Compound Decoction of Guaiacum; commonly called *Decoction of the Woods*. It has fallen into disuse, having little power.

D. Hordei Compositum. L. Compound Decoction of Barley. An elegant and useful demulcent, with an aperient tendency.

The oriental beverage, Sherbet, from the Arabic word *Sherb*, to drink, so celebrated in Eastern song, is a decoction of barley-meal and sugar, perfumed with roses, orange flower, violet, or citron. *Paris*.

D. Malvæ Compositum. L. Compound Decoction of Mallow, used in clysters and fomentations.

D. Sarsaparillæ Compositum. L. Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla. An imitation of the once celebrated *Lisbon Diet Drink* (See *Quack Med.*). It differs from the *Decoct. Guaiaci Comp.* by the addition of the mezereon root, which renders it diaphoretic and alterative.

DECOLLATION (*decollo*, to behead, from *collum*, the neck). The removal of the head.

DECOMPOSITION. *Analysis*. The separation of the component parts or principles of bodies from each other.

DECORTICATION (*de*, from, *cortex*, bark). The removal of the bark, husk, &c.

DECREPITATION (*de*, from, *crepitus*, crackling). The crackling noise, which takes place when certain bodies, as common salts, are heated.

DECUSSATION (*decusso*, to cross like an X). A term applied to parts which cross each other, as the optic nerve.

DEFLAGRATION (*deflagro*, to burn). The oxidation of metals by mixing them with nitrate or chlorate of potash, and

projecting the mixture into a red-hot crucible.

DEFLUXION (*defluo*, to flow off). Catarrh. Destillatio. Fluxion de poitrine.

DEGLUTITION (*deglutio*, to swallow). The act of swallowing.

DEJECTIO ALVINA (*dejicio*, to cast down). The discharge of the fæces.

DELIQUESCENTE (*deliquesco*, to melt). The property of some salts, of attracting moisture from the air, and becoming liquid.

DELIQUIUM ANIMI (*delinquo*, to leave). Syncope; fainting.

DELIRIUM (*deliro*, to rage). Raving. Disorder of the brain.

DELIRIUM TREMENS. An acute disease which occurs in intemperate persons. It has been called brain fever—a peculiar disorder of drunkards—delirium et mania à potu—delirium ebriostatîs—erethismus ebriosorum—and encéphalopathie crapuleuse.

Delirium traumaticum. A similar disease which occurs after serious accidents or operations. *Dupuytren*.

DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA. Stavesacre: Order *Ranunculaceæ*.

Delphia. An alkaloid discovered in the seeds of the above plant.

DELTOIDES (δέλτα, the Greek letter Δ, and εἶδος, likeness). The name of a muscle of the humerus.

DEMENTIA (*de*, from, *mens*, the mind). Idiocy; absence of intellect.

DEMI-BAIN (*half-bath*, Fr.). The hip-bath.

DEMULCENTS (*demulceo*, to soften). Softening and diluting medicines.

DENS. Pl. *dentes*. A tooth. The teeth. The first set in children, called the *milk teeth*, consists of 20, which are shed in childhood, and replaced by 28 permanent teeth, at about seven years of age; to which are added 4 *dentes sapientiæ* or *wisdom teeth*, at about the age of twenty.

The *Classes* of the teeth are three:—

1. *Incisores*, the front or cutting teeth.

2. *Canini*, or *cuspidati*, the eye or corner teeth.

3. *Molares*, the grinders, the double or lateral teeth. The first two pairs have been termed *bicuspidati*, from their two conical tubercles; the three next, the large grinders or *multicuspidati*.

The teeth in the Adult are—

In $\frac{4}{4}$; Can. $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$; Mol. $\frac{5}{2}$ — $\frac{5}{2}$ =32.

In Infants:—

In $\frac{4}{4}$; Can. $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$; Mol. $\frac{2}{2}$ — $\frac{2}{2}$ =20.

In each tooth are observed—

The *Crown* above the alveolus.

The *Neck*, just below the crown.

The *Fang* or *fangs*, within the alveolus.

The *Structure* of the Teeth is

1. *Enamel*, encasing the crown, and the hardest production of the body.

2. *Bone*, constituting the whole of the root, and the interior of the crown.

DENSITY (*densus*, thick). The property of a body, by which a certain quantity of matter is contained under a certain bulk.

DENTA'TA (*dens*, a tooth). The name of the second vertebra, so called from its projecting *tooth-like* process.

DENTIFRICE (*dens*, a tooth). Various powders used for cleaning the teeth.

DENUATION (*denudo*, to make bare). The laying bare of any part in operations.

DEOBSTRUENTS (*de*, from, *obstruo*, to obstruct). Medicines for removing obstructions.

DEPHLOGISTICATED (*de*, from, and *phlogiston*, the inflammable principle). Oxidised; deprived of phlogiston.

Dephlogisticated air. Oxygen gas.

Dephlogisticated marine acid. Oxymuriatic acid; chlorine.

DEPILATORY (*de*, from, *pilus*, a hair). An application for removing hair from any part of the body.

DEPOSIT (*depono*, to lay down). A sediment, or any thing laid down. The mechanical deposits of urine are divided by Dr. Prout into three classes:

1. *Pulverulent*, or Amorphous Sediments.

2. *Crystalline* Sediments, or Gravel.

3. *Solid* Concretions, or Calculi, formed by the aggregation of these latter Sediments. See *Calculus*.

DEPRESSOR (*deprimo*, to press down.) A muscle which depresses any part, as those of the ala of the nose, of the angle of the mouth, and of the lower lip.

DERBYSHIRE NECK. A name given by Prosser to *bronchocele*, from its frequency in the hilly parts of that county.

DERBYSHIRE SPAR. Fluor spar. Fluate of lime; a mineral.

DERIVATION (*derivo*, to drain off). Revulsion, or drawing away of the fluids of an inflamed part, by applying blisters, &c. over it, as in pleuritis; or at a distance from it, as sinapisms to the feet, in comatose affections. Agents, producing this effect, are termed *derivatives*.

DERMA (δέρμα). *Dermis*, or *chorium*. The *cutis vera*, or true skin. See *Cuticle*.

Dermic. A term applied to the action of remedies through the skin.

Dermoid (εἶδος, likeness). A term applied to tissues which resemble skin.

DEROSNE'S SALT. Narcotine. Opianē. A crystalline substance, obtained by treating opium with æther.

DESICCATION (*desicco*, to dry up). The operation of drying. Hence

DESQUAMATION (*de*, from, *squama*, a scale). The falling off of the cuticle, in the form of scales.

DETERMINATION (*de*, from, *terminus*, a bound). An excessive flow of blood to a part.

DETONATION (*detono*, to thunder). A sudden combustion and explosion.

DETRITUS (*worn down*). Suppuration; softening; ramollissement.

DETRUSOR URINÆ (*detrudo*, to thrust out). A muscle which expels the urine.

DEUTOXIDE (δεύτερος, second). A term applied to a substance which is in the second degree of oxidation.

DEW. The moisture insensibly deposited from the atmosphere on the surface of the earth. It occurs whenever that surface is lower in temperature than that of the dew-point of the atmosphere immediately in contact with it.

Dew-point. That temperature of the atmosphere at which its moisture begins to deposit.

Hoar Frost is frozen dew.

The deposition of dew is sometimes, though not necessarily, accompanied by a visible vapour or *mist*. Mists arising from other causes, and reaching to a considerable height, are called *fogs*; and those matters which sometimes spread, like a haze, over large districts have been termed *dry fogs*.

DEXTRINE. A name given by Biot to the soluble substance of *fecula*, which he concludes is not a gum.

DIA (διὰ, prep.). Through. Hence—

1. **Dia-betes** (βαίνω, to go; or, διαβήτης, a siphon). An immoderate flow of urine. This disease has been termed *diarrhœa urinosa*—*hydrops ad matulam*—*hyderus*—*dipsacus*—*morbus sitibundus*—*fluxus urinæ*—*nimia urinæ profusio*—*polyuria*. It is—*Insipidus* (tasteless); in which the urine retains its usual taste.

Mellitus (honied); in which the saccharine state is the characteristic symptom.

2. **Dia-chylon** (χυλός, juice). An emollient digestive plaster, formerly

prepared from expressed juices. The *Emplastrum Plumbi*. L.

3. **Dia-æresis** (διαίρέω, to divide). A solution of continuity.

4. **Dia-gnosis** (γινώσκω, to discern). Distinction, in general; in medicine, the distinction of diseases.

5. **Dia-lyses** (λύω, to dissolve). An order in the Class *Locales*, of Cullen.

6. **Dia-phanous** (φαίνω, to shine). Transparent.

7. **Dia-phoresis** (φορέω to carry). Increased perspiration; whence

8. **Dia-phoretics** (φορέω to carry). Medicines which increase the natural exhalation of the skin; when they are so powerful as to occasion sweating, they have been called *Sudorifics*.

9. **Dia-phragma** (φράσσω, to divide). The midriff, or diaphragm: the transverse muscle which separates the thorax from the abdomen. Its arteries are termed *diaphragmatic*.

10. **Diaphragmatic Gout.** A term applied by Butter to the affection now called *Angina Pectoris*.

11. **Dia-phragmatitis** (φράσσω, to divide). Inflammation of the diaphragm.

12. **Dia-rrhœa** (ρέω, to flow). Looseness, flux, lax. It is distinguished as

D. *Crapulosa* (*crapula*, surfeit). By ingurgitation.

D. *Biliosa*. Bilious.

D. *Mucosa*. Mucous.

D. *Lienterica*. Lientery; when the food passes unchanged.

D. *Cœliaca*. Cœliac passion; when the food passes off in a white liquid state, like chyle.

D. *Verminosa*. From worms.

13. **Di-arthritis** (ἄρθρον, a joint). A moveable connection of bones.

14. **Dia-stase.** A name given by Payen and Persoz, to a substance prepared from malted barley, for precipitating the membranes of *fecula*. *Raspail*.

15. **Dia-stasis** (δίστανσι, to separate). A forcible separation of bones, without fracture.

16. **Dia-stole** (διαστέλλω, to dilate). The dilatation of the heart and arteries. It is opposed to *Systole*.

17. **Dia-thesis** (τίθημι, to arrange). Constitutional disposition.

18. **Di-optrics** (ὀπτομαί, to see). The laws of refracted light.

19. **Di-orthosis** (ὀρθόω, to regulate).

The restoration of parts to their proper situation; one of the ancient divisions of surgery.

20. DI-OSMEÆ (ὀσμή odour). The Buchu tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

Di-osma crenata. Buchu, the leaves of which are sudorific and diuretic.

DIAMOND. A gem; the crystallized and pure state of carbon, and the hardest and most brilliant body in nature.

Diamond dust. A corrosive poison, supposed to be the basis of the celebrated 'Powder of Succession.'

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS. Clove pink, or clove gilly-flower, an aromatic plant, now discarded: Order *Caryophyllææ*.

DICROTIC (δῖς, twice, κρούω, to strike). A term applied to the pulse, where the artery conveys the sensation of a double pulsation.

DIDYMI (δίδυμος, double). Twins. An obsolete term for the testes, whence *Epi-didymis*, the body which lies above the testes.

DIET (δίαιτα, regimen). The food proper for invalids. *La diète*, used by the French physicians, means extreme abstinence.

Dietetics (δίαιτα, regimen). That part of medicine which relates to the diet.

DIET DRINK. See *Decoct. Sarsaparillæ comp.*

DIGASTRICUS (δῖς, twice, γαστήρ, a belly). Having two bellies; the name of a muscle attached to the *os hyoides*.

DIGESTER. A vessel of copper or iron, for preventing the loss of heat by evaporation.

DIGESTION (*digero*, from *diversim gero*, to carry into different parts). It is

Phys.: 1. The change of the food into *chyme* by the mouth, stomach, and small intestines.

2. The absorption and distribution of the more nutritious parts, or the *chyle*, through the system.

Surg.: Bringing a wound into a state, in which it forms healthy pus. Applications which promote this object are called *digestives*.

Chem.: The continued action of a solvent upon any substance.

DIGESTIVE SALT. Muriate of potash.

DIGITALIS PURPUREA. Purple Foxglove, the leaves of which are sedative and diuretic: Order *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Digitalia. Its alkaloid.

DIGITUS (*digero*, to point out). This is

D. MANUS. A finger.

1. *Index*. The fore finger.

2. *Medius*. The middle finger.

3. *Annularis*. The ring finger.

4. *Auricularis*. The little finger.

D. PEDIS. A toe.

Digital. The designation of the arteries of the fingers.

DILATATION (*dilato*, to enlarge). This is

Phys.:—*Temporary*; as the diastole of the heart.

Path.:—*Permanent*; as the passive aneurysm of that organ. *Corvisart*.

DILL. The *Anethum graveolens*, the seeds of which are stimulant and carminative.

DILUENTS (*diluo*, to dilute). Watery liquors, which increase the fluidity of the blood, and render several of the secreted and excreted fluids less viscid.

DIPLOE (διπλούς, double). The cellular osseous tissue between the two tables of the skull.

DIPLOPIA (διπλούς, double, ὠψ, the eye, from ὀπτομαι, to see). *Visus Duplicatus*. A disease of the eye, in which the person sees an object double or triple. A species of *pseudoblepsis*. *Cullen*.

This disease is of two kinds.

1. The patient sees an object double, treble, &c., only when he is looking at it with both his eyes, the object appearing single, on his shutting one eye; or,

2. The patient sees every object double, whether he surveys it with one, or both his eyes.

DIPPEL'S OIL. An animal oil procured by the destructive distillation of animal matter, especially of albuminous and gelatinous substances.

DIPTERA (δῖς, twice, πτερόν, a wing). Two-winged insects; Order 12, *Insecta*.

DIPTEROCARPEÆ. The Camphor tree tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

DIRECTOR (*dirigo*, to direct). A narrow grooved instrument, of silver or steel, used to direct the knife.

DIRIGENS (*dirigo*, to direct). An ancient constituent in a prescription, meaning that which *directs* the operation of the associated substances: thus, *Nitre*, in conjunction with *Squill*, is diuretic; with *Guaiacum*, it is *diaphoretic*.

DISCUTIENTS (*discutio*, to shake in

pieces). Substances which possess a power of resolving tumours.

DISEASE. Any morbid state in general; change of structure, as distinguished from disorder of function, in particular. It is

1. *Acute.* Severe; of short duration.
2. *Chronic.* Of long continuance.
3. *Sporadic.* From occasional causes, as cold, fatigue, &c.
4. *Epidemic.* From a general cause, as excessive heat, contagion, &c.
5. *Endemic.* Prevailing locally, as from marsh miasma, &c.
6. *Intercurrent.* Sporadic disease, occurring in the midst of epidemic, or endemic diseases.
7. *Contagious.*
8. *Infectious.*
9. *Eruptive.*
10. *Febrile.*

DISINFECTION. The purification of infected air.

DISLOCATION (*disloco*, to put out of place). A *Luxation*. The displacement of the articular surfaces of a bone, from their natural situation.

Dislocations are distinguished, with respect to their *extent*, into the *complete*, or *incomplete*; the latter term is applied when the articular surfaces still remain partially in contact; this only occurs in ginglymoid articulations, as those of the foot, knee, and elbow. The complete luxation almost always occurs in the orbicular articulations.

The *direction* of a dislocation is named

1. *Upward, downward, forward, and backward*, in the orbicular articulations.
2. *Lateral, forward, and backward*, in the ginglymoid.

Dislocations are further distinguished, according to the accompanying circumstances, into

1. *Simple*, when unattended by a wound, communicating, internally with the joint, and externally with the air.
2. *Compound*, when attended by such a wound.

When a dislocation occurs in consequence of a disease destroying the cartilages, ligaments, and articular cavities of the bones, it is termed *spontaneous*.

Desault divided dislocations of the humerus into

1. *Primitive*, which are the sudden effects of external violence; and,
2. *Consecutive*, which follow the for-

mer, by the influence of other causes, as of a fresh fall, while the arm is separated from the trunk, &c.

DISPENSARY (*dispenso*, from *diversim penso*, frequent. of *pendeo*, to distribute by weighing). A shop in which medicines are compounded; and an institution where the poor are supplied with medicines.

DISSECTION (*disseco*, to cut in pieces). The display of the different structures of the animal body, by means of the scalpel.

DISTENTION (*distendo*, to stretch out). The dilatation of a hollow viscus by too great accumulation of its contents.

DISTICHIA, or **DISTICHIASIS** (*dis*, twice, *στίχος*, a row). A term applied by Gorræus, Heister, and St. Ives, to an affection in which each tarsus has a double row of eyelashes, which, inclining inward, irritate the eye, and keep up ophthalmia. See *Trichiasis*.

DISTILLATION (*distillo*, to drop by little and little). The vaporization and subsequent condensation of liquids, by means of a retort, alembic, or still. Dry distillation is performed in the same way as the humid, except that the substance is neither immersed nor dissolved in any menstruum. It is termed *sublimation*.

Distillation destructive. The subjection of bodies to a red heat in close vessels, and the collection of the products.

DISTOMA HEPATICUM (*dis*, twice, *στόμα*, the mouth, *ἥπαρ*, the liver). The fluke, a worm sometimes found in the liver and gall-bladder of man, but more commonly of sheep, goats, &c. See *Vermes*.

DISTORTION (*distorqueo*, to wrest aside). A term applied to the spine, or limbs, when they are bent from their natural form.

DIURESIS (*διὰ*, through, *οὐρῶ*, to make water). A large flow of urine.

Diuretics. Medicines which augment the urinary discharge.

DIURNATION (*diurnus*, daily). A term introduced by Dr. M. Hall to express the state of some animals, as the bat, during the day, contrasted with their activity at night. Compare *Hybernation*.

DIVARICATION (*divarico*, to straddle). The bifurcation of a nerve, artery, &c.

DIVERTICULUM NUCKII. The opening through which the round ligament of the uterus passes.

DOCK-ROOT. *Radix Rumicis*.

DOG-ROSE. *Rosa Canina*. *Cynosbatum*. The ripe fruit is called *hip* or *hep*, and is used for making the confection of that name.

DOKIMASTIC ART (*δοκιμάζω*, to prove by trial). The art of assaying.

DOLICHOS PRURIENS. Cowhage, vulgo, *Cow-itch*; a plant of the Order *Leguminosæ*.

Dolichi pubes. L. The stiff hairs of the *Dolichos* pods.

DORE'MA AMMONIACUM (*δάρημα*, a gift). *Ammoniacum*; a plant of the Order *Umbelliferæ*.

DORSTENIA CONTRAYERVA.—*Contrayerva*, a plant of the Order *Monimieæ*.

DORSUM (Latin). The back. Hence *Dorsal*. Appertaining to the back, as applied to a region, ligaments, arteries, nerves, &c.

Dorso-cervical. The designation of the region at the back part of the neck.

DOSE (*δόσις*, from *δίδωμι*, to give). A determinate quantity of a thing given. *Rule*.—For children under twelve years, the doses of most medicines must be diminished in the proportion of the age, to the age increased by 12. Thus—

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + 12 &= \frac{1}{13} \\ 2 + 12 &= \frac{2}{14} = \frac{1}{7} \\ 3 + 12 &= \frac{3}{15} = \frac{1}{5} \\ 4 + 12 &= \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4} \\ 5 + 12 &= \frac{5}{17} = \frac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}} \text{ nearly.} \end{aligned}$$

At 21 the full dose may be given.

It should be carefully remembered, however, that infants bear opiates far worse, and purgatives better, than according to the rule.

DOTHINENTE/RITE (*δοθινή*, a pustule, *ἐντέρον* an intestine). A term applied by M. Bretonneau to inflammation of the mucous follicles of Peyer and Brunner.

DOVE-TAIL JOINT. The suture or serrated articulation, as of the bones of the head.

DOUCHE (French). The affusion of water from a considerable height.

DOVER'S POWDER. *Doveri pulvis*. The *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ compositus*. L.

DRACUNCULUS (dim. of *draco*, a dragon). The Guinea worm, which breeds under the skin, and is common among the natives of Guinea, &c.

DRAGANTIN. A mucilage obtained from Gum Tragacanth.

DRAGON'S BLOOD. *Sanguis draconis*. A brittle dark-coloured resin, im-

ported from the East Indies—the product of the *pterocarpus draco* and *dracæna draco*. It contains, according to Raspail, .06 of Benzoic acid.

DRASTICS (*δράω*, to effect). Purgatives which operate powerfully. See *Cathartics*.

DRAUGHT. *Haustus*. A liquid form of medicine, differing from a mixture only in quantity. It is usually taken at once, and should not exceed $f\text{ʒjss}$.

DROPSY (from the Greek, *ὑδρωψ*—Latin, *hydrops*:—Th. *ὑδωρ*, water, and *ὄψ*, the look or aspect). An effusion into the cellular tissue, or into any of the natural cavities of the body. With the addition of the epithet *encysted*, it designates a collection of serous fluid in a sac, of which the ovarium is most frequently the seat. See *Hydrops*.

DRUPE. A pulpy seed vessel, without a valve or outward opening, containing a stone, as the cherry.

DRY VOMIT OF MARRIOTT. A vomit exhibited without drink, and consisting of equal proportions of tartarized antimony and sulphate of copper.

DRYMIS WINTERI. Winter's Bark; a plant of the Order *Winteræ*.

DRYOBALANOPS CAMPHORA (*δρῦς*, an oak, *βάλανος*, an acorn). The Camphor tree of Sumatra: Order *Dipterocarpeæ*.

DUCTILITY (*duco*, to draw). That property of bodies by which they admit of being drawn out into wire.

DUCTUS (*duco*, to lead). A duct.

D. hepaticus. The duct which results from the conjunction of the proper ducts of the liver.

D. cysticus. The duct which leads from the neck of the gall-bladder to join the hepatic.

D. communis choledochus. The bile duct, formed by the junction of the cystic and hepatic.

D. pancreaticus. The pancreatic duct which joins the gall-duct, at its entrance into the duodenum.

D. arteriosus. A tube which, in the fœtus, joins the pulmonary artery with the aorta.

D. venosus. A branch which, in the fœtus, joins the left vena hepatica with the umbilical vein.

D. nasal, or *lacrymal*. A duct continued from the lacrymal sac, and opening into the nose.

D. incisorius. A continuation of the foramen incisivum between the palatine processes into the nose.

D. thoracicus. The great trunk formed by the junction of the absorbent vessels.

D. ejaculatorius. A duct within the prostate gland, opening into the urethra.

D. of STENO. The excretory duct of the parotid gland.

D. of WHARTON. The excretory duct of the submaxillary gland. These two last, with the sublingual, constitute the *salivary* ducts.

Ducts of BELINI. The orifices of the uriniferous canals of the kidneys.

DUELECH. A term employed by Van Helmont, to denote the state in which the spirit of urine is precipitated when it forms calculous concretions.

DULCAMA'RA (*dulcis*, sweet, *amarus*, bitter). Woody Nightshade, or Bitter-sweet; a species of *Solanum*: Order *Solaneæ*.

The twigs (*caules*) of this plant have yielded a salifiable principle called *Solanine*; a bitter principle, of a honey smell and sweet after-taste, called *Picro-glycion*; and a sweet principle, called *Dulcarine*.

DUODENUM (*duodeni*, twelve). The twelve-inch intestine—the first portion of the small intestines, beginning from the pylorus. The *inner surface* of the duodenum is covered by a mucous membrane, presenting a number of folds, called the *valvulæ conniventes*. Its veins, arteries, &c., are called *duodenal*.

DUPLUM (*duo*, two, *plica*, a fold). Two-fold, as *duplo*-carburet, two-fold carburet.

DURA MATER (*hard mother*). The outermost membrane of the brain. The membranes of the brain were formerly termed *matres*, from being supposed to give origin to all the other membranes of the body. They are—

1. The *Dura Mater*, or external, attached to the interior of the skull.
2. The *Pia Mater*, or internal, attached to the exterior of the brain, dipping down between the convolutions.
3. The *Arachnoid*, or intermediate, stretched across from convolution to convolution, and so assuming its *cobweb* form.

The inner surface of the *Dura Mater* forms several folds, which are named—

1. *Falx cerebri*, between the hemispheres of the brain; its posterior extremity is continued into the
2. *Tentorium cerebelli*, which separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum.
3. *Falx cerebelli*, between the lobes of the cerebellum.

The *Sinuses* of the *Dura Mater* are merely the large veins of the brain which are constituted by the triangular canals of the *dura mater*. They are termed—

1. The *superior-longitudinal*; a long triangular canal, commencing at the crista galli of the ethmoid bone.
 2. The *inferior longitudinal*; situated at the inferior margin of the falx.
 3. The *torcular HEROPHILI*; an irregular cavity situated at the union of the three great folds of the *dura mater*.
 4. The *straight*; situated at the base of the falx; it is a continuation of the vena *GALENI*.
 5. The *occipital*; these are situated on the sides of the occipital foramen.
 6. The *lateral*; occupying the lateral grooves of the occipital bone.
 7. The *coronary*; surrounding the pituitary fossa.
 8. The *cavernous*; situated in the lateral grooves of the sphenoid bone. Beneath the pituitary body, the two cavernous sinuses communicate by the *sinus transversalis sellæ turcicæ*.
 9. The *superior petrous*; extending from the termination of the preceding sinuses towards the summit of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.
 10. The *inferior petrous*; extending from the cavernous sinuses to the inferior edge of the petrous and basiliary processes.
 11. The *anterior occipital*; forming a communication between the two petrous sinuses and the cavernous sinus.
- DUTCH GOLD*. An alloy of copper and zinc.

DYES. Colouring matter. These are—
I. *BLUE*.

1. *Indigo*, extracted from the leaves of the *Indigofera* and *Isatis Tinctoria*.
2. *Turnsol* or *litmus*, obtained from the *Lichen Saxatilis* and the *Créton Tinctorium*.

II. *RED*.

1. *Madder*, the root of the *Rubia Tinctorium*, employed in dyeing the *Turkey red*. Compare *Alizarine*.
2. *Alkanet*, the root of the *Anchusa Tinctoria*.
3. *Safflower*, the petals of the *Carthamus Tinctorius*.
4. *Red Sanders*, the wood of the *Pterocarpus Santalinus*.
5. *Brazil* and *Pernambuco Wood*, the wood of the *Cæsalpinia Braziliensis*, *Crista*, *Vesicaria*, *Sappan*, and *Echinata*.

6. *Logwood*, the wood of the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*. The colouring matter is called *Hæmatin*.

7. *Archil*, the Lichen *Rocella*, *Deustus*, *Tartareus*, *Parellus*, and *Dealbatus*.

8. *Carmine*, extracted from the *Coccinella*, the insect of the Cactus.

9. *Lac-lake* and *Lac-dye*, extracted from Gum Lac.

III. YELLOW.

1. *Quercitron*, the bark of the *Quercus Tinctoria*.

2. *Fustic*, the wood of the *Morus Tinctoria*.

3. *Wild Woad*, the stems, &c. of the *Reseda Luteola*.

4. *Turmeric*, the root of the *Amomum Curcuma*.

5. *Saffron*, from the stigmata of the *Crocus Sativus*. See *Polychroite*.

6. *Hicory*, obtained from an American tree of the walnut tribe.

IV. GREEN. This colour is generally obtained by mixing together yellow and blue colouring matters. *Sap-green* is the juice expressed from the seeds of the *Rhamnus Infectoria*, mixed with alum, and evaporated to the consistency of an extract. See *Chlorophylle*.

V. BLACK. This dye consists essentially of a compound of oxide of iron with gallic acid and tannin. See *Black*.
DYS—(δύς, *adv.*) With difficulty. Its compounds are—

1. *Dys-æsthesia* (αἰσθάνομαι, to perceive). Impaired feeling.

2. *Dys-cataposis* (κατάποσις, the act of swallowing, from καταίνω, to swallow). Difficulty of swallowing liquids; a term applied by Dr. Mead to hydrophobia.

3. *Dys-cinesia* (κινέω, to move). Imperfect motion.

4. *Dys-crasia* (κρᾶσις, the state of the blood, &c., from κεράννυμι, or κεράω, to mix). A morbid state of the constitution.

5. *Dys-ecœa* (ἀκοή, hearing). Cophosis. Impaired hearing.

6. *Dys-entery* (ἐντερα, the bowels). Inflammation of the mucous lining of the large intestines. By certain French writers it is named *colite*; and in common language it is termed *flux*, or *bloody flux*, according as the intestinal discharges are free from blood or sanguinolent.

7. *Dys-menorrhœa* (μήν, a month, ῥέω, to flow). Difficult, or painful menstruation.

8. *Dys-optia* (ὤψ, an eye). Impaired sight.

9. *Dys-orexia* (ὄρεξις, appetite). Depraved appetite.

10. *Dys-pepsia* (πέπτω, to concoct). Indigestion.

11. *Dys-spermatismus* (σπέρμα, semen). Slow or impeded emission of semen.

12. *Dys-phagia* (φάγω, to eat). Difficulty of swallowing.

13. *Dys-phonia* (φωνή, voice). Difficulty of speaking.

14. *Dys-pnœa* (πνέω, to breathe). Difficult respiration.

15. *Dys-tochia* (τίκτω, to bring forth). Difficult parturition.

16. *Dys-uria* (οὖρον, urine). Suppression or difficulty in discharging the urine. Total suppression is called *ischuria*; partial suppression, *dysuria*; the aggravated form, when the urine passes by drops, *strangury*; when the discharge is attended with heat or pain, this is termed *ardor urinæ*.

E.

EAR. See *Auris*.

EAR-WAX. *Cerumen aurium*. The secretion of the meatus externus.

EARTH. The general term for the materials which compose the crust of the globe. The *Earths* are metallic oxides, some of which are designated as

Alkaline Earths; these are four:

1. *Baryta*, the oxide of barium.

2. *Strontia*, the oxide of strontium.

3. *Lime*, the oxide of calcium.

4. *Magnesia*, the oxide of magnesium.

To these must be added—

1. *Alumina*, or clay; the oxide of aluminum; *argillaceous* earth.

2. *Glucina*, the oxide of glucinum; found in the euclase, beryl, and emerald.

3. *Yttria*, the oxide of yttrium; found in the gadolinite of Ytterby.

4. *Thorina*, the oxide of thorium; procured from the mineral thorite.

5. *Zirconia*, the oxide of zirconium; forming the bulk of the gem hyacinth.

6. *Silica*, the oxide of silicium; constituting almost the whole of flint.

EARTH-BATH. A remedy consisting literally of a bath of earth, used on the continent.

EARTH OF BONE. A subesquiphosphate of lime, or a compound of

1 atom phosphoric acid.....4.5

1½ atom lime5.25

9.75

EAU-DE-JAVELLE. Bleaching liquid, or the *Aqua Alkalina Oxymuriatica*. D.

EAU-DE-LUCE. The *Spiritus Ammoniac succinatus*. L. A compound of the essential oil of amber and the volatile alkali.

EAU-DE-RABEL. One part of sulphuric acid to three of rectified spirit of wine; used in France, diluted, in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, &c.

EAU-DE-VIE. *Aqua vitæ*. Brandy.

EBULLITION (*ebullio*, to bubble up). The production of vapour at the boiling point. Compare *Evaporation*.

EBUR USTUM NIGRUM. *Cologne black*. Ivory black; charcoal prepared from charred ivory shavings.

ECCHYMO'SIS (*ἐκχύω*, to pour out). Extravasated blood, from bruises; in typhus, purpura, &c. It assumes the form of—

1. *Petechiæ*. Stigmata, or specks.
2. *Vibices*, or *ecchymomata*. Patches.
3. *Sanguineous discharges*.

ECLAMP'SIA (*ἐκλάμπω*, to shine forth). *Circuli ignei*. Convulsive motions, especially of the mouth, eyelids, and fingers, so excessively rapid that it is often difficult to follow them.

ECHINUS (*ἐχῖνος*, the Sea Hedgehog). A calcareous petrification of the echinus. Hence—

ECHINODERMATA (*δέρμα*, skin). Animals covered by a tough coriaceous skin, as the star-fish: Class 1, *Radiata*.

ECSTASIS (*ἐξίσταμαι*, to be out of one's senses). Ecstasy, or trance.

ECTHYMA (*ἐκθύω*, to break out). Irritable pustule. Papulous scall.

1. *E. vulgare*. Common.
2. *E. infantile*. Infantile.
3. *E. luridum*. Dark-coloured.
4. *E. cachecticum*. Cachectic.

ECTOPIÆ (*ἐκ*, out, *τόπος*, a place). Protrusions.

ECTROPIUM (*ἐκτρέπω*, to evert).—

Eversion of the eye-lids. Compare *Entropium*.

EC'ZEMA, or **ECZESMA** (*ἐκζέω*, to boil out). Heat eruption; minute vesicles, which form into thin flakes or crusts.

Its species are—

1. *E. solare*. Sun-heat; heat-spots.
2. *E. impetiginodes*. Impetiginous.
3. *E. rubrum*. Formerly *erythema mercuriale*, or mercurial disease. It may occur without mercury.

EDENTATA (*edentulus*). Toothless animals, as the armadillo: Order 5, Class *Mammalia*.

EDULCORATION (*dulcis*, sweet).

1. The process of freeing a difficultly soluble substance from one that is easily soluble, by means of distilled water. It differs little from lixiviation, except that the former term respects the insoluble residue, the latter the soluble portion.

2. The sweetening of any medicinal preparation.

EFFERVESCENCE (*effervesco*, to grow hot.) The commotion produced in fluids by the sudden escape of gas, as on pouring acid on chalk.

EFFLORESCENCE (*effloresco*, to blow as a flower). The pulverescence of crystals, as sulphate of soda, on exposure to the air. It is opposed to *Deliquescence*.

EFFLUVIA (*effluo*, to flow out). Exhalations, vapours, &c. They are distinguished as—

1. *Contagious*, as the rubeolous, &c.
2. *Marsh*, as miasmata, &c.
3. From *animals, vegetables*, as odours, &c.

EFFUSION (*effundo*, to pour out).

1. The escape of a fluid out of its natural vessel or viscus, into another part.

2. The secretion of fluids from the vessels, as of lymph or serum, on different surfaces.

EGG. *Ovum*. It consists of—

1. The *yelk* or *yolk*—vitellus. This consists of phosphoric acid, oil, and albumen, and is employed principally in pharmaceutical operations, for rendering oils and balsams miscible with water. See *Oleum à vitellis*.
2. The *White*. This consists of albumen nearly in a state of purity, and sulphur. It is principally used for clarifying turbid liquors.
3. The *Shell*—testa. This contains two per cent. of animal matter, one of the phosphates of lime and magnesia, and the residue is carbonate of lime, with a little carbonate of magnesia.

EIGHTH PAIR, or **PNEUMO-GASTRIC**. The nerve which supplies the lungs, the heart, the stomach, &c. The exciter of respiration.—*Dr. Hall*. See *Nerves*.

ELAIN (ἐλαίον, oil). The more fluid part of one of the proximate principles of fat. This and *stearine* constitute the fixed oils.

ELAIODIC ACID (ἐλαϊον, oil). An acid obtained from castor oil.

ELAIS GUINEENSIS. The Guinea Palm, which yields the palm oil, and, it is said, the best kind of palm wine.

ELASTIC GUM. Caoutchouc; Indian rubber.

ELASTICITY. The property or power by which a body, compressed or extended, returns to its former state.

ELATERIUM (ἐλαύνω, to stimulate). This term was applied by Hippocrates to drastic purgatives, &c.; but it now denotes the active matter which subsides from the juice of the *Momordica Elaterium*, the Wild or Squinting Cucumber.

Elaterium is a *fecula* in the original sense of the word, but not in the limited and modern acceptation of that term, the active principle of the juice residing not in *fecula*, but in the *Elatin*.—*Paris*.

Elaterii Pepones. L. The fresh fruit of the Wild Cucumber.

Elatin. A name given by Dr. Paris to a peculiar proximate principle of *Elaterium*.

ELDER. The *Sambucus Nigra*. The dried berries are called *grana actes*.

Elder Rob. The inspissated juice of Elder berries, or the *Succus Spissatus Sambuci Nigræ*. E. D.

ELECAMPANE (contracted from *Enula campana*). The *Inula Helenium*, the root of which is used as a domestic medicine.

ELECTRICITY (ἤλεκτρον, amber—the substance in which it was first discovered). That fluid or property in nature which is called into action in its simplest form, by rubbing,

1. *Glass*—which exhibits the vitreous, plus, or positive—i. e. when the substance is overcharged.

2. *Resin or Amber*—which exhibit the resinous, minus, or negative—i. e. when the substance is undercharged.

The phenomena of Electricity may be referred to the following heads:—

1. *Excitation*, or the disturbance of the electric equilibrium by friction, elevation of temperature, contact, &c. Bodies have been distinguished into *conductors* and *non-conductors*,

according to the facility with which the electric influence passes along their surfaces.

2. *Attraction*, or the law by which light bodies move rapidly towards an excited surface.

3. *Repulsion*, or the law by which light bodies fly off from an electrified surface, after contact.

4. *Distribution*, or the law by which electrified bodies transfer their properties to others with which they come in contact. It is similar to the *conduction* of caloric.

5. *Induction*, or the law by which an electrified body tends to produce in contiguous substances an electric state opposite to its own.

6. *Tension or intensity*, or that state of a body which is estimated by the electrometer. It must be distinguished from *quantity*.

Electrometer (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the *intensity* of electricity. This is either the *quadrant* invented by Mr. Henley, or the *electrical balance* of Coulomb.

Electroscope (σκοπέω, to examine). An instrument for indicating excitement, and the electrical state by which it is produced.

The following terms have been lately introduced by Dr. Faraday:

Electrode (ἤλεκτρον, and ὁδός, a way).

A term synonymous with *pole*.

The electric currents round the earth pursue a course from east (ἀνω, up), to west (κάτω, down); hence, if a body to be decomposed be similarly placed—

The *Anode* is the point or surface at which the electricity *enters*; and

The *Cathode*, the point or surface out of which it *passes*.

Substances directly decomposable by electricity are termed *Electro-lytes* (ἤλεκτρον, and λύω, to set free).

The elements of an electrolyzed body are called *ions*:—

That which goes to the anode—*anion*.

That to the cathode—*cation*.

Thus, if water be electrolyzed, oxygen and hydrogen are *ions*—the former an *anion*, the latter a *cation*.

ELECTRO-PUNCTURATION (pun-go, to prick). The operation of inserting two or more needles in a part or organ affected, and then touching them with the wires from the poles of a galvanic machine.

ELECTUARIUM (ἐκλεκτόν, *Hipp.*). An Electuary; an ancient form of pre-

scription, retained in the Pharmacopœias of Edinburgh and Dublin, but rejected by that of London. Electuaries are in general *extemporaneous* preparations, composed of dry powders, formed into a proper consistence by the addition of syrup, honey, or mucilage. See *Confectio*.

ELEMENTS. Simple undecomposed bodies; first principles.

ELEMI. The resin of the *Amyris Elemifera*. It is only employed for forming the mild digestive ointment which bears its name, viz. *Unguent. Elemi Comp. L.*

ELEPHANTIASIS (ἑλεφας, an elephant). There are two diseases of this name, distinguished as—

1. *E. Arabum*, or of the Arabians. Elephant disease, or leg; so called from the huge, mis-shapen appearance of the affected limb. The original Arabic term was *dal fil*, (literally, elephant disease). In the West Indies, it is called *Barbadoes leg*, sometimes *gam leg*, from a supposed resemblance of the affected limb to the form of this root; in Ceylon it is called *Galle leg*; and on the peninsula of India, *Cochin leg*. In the Malabar language, it is called *anay kaal*, which also means elephant leg.

2. *E. Græcorum*, or of the Greeks. Tubercular Elephantiasis. It has been called *leontiasis* and *satyriasis*, from the disfigurement of the countenance, suggesting the idea of a wild beast, or satyr. It is the *Juzam* of the older Arabians.

The *pelagra* of Milan, the *rosa asturica* of Spain, the *Crimean disease* of Pallass and Gmelin, and the *mal rouge* of Cayenne, are all closely allied to it.

ELETARIA CARDAMOMUM. The lesser Cardamom, now called *Matonia*, after Dr. Maton: Order *Drymyrrhizææ*.

ELEVATOR (*elevo*, to raise).

1. The name of certain muscles.
2. An instrument for raising depressed portions of the cranium.

ELIQUATION (*eliquo*, to clarify). The separation by heat of a more fusible substance from another less fusible.

ELIXIR (*elebschir*, or *elikscir*, Arab., an essence, or pure mass without any dregs). A term formerly applied to compound tinctures.

1. *E. paregoricum*. Paregoric Elixir, or the *Tinctura Camphoræ Composita. L.*
2. *E. proprietatis*. Elixir of Nature, or the *Tinctura Aloes Composita. L.*

3. *E. sacrum*. Sacred Elixir, or the *Tinctura Rhei et Aloes. E.*

4. *E. Salutis*. Elixir of Health, or the *Tinctura Sennæ. L.*

5. *E. Stomachicum*. Stomachic Elixir, or the *Tinctura Gentianæ Composita. L.*

6. *E. Vitrioli*. The *Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum. E.* It is imperfectly æthereal in its nature.

7. *E. of Longevity*, of Dr. Jernitz, of Sweden. An aromatic tincture, with aloes.

8. *E. Anti-arthritic*, of Cadet de Gassicourt. A mixture of the three tinctures of Aloes, Guaiacum, and Myrrh.

For *Daffy's Elixir*, &c., see *Quack Medicines*.

ELLAGIC ACID (from the word *galle*, read backward). An acid which is present in the process for making Gallic acid.

ELM. The *Ulmus Campestris*, the inner bark of which is used in lepra, and other cutaneous affections.

ELUTRIATION (*elutrio*, to cleanse). The process of washing, by which the lighter earthy parts are separated from the heavier and metallic.

ELYTRON (ἐλutron). A sheath. The vagina.

Elytrocele (κήλη, a tumor). Vaginal hernia.

Elytroïdes (εἶδος, likeness). Sheath-like; a term applied—

1. To the tunica vaginalis.
2. To the pessary of M. J. Cloquet.

EMASCULATION (*emasculo*, to render impotent). Privation of virility; castration.

EMBALMING. The filling a dead body with spices, gums, and other antiseptics, to prevent it from putrifying.

EMBOITEMENT (the situation of one box within another, from *boîte*, a box). A term used by Bonnet to describe that species of generation, by which hundreds and thousands of individuals lie one within the other, each possessing a complete series of organized parts.

EMBROCATION (ἐμβρέχω, to moisten). An external fluid application.

EMBRYO (ἐν, in, βρύω, to bud forth). The *ovum* in utero, before the fourth month, after which it is called *fœtus*.

Embryology (λόγος, an account). A description of the embryo.

Embryotomy (τέμνω, to cut). The

operation of opening the fœtal head, in order to admit of delivery.

Embryulcia. The same as *Embryotomy*. It is performed by an instrument termed

Embryulcus (ἐλκω, to draw). A blunt hook, or forceps, for performing *Embryulcia*.

EMETIC (ἐμέω, to vomit). A substance which causes vomiting.

Emetic tartar, or tartarized antimony; tartrate of antimony and potash, or the Antimonium Tartarizatum. L.

Emetin. An alkaloid procured from the root of the *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*.

EMMENAGOGUES (ἐμμήνια, the menses, ἄγω, to induce). Medicines which promote the catamenial discharge.

EMMENIA (ἐν, in, μῆν, a month). The catamenial discharge.

EMOLLIENTS (*emollio*, to soften). Softening and relaxing substances.

EMPHYSEMA (ἐμφυσάω, to inflate). A swelling produced by air, diffused in the cellular tissue. It is distinguished into the *traumatic*, when the air has been introduced by a solution of continuity; and the *idiopathic*, or spontaneous, when the gas is developed within the cells.

EMPIRIC (ἐν, in, πείρα, experiment). Formerly, one who practised medicine upon experience, without regard to the rules of science; it now signifies a *quack*, or vender of nostrums.

EMPLASTRUM (ἐμπλάσσω, to spread upon). A plaster; a solid and tenacious compound, adhesive at the ordinary heat of the human body. Plaisters have been termed *solid ointments*, as they may be said to differ only in *consistence* from liniments, ointments, and cerates. Plaisters owe their consistence

1. To a due admixture of wax or fatty matter, and resin, e. g. the *Emplast. Cerae*, &c.
2. To the chemical combination of the semi-vitreous oxide of lead, with oils or fat, e. g. the *Emplast. Plumbi*.
3. To the chemical action of the component parts of the plaister on each other, e. g. the *Emplast. Ammoniacy*, &c.

Plaisters are employed as remedies to answer two general indications, viz.

1. *Mechanically* to afford support to the integuments, and to prevent the access of air.
2. *Medicinally* to operate as stimulants, discutients, rubefacients, or anodyne applications.

E. Cerae, L. The Emplast. *Cerae*, of P. L. 1787; the Emplast. *Attrahens* of 1745, so called because it was formerly employed to keep up a discharge from a blistered surface; and the Emplast. *de melilolo simplex*, of 1720.

E. Galbani Comp. L. Formerly the Emplast. *lithargyri comp.*

E. Hydrargyri (protoxydi). L. Formerly the Emplast. *lithargyri cum hydrargyro*.

E. Picis Comp. L. The Emplast. *Picis Burgundicæ*. P. L. 1787.

E. Plumbi (Oxydi?) L. The Emplast. *Lithargyri*, P. L. 1787; Emplast. *Commune*, 1745; *Diachylon simplex*, P. L. 1720. The common adhesive, or sticking-plaister.

E. Resinæ, L. Formerly the Emplast. *commune adhæsivum*, P. L. 1745.

EMPROSTHOTONOS (ἐμπροσθεν, before, τείνω, to draw). Clonic spasm fixing the body forward. Compare *Tetanus*.

EMPYEMA (ἐν, within, πύον, pus). A collection of pus in the cavity of the thorax. The ancients applied this term to every kind of internal suppuration.

EMPYREUMA (ἐμπυρεύω, to set on fire; from πῦρ, fire). Peculiar vapours produced by destructive distillation.

Empyreumatic. A term applied

1. To the Acid } which results from
2. To the Oil }

the destructive distillation of *vegetable* substances. *Comp. Hartshorn*, or the *empyreumatic alkali*.

EMULGE (*emulgeo*, to milk out). A term applied to remedies which excite the flow of bile.

EMULGENTS (*emulgeo*, to milk out). The arteries and veins of the kidneys, which were supposed to strain, or *milk out*, the serum.

EMULSIO (*emulgeo*, to milk). An Emulsion; a mixture of oil and water, made by means of mucilage, sugar, or yolk of egg. This term is used by the Edinburgh College for the *Mistura* of the London Pharmacopœia.

EMUNCTORY (*emungo*, to wipe out). An excretory duct.

ENAMEL. The hard exterior surface of the teeth. It contains, according to *BERZELIUS*, phosphate, carbonate, and fluuate of lime, magnesia, soda, membranes, and water.

ENARTHROSIS (ἐν, in, ἄρθρον, a joint). The ball-and-socket joint, as that of the head of the femur, with the hip—the head of the humerus with the glenoid cavity of the scapula.

ENCANTHUS (ἐν, in, *κάνθος*, the corner of the eye). A disease of the caruncula lachrymalis. There are two species: viz.

The *benigna*, or the mild.

The *maligna*, or the inveterate.

ENCEPHALON (ἐν, in, *κεφαλή*, the head). The brain.

ENCEPHALITIS. Inflammation of the brain; as distinguished from *meningitis*, *arachnitis*, or inflammation of the membranes.

Encephalocoele (κήλη, a tumor). Hernia of the brain.

Encephaloid (εἶδος, likeness). A term applied to a morbid product, or *encephalosis*, the cut surface of which resembles brain.

ENCYSTED (ἐν, in, *κύστις*, a cyst). A term applied to tumors which consist of matter contained in a sac or cyst.

ENDEMIC (ἐν, among, *δῆμος*, a people). An epithet for diseases peculiar to the inhabitants of particular countries.

ENDOGENOUS (ἐνδον, within, *γεννάω*, to produce). Plants which grow by internal increase. Compare *Exogenous*.

ENDOSMOSIS (ἐνδον, within, *ὥσμος*, impulsion). The property by which rarer fluids pass through membranous substances into a cavity or space containing a denser fluid—'dedans impulsion.' See *Exosmosis*.

M. Dutrochet, who has introduced these terms, with a knowledge of the motory principle to which they refer, has used others explicative of his views of some operations in the animal economy; such are

HYPERENDOSMOSE. The state of things in inflammation; with this are associated

AFFLUXION, or accumulation of the fluids, and

IMPULSION, or increased flow of the fluids onwards. Thus, inflammation is said to be "*but d'affluxion, et origine d'impulsion.*"

ENEMA (ἐνίημι, to inject). A clyster, lavement, or injection. A formula used for conveying both nourishment and medicine to the system, under particular morbid circumstances.

ENNUI. Listless fatigue of the mind.

ENSIFORM (*ensis*, a sword). The xiphoid, or *sword-like* cartilage of the sternum.

ENTERA (έντερα, the bowels, from ἐντός, within). The intestines.

Enteric. Belonging to the intestines.

Enteritis. Inflammation of the intestines.

Enterocoele (κήλη, a tumor). A hernia, the contents of which are intestine.

Entero-epiplocele (ἐπίπλοον, omentum, κήλη, a tumor). A hernia, the contents of which are both intestine and omentum.

Enteroraphia (ράφή, a suture). A suture of the divided edges of an intestine.

ENTOMOLINE (έντομον, an insect). A peculiar chemical principle, found in large quantities in the wings and elytra of coleopterous insects; it is termed *chitine* by M. Odier.

ENTOMOLOGY (έντομα, insects, λόγος, an account). The science which treats of insects.

ENTOZOA (έντός, within, ζώή, life). Intestinal worms. See *Vermes*.

ENTROPIUM (έν, in, *τρέπω*, to turn). Inversion of the eyelids. Compare *Entropium*.

ENURESIS (ένουρέω, to be incontinent of urine). Incontinence of urine.

EPI (ἐπί). Upon, for, &c. Hence—

1. *Ephelis* (ήλιος, the sun). Dark freckles, confluent or corymbose, disappearing in the winter. Sun burn.

2. *Ephemera* (ήμέρα, a day). A fever which runs its course in twelve hours.

3. *Ephialtes* (άλλομαι, to leap). Incubus, or night-mare.

4. *Ephidrosis* (ιδρώω, to perspire). Profuse and morbid perspiration.

5. *Ephippium* (a saddle; from ἐπί, upon, ἵππος, a horse). *Sella turcica*. Part of the os sphenoides, so called from its shape.

6. *Epicranium* (κρανίον, the cranium). The integuments, and epineurotic expansion which lie over the cranium.

7. *Epidemic* (δῆμος, the people). Disease arising from a general cause, as excessive heat, &c. See *Disease*.

8. *Epidermis* (δέρμα, the skin). The cuticle, or scarf-skin. See *Cuticle*.

9. *Epididymis* (δίδυμοι, two; the testes). The small oblong body which lies above the testes.

10. *Epigastrium* (γαστήρ, the stomach). The superior part of the abdomen.

11. *Epiglottis* (γλωττίς, glottis). A cartilage of the larynx, situated above the glottis.

12. *Epilepsy* (λαμβάνω, to seize). The falling sickness. This affection has been called morbus divinus—morbus herculeus—morbus sacer—morbus comitialis—morbus caducus—mal caduc, &c.

13. *Epinyctis* (νύξ, νυκτός, night). A pustule, so called because the eruption first appeared, or only appeared, by night; or because it was most troublesome at night. The term is applied by Sauvages to ecthyma.

14. *Epiphora* (ἐπιφέρω, to carry with force). The watery eye; flux of tears. It is distinguished from *Stillicidium lacrymarum*, which consists in an obstacle to the absorption and conveyance of the tears from the lacus lacrymarum into the sac; whereas Epiphora consists in a superabundant secretion of tears.

15. *Epiphysis* (φύω, to grow). A process of a bone attached by cartilage. Compare *Apophysis*.

16. *Epiplotele* (ἐπιπλοον, omentum, κήλη, tumor). Hernia of the omentum.

17. *Epiploon* (πλέω, to sail). The omentum; so called from its floating upon the intestines.

18. *Epischesis* (ἴσχω, to restrain). Obstruction; suppression of excretions.

19. *Epispadias* (σπάω, to draw). That malformation, when the urethra opens on the dorsum of the penis. See *Hypospodias*.

20. *Epispastics* (σπάω, to draw). Vesicatories; blisters; external applications to the skin, which produce a serous or puriform discharge, by exciting inflammation.

When these agents act so mildly as merely to excite inflammation, without occasioning the effusion of serum, they are denominated *Rubefacients*.

21. *Epistaxis* (στάξις, a dropping, from στάζω, to distil). Bleeding from the nose.

22. *Epithelium* (τίθημι, to place). The cuticle on the prolabium, or red part of the lips, and on the mucous membranes in general. It answers to *Epidermis*.

23. *Epithem* (τίθημι, to place). A lotion, or other external application.

24. *Epu'lis* (οὐλα, the gums). A small tubercle on the gums, said sometimes to become cancerous.

EPSOM SALT. Sulphate of magnesia, formerly procured by boiling down the mineral water of Epsom; but now

prepared from sea water. The *sal catharticus amarus*.

EQUILIBRIUM (æquè, equally, libro, to balance). A term expressive of the equality of temperature, which all bodies on the earth are constantly tending to attain (see *Caloric*)—and of the equal distribution of the electric fluid in its natural undisturbed state.

EQUIVALENTS (æquè, equally, va-
leo, to avail). A term applied by Dr. Wollaston to the combining proportions of elementary and compound substances—e.g. the quantities of acid and base, in salts, required to neutralize each other. The following are instances of this law:—

Arsenic acid	57·68	Lime 28
Muriatic acid	37	Magnesia	. 20
Nitric acid.	54	Potash	. . . 48
Sulphuric acid	40	Soda 32

Thus 57·68 of arsenic acid, 37 of muriatic, 54 of nitric, and 40 of sulphuric, combine with 28 of lime, forming, respectively, a neutral arseniate, muriate, nitrate, and sulphate of lime; &c. &c.

ERECTILE TISSUE (*erigo*, to erect).

1. The tissue peculiar to the penis, nipple, &c. That of the vagina has been termed by DE GRAAF, *retiformis*, and latterly, *corpus cavernosum vaginæ*.

2. A similar tissue, constituting nævus, &c.

ERECTOR (*erigo*, to raise). A muscle of the clitoris and of the penis.

ERETHISMUS (ἐρεθίζω, to excite). Constitutional irritation.

E. Mercurialis. Mercurial erethism, from the morbid action of mercury. Distinguish *Erythema mercuriale*.

ERGOTA. *Secale Cornutum*. Spurred rye; a long black substance, like a horn or spur, formed on rye (and many other of the *gramina*), by a diseased process from the juices of the plant. Decandolle maintains, that it is produced by the growth of a fungus, a species of *Sclerotium*, which vegetates at the expense of the germen. Others consider it as the work of an insect, and state that they have actually found its ova and larvæ in the spur.

ERGOTISM. An epidemic occurring in moist districts, as in that of Sologne, from the use of *ergota*, in rye-bread. Its forms are

1. The *Convulsive*; a nervous disease, characterized by violent spasmodic convulsions.

2. The *Gangrenous*; a depraved state

of the constitution, terminating in dry gangrene. It is known in Germany by the name of the *creeping sickness*.

ERI/CEÆ. The Heath tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

ERO/DENTS (*erodo*, to gnaw off). Substances which *eat away*, as it were, extraneous growths.

EROSION (*erodo*, to gnaw off). Destruction by ulceration.

ERRATIC (*erro*, to wander). Wandering; irregular; as applied to pains, gout, erysipelas, gestation, &c.

ERRHINES (*ἐν*, in, *ῥίς*, the nose). Sternutatories. Substances which excite sneezing, and an increased secretion of the pituitary membrane.

ERROR LOCI (*error of place*). A term formerly applied to certain derangements in the capillary circulation.

ERUPTION (*erumpo*, to break out). A term applied to acute cutaneous diseases.

ERYNGIUM MARITIMUM. Sea Holly: Order *Umbelliferae*.

The *Candied eryngo* consists of the root, after being slit, washed, and prepared with syrup.

ERYSIPELAS (*ἐρύω*, to draw, *πέλας*, adjoining; so named from its propensity to spread). A disease called by the Romans, *Ignis sacer*; popularly, the *Rose*, from the colour of the skin; and *St. Anthony's fire*, from its burning heat, or because St. Anthony was supposed to cure it miraculously. Its species are

1. *E. phlegmonodes*. Phlegmonous.
2. *E. edematodes*. Edematose.
3. *E. gangrænosum*. Gangrenous.
4. *E. erraticum*. Wandering.

ERYTHE/MA (*ἐρυθρός*, red). Morbid redness of the skin. Inflammatory blush. A red fulness of the integuments, terminating in scales, and occasionally in gangrene.

1. *E. fugax*. Fugacious.
2. *E. læve*. Smooth.
3. *E. marginatum*. Marginated.
4. *E. papulatum*. Papulated.
5. *E. tuberculatum*. Tuberculated.
6. *E. nodosum*. Nodose.
7. *E. intertrigo*. Fret, or Erosion of the skin.

ERYTHRIC ACID (*ἐρυθραίνω*, to red-den). A substance procured by the action of nitric, on uric or lithic, acid.

ERYTHROGEN (*ἐρυθρός*, red, *γεννάω*, to produce). A green-coloured substance found in the gall-bladder, in a case of jaundice. It unites with nitrogen, and produces a red compound.

ESCHAR (*ἐσχάρω*, to form a scab or crust). A dry slough.

Escharotics. Substances, the application of which forms an eschar, or slough.

ESCULENT. An appellation given to such plants, or any part of them, which may be eaten for food.

ESCULINE. An alkaloïd obtained from the *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, or horse-chestnut, supposed to possess febrifuge qualities.

ESENBECKINE. An alkaloïd discovered by Buchner in the *Esenbeckia Febrifuga*.

ESSENTIAL OILS. Oils obtained by distillation from odoriferous vegetable substances. Several of the volatile or essential oils are called *essences* by the perfumers.

ESSERA. The Nettle-rash, or the *Urticaria* of Willan.

ESO-ENTERITIS (*ἔσω*, within, and *enteritis*). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

ESO-GASTRITIS (*ἔσω*, within, and *gastritis*). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

ESOPHAGUS. See *Œsophagus*.

ETHAL. A peculiar oily substance, obtained from spermaceti.

ETHER. See *Æther*.

ETHIOPS. See *Æthiops*.

ETHMOID (*ἠθμός*, a sieve, *εἶδος*, likeness). Cribriform, or *sieve-like*; a bone of the nose, perforated for the transmission of the olfactory nerves.

Ethmoidal Crest, or *Spine*. *Crista Galli*. A sharp process of the ethmoid bone.

EUCLASE. Prismatic Emerald.

EUCHLORINE. The name given by Sir H. Davy to the protoxide of chlorine. See *Chlorine*.

EUDIOMETER (*εὐδία*, calm weather, *μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the proportion of oxygen in a given gas.

EUGENIA CARYOPHYLLATA. The Clove-tree: Order *Myrtaceæ*. The unexpanded flower of this tree constitutes the clove, or *Caryophyllus*.

EUPATORINE. An alkaloïd discovered by Rhipini in the *Eupatorium Cannabinum*.

EUPHORBIA (*εὖ*, well, *φέρβω*, to nourish). A genus of plants: Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>E. Canariensis</i> . | } These produce the Euphorbium. |
| <i>E. Officinalis</i> . | |
| <i>E. Lathyris oleum</i> . | |

EUPHORBIIUM. A friable gum-resin, procured from the *Euphorbia Officinalis*, &c. Its acrid constituent is exclusively in that portion which is soluble in alcohol, and which might be named *Euphorbin*.

EUPHRASIA OFFICINALIS (εὐφραΐνω, to gladden). Eye-bright; formerly applied in complaints of the eye, from its exhibiting a black spot in its corolla, resembling the pupil.

EUSTACHIAN TUBE. The *Iter a palato ad aurem*; a canal which extends from the tympanum to the pharynx, called after *EUSTACHIUS*, its discoverer.

EUSTACHIAN VALVE. A fold of the lining membrane of the auricle, which in the fœtus is supposed to conduct the blood in its two different courses.

EVACUATION (εὐακῶ, to empty). The discharge of the fæces, &c.

EVAPORATION. The production of vapour at common or moderate temperatures. Compare *Ebullition*.

EXACERBATION (exacerbo, to exasperate). An increase of febrile symptoms.

EXANTHEM'ATA (ἐξανθήω, to blossom). Efflorescence; a term formerly equivalent to *eruption* generally, but now limited to *rashes*, or superficial red patches, irregularly diffused, and terminating in cuticular exfoliations.

EXÆRESIS (ἐξαίρέω, to remove). One of the old divisions of surgery, implying the removal of parts.

EXCITANTS (excito, to stimulate). Stimuli; these are—

1. *General*: as spirit, which excites the system, and
2. *Particular*: as diuretics, which excite the kidneys.

EXCITEMENT. The effect produced by excitants, especially the *general*.

EXCORIATION (excorio, to take off the skin). Abrasion of the skin.

EXCREMENT (excerno, to separate from). The alvine fæces, or excretion.

EXCRESCENCE (exresco, to grow from). A term applied to wens, warts, &c.

EXCRETION (excerno, to separate from). A general term for the perspiration, urine, fæces, &c.

EXCRETORY DUCT (excerno, to separate from). The duct which proceeds from a gland, as the parotid, hepatic, &c.

EXFOLIATION (exfolio, to cast the leaf). The separation of a dead piece of bone from the living.

EXHALATION (exhalo, to exhale).

The vapours which arise from animal and vegetable bodies, marshes, the earth, &c.

EXOGENOUS (ἐξω, outwards, γεννάω, to produce). Plants which grow by external increase. Compare *Endogenous*.

EXOMPHALOS (ἐξ, out, ὀμφαλός, umbilicus). Hernia at, or near, the umbilicus.

EXOPHTHALMIA (ἐξ, out, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). *Ophthalmoptosis*. *Ptosia bulbi oculi*. A swelling of the bulb of the eye.

EXOSMO'SIS (ἐξ, out, ὥσμω, impulsion). The property by which rarer fluids pass through membranous substances, out of a cavity into a denser fluid—'dehors impulsion.' Compare *Endosmosis*.

EXOSTO'SIS (ἐξ, out, ὀστέον, a bone). An excrescence or morbid enlargement of a bone. According to Sir A. Cooper, Exostosis has two different seats, and is termed—

1. *Periosteal*; an osseous deposition between the external surface of the bone, and the internal surface of the periosteum, firmly adherent to both.
2. *Medullary*; a similar formation, originating in the medullary membrane, and cancellated structure of a bone.

Two other general divisions, adopted by the same eminent surgeon, are—

1. The *Cartilaginous*—"preceded by the formation of cartilage, which forms the nidus for the ossific deposit."
2. The *Fungous*—a disease similar to "fungus hæmatodes, but somewhat modified by the structure of the part in which it originates."

EXPANSION (expando, to spread out). An enlargement of volume; the usual effect of caloric.

EXPECTORANTS (ex pectore, from the breast). Medicines for promoting the discharge of mucus or other matters from the trachea, and its branches.

Expectoration. This denotes—

1. The *act* of discharging any matter from the chest.
2. The *matters* so discharged.

EXPIRATION (expiro, to breathe). That part of Respiration, in which the air is expelled. Compare *Inspiration*.

EXPLORATION (exploro, to examine). Examination of the abdomen, chest, &c., with a view to ascertain the *physical signs of disease*, in contradistinction to those signs which are termed *symptoms*.

The methods of exploring the abdomen are—

1. *Inspection*, or ocular examination, by which the size, form, and movements are ascertained.
2. *Manual Examination*, or palpation, (*palpo*, to feel) with or without pressure, for ascertaining the degree of sensibility, the existence of tumor, &c.
3. *Percussion* (*percutio*, to strike), for detecting the fluctuation of liquids; hence the term *tympanites*, from *τύμπανον*, a drum.

Percussion is either *direct*, i. e. performed by simply striking the part with the points of two or more fingers; or *mediate*, i. e. by the interposition of a thin plate of wood or ivory, between the fingers and the surface of the body. This plate has been termed by its inventor, M. Piorry, the *pleximeter*, or measurer of percussion.

Other methods are also adopted in exploring the chest, *viz.*

1. *Auscultation*. See that Article.
2. *Mensuration*; a process for ascertaining the comparative size of the two sides of the chest.
3. *Succussion*; a method mentioned by Hippocrates, which consists in forcibly shaking the patient's body, and observing the sounds thereby produced, as in pneumothorax, &c.

EXPRESSED OILS. Oils obtained from bodies by pressure.

EXUDATION, or TRANSPIRATION. The flow of liquid from the surface of the skin, or membrane; an ulcer, &c.

EXTENSION (*extendo*, to stretch out). The property of occupying a certain portion of space. See also *Fracture*.

EXTENSOR (*extendo*, to stretch out). A muscle which extends any part. It is opposed to *Flexor*.

EXTIRPATION (*extirpo*, to eradicate, from *stirps*, a root). The entire removal of any part by the knife, or ligature.

EXTRACT, EXTRACTIVE, or EXTRACTIVE PRINCIPLE. A peculiar proximate principle of vegetable matter, forming the basis of extracts.

EXTRACTION (*extraho*, to draw out). The operation of removing the teeth, a musket-ball, &c.

EXTRACTUM (*extraho*, to draw out). An extract; a preparation obtained by the evaporation of a vegetable solution, or a native vegetable juice.

The Extracts may be arranged as—

1. *Watery*, or Simple; *Mucilaginous* Extracts of Rouelle—containing all the principles of a plant which are soluble in water, together with any soluble salts which it may contain.

E. *Opii*. L. The Extract. Thebicum.

2. *Spiritous*, or Resinous—containing, with the exception of gum, all the ingredients of the former class, besides resin.

E. *Colocynthis comp.* L. Extract. Catharticum. P. L. 1775. Pilulæ Rudil. P. L. 1720.

3. *Inspissated Juices*—obtained by expressing the juices from fresh plants, and evaporating them in a water-bath. Some direct the expressed juices to be *immediately* inspissated; others allow them to undergo a slight degree of fermentation, and some *defecate* them, before they proceed to their inspissation.

EXTRAVASATION (*extra*, out of, *vas*, a vessel). The passage of fluids out of their proper vessels.

EXUVIÆ (*exuo*, to put off). The slough, or cast-off covering of certain animals, as of those of the snake-kind.

EYE. Oculus. The organ of vision. The eye-ball, in general, consists of

I. An anterior transparent portion, the *Cornea*, which is a small segment of a small sphere.

II. A posterior, and lateral, and opaque portion, which consists of a larger segment of a larger sphere, and is constituted by

1. The *Conjunctiva*, or Adnata, or external mucous membrane.
2. The *Sclerotica*, or second fibrous membrane, of great firmness, which gives form and support to the eye-ball.
3. The *Choroid*, or membrane situated on the inner surface of the sclerotica. Its inner lamina is called *tunica Ruyschiana*.
4. The *Retina*, or the expansion of the optic nerve, lining the choroid.
5. The *Membrana pupillaris*, a vascular membrane which separates the two chambers of the eye from each other, in the foetus: it is afterwards absorbed, and disappears in the seventh month.

The Eye is further constituted by

1. An anterior *Chamber*, or the space immediately adjoining the Cornea.
2. A posterior *Chamber*, or space im-

mediately joining the Crystalline lens; these contain

3. The *Aqueous humour*, situated between the Cornea and Crystalline lens; and are divided by

4. The *Iris*, or Rainbow, placed in the anterior part of the eye.

5. Next is the *Crystalline lens* itself, between the aqueous and the vitreous humours.

6. The *Vitreous Humour*, which is involved in a membrane termed the *Hyaloid*.

The remaining parts are

1. The *Meibomian glands*, or ciliary follicles, situated between the tarsal cartilages, and the tunica conjunctiva.

2. The *Caruncula lacrymalis*, or membranous elevation at the angle of the eye.

3. The *Pigmentum nigrum*, covering the outer and inner surface of the choroid membrane. It has been called *Membrana Versicolor*.

4. The *Ligamentum Ciliare*, which unites the choroid to the sclerotica; its inner folds are called the *ciliary processes*.

5. The *Foramen centrale* of Soemmering, at the posterior part of the retina, and exactly in the axis of vision.

6. The *Petition canal*, formed by the separation of the anterior lamina of the crystalline lens from the posterior.

The external parts of the eye are

1. The *Eye-brows*. Supercilia. The projections above the eyes, covered with short stiff hairs.

2. The *Eyelids*. Palpebræ. The moveable veils which cover the anterior part of the globe of the eye.

3. The *Eye-lashes*. Cilæ. The hairs arranged in double or triple rows on the edges of the eyelids.

EYE, DISEASES OF. These may be arranged in the following order:—

I. Diseases of the Eye, generally—

Ophthalmia (ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Generally, any inflammation of the eye.

Ophthalmitis. Inflammation of the globe of the eye.

Exophthalmia (ἐξ, out, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Proptosis, or protrusion of the globe of the eye. BEER proposes to call the affection *exophthalmus*, when the protruded eye is in its natural state; *exophthalmia*, when it is inflamed; and *ophthalmoptosis*, when the displacement is caused by division of the nerves and

muscles of the orbit, or by paralysis of the latter.

Lippitudo (*lippus*, blear-eyed). Catarhal ophthalmia.

Epiphora (ἐπιφέρω, to carry with force). Watery eye.

Cirsophthalmia (κίρσος, varix, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Varicositas oculi, or varicose ophthalmia. A varicose affection of the blood-vessels of the eye.

Empyesis oculi (ἐν, in, πῦον, pus). Suppuration of the eye.

Ophthalmoplegia (ὀφθαλμός, the eye, πλῆσσω, to strike). Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye.

Hypoæma scorbuticum (ὕποδ, under, αἷμα, blood). A scorbutic blood-shot appearance of the eye.

Hydrophthalmia (ὕδωρ, water, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Hydrops oculi, or dropsy of the eye. This has been also termed *bu-phthalmus* (βοῦς, an ox, ὀφθαλμός, the eye), or ox-eye.

II. Diseases of the *Eye-lids* are—

Ankyloblepharon (ἀγκύλος, bent, βλέφαρον, the eyelid). A preternatural union of the two lids.

Chalazion (χάλαζα, a hail-stone). An indurated tumour of undefined margin, occupying the edge of the lid. It is called, in Latin, *grando*; and, from its being supposed to be the indurated remains of a sty, it has been termed *hordeolum induratum*.

Ectropium (ἐκ, out, τρέπω, to turn). Eversion of the eyelids.

Entropium (ἐν, in, τρέπω, to turn). Inversion of the eye-lids.

Epicanthus (ἐπι, upon, κανθός, the corner of the eye). A fold of skin covering the internal canthus.

Hordeolum (dim. of hordeum, barley). Sty; a tumour resembling a barley-corn.

Lagophthalmos (λαγώς, a hare, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Hare-eye; shortening of the upper lid.

Milium (a millet seed). A small white tumor on the margin of the lids, containing a substance nearly like boiled rice.

Nævi materni, or mother-spots, occurring on the eye-brow, or upper lid.

Pediculi ciliorum. Lice of the eye-lashes. Phtheiriasis.

Phlyctenula (dim. of phlyctæna). A watery vesicle of the ciliary margin.

Ptilosis (πτίλωσις, the moulting of birds). Madarosis. Alopecia. Loss of the eye-lashes.

Piosis (πιῶσις, prolapsus). A falling of the upper eye-lid.

Symblepharon (σύν, together with, βλέφαρον, the eye-lid). The connexion of the lid to the globe of the eye.

Trichiasis (τριξ, τριχός, hair). An unnatural direction of the cilia inwards against the eye-ball.

Tylosis (τύλος, callosity). Thickening and induration of the palpebral margins. The terms *pachyblepharosis*, *pachea blephara*, and *pachytes* (παχὺς, thick), denote the thickened state of the lids.

III. Diseases of the *Conjunctiva* are—

Encanthis (ἐν, in, κανθός, the corner of the eye). Enlargement of the caruncula lacrymalis.

Pterygium (πτέρυξ, a wing). A thickened state of the membrane, probably so called from its triangular shape.

IV. Diseases of the *Cornea* and chambers of the aqueous humours are—

Ceratocèle (κέρας, κέρατος, cornu, κήλη, a tumor). Hernia of the cornea.

Corneitis, *ceratitis*, or *keratitis*. Inflammation of the cornea.

Hæmophthalmus (αἷμα, blood, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Effusion of blood into the chambers of the eye.

Hypogala (ὑπὸ, under, γάλα, milk). The effusion of a milk-like fluid into the chambers of the eye.

Hypopyon (ὑπὸ, under, πῦον, pus). The presence of pus in the anterior chamber.

Hypolymphea (ὑπὸ, under, and lympha). The effusion of lymph in the chambers of the aqueous humour.

Opacity (opacus, opaque). A general term, popularly called *film*, including all changes affecting the transparency of the cornea: these are—

1. *Arcus senilis* (senile bow), or gerontoxon. The opaque circle, or half circle, formed in old age.

2. *Nebula* (a cloud). Haziness; dulness.

3. *Leucoma* (λευκός, white), or albugo. A denser opacity extending through the laminae.

4. *Macula* (a spot). A small patch, or speck.

Staphyloma (σταφυλή, a grape). Increased size of the cornea, with opacity.

V. Diseases of the *Iris*, lens and capsule, and vitreous humour, are—

Coloboma iridis (κολόβωμα, a mutilated limb). Fissure of the iris, with prolongation of the pupil.

Glaucoma (γλαυκός, azure). Formerly cataract, but now discoloration of the pupil.

Iritis. Inflammation of the iris.

Mydriasis (μύδος, moisture). Dilated pupil.

Myosis (μύω, to close, ὠψ, the eye). Contracted pupil.

Prolapsus iridis. A hernia-like protrusion of the iris through a wound of the cornea. The tumor, thus formed, is sometimes called *staphyloma iridis*; the protrusion of the whole iris is termed *staphyloma racemosum*; a small prolapsus, *myocephalon* (μυία, a fly, κεφαλή, the head); those of larger size have been named *clavus* (a nail), *helos* (ἥλος, a nail), and *melon* (μήλον, an apple).

Synchysis (σύγχυσις, a melting). A fluid state of the vitreous humour.

Synechia (συνέχω, to keep together). Adhesion of the uvea to the crystalline capsule, which is termed *posterior*; and that of the iris to the cornea, which is *anterior*.

Synizesis (συνίζησις, collapse, sinking in). Atresia iridis. Closure of the pupil.

VI. CATARACT (καταράκτης, a waterfall; also, a water-fowl, *probably*, the Pelicanus bassanus; from καταράσσω, to confound). *Staar*, Germ., a starling. Opacity of the crystalline lens, of its capsule, or of the Morgagnian fluid, separately or conjointly. Cataracts were formerly denominated *ripe*, or *unripe*. BEER divides them into the *true* and the *spurious*:—

1. The *true* are designated with reference to their seat, as—

1. The *Lenticular*—these are of various consistence, as the *hard* or *firm*; and the *soft*, *caseous*, *gelatinous*, or *milky*.

2. The *Capsular*—these are termed the *anterior*, the *posterior*, and the *complete*.

3. The MORGAGNIAN, sometimes called the milk cataract, or confounded with the purulent; one of the rarest forms of the disease.

4. The *Capsulo-lenticular*; the varieties of this form are termed, with reference to their appearances:—

The marmoracea, or the marbled.

The fenestrata, or the latticed.

The stellata, or the starry.

The striata, or the streaky.

The centralis, or the central.

The punctata, or the dotted.

The dimidiata, or the half-cataract.
 The tremula, or the shaking.
 The natatalis, or the swimming.
 The pyramidalis, or the conical.
 The siliquata arida, or the dry-shelled.
 The gypsea, or the cretaceous.
 The purulent encysted, or putrid.

The trabecularis, or the barred. This is the "cataracte barrée," or bar-cataract of the French, and the "cataract with a girth or zone," of Schmidt.

II. The *spurious* are distinguished as—

The lymphatica, or lymph-cataract.
 The membranacea, or membranous.
 The purulenta, or spurious purulent.
 The grumosa, or blood-cataract.
 The dendritica, arborescent, or cho-

roid.

VII. The *Operations* practised for the cure of cataract, are the following:—

1. *Couching*, or *depression*; an operation described by Celsus, and consisting originally in the removal of the opaque lens out of the axis of vision, by means of a needle. See *Reclination*.

2. *Extraction*, or the removal of the opaque lens from the eye, by division of the cornea, and laceration of the capsule.

3. *Keratonyxis*, (κέρας, κέρατος, a horn, νόσσω, to puncture); or the operation of couching performed by puncture of the cornea.

VIII. The *Operations* for artificial pupil—*coremorphism* (κόρη, pupil, μόρφωσις, formation), are the following:—

1. *Coretomia* (κόρη, pupil, τομή, section), or iriditomia; the operation by incision.

2. *Corectomia* (κόρη, pupil, ἐκτομή, excision), or iridectomy; the operation by excision.

3. *Coredialysis* (κόρη, pupil, διάλυσις, loosening), or iridodialysis; the operation by separation.

4. *Iridencleisis* (ἰρις, iris, ἐγκλείω, to inclose); the strangulation of the detached portion of the iris.

Iridectomedialysis (ἰρις, iris, ἐκτομή, excision, διάλυσις, separation); the operation by excision and separation.

6. *Scleroticectomy* (sclerotica, and ἐκτομή, excision); the operation for forming an artificial pupil in the sclerotic.

IX. *AMAURÓSIS* (ἀμαυρός, obscure). Imperfection or loss of sight from affection of the retina, optic nerve, or

sensorium. Literally, it means dimness of sight, and is applied, generally, to the following forms and degrees:—

1. *Amblyopia* (ἀμβλῦς, dull, ὤψ, the eye), the incipient or incomplete; the epithet *amaurotica* is sometimes attached to it.

2. *Gutta serena* (drop serene; so named from the idea of an effused fluid, at or behind the pupil), the complete; often synonymous with *amaurosis*.

3. *Suffusion* (suffundo, to suffuse) is a term applied generally by Celsus, &c. to amaurosis, arising from cataract, &c. The ὑπόχυμα, or ὑπόχυσις, of the earlier Greek writers, includes amaurosis and cataract; the latter was afterwards called γλαύκωμα.

In Incomplete Amaurosis there are—

1. *Amaurotic cat's eye* (amblyopia senilis?); a term applied by BEER to an amaurotic affection, accompanied with remarkable change of colour in the pupil.

2. *Hemeralopia* (ἡμέρα, day, ὤψ, the eye), day-eye; or cæcitas crepuscularis, or nocturna,—caligo, or dysopia tenebrarum—or night-blindness.

3. *Nyctalopia* (νύξ, νυκτός, night, ὤψ, the eye), night-eye; cæcitas diurna, or day-blindness.

4. *Myopia* (μύω, to close, ὤψ, the eye), or near-sightedness.

5. *Presbyopia* (πρέσβυς, old, ὤψ, the eye), or far-sightedness.

6. *Photophobia* (φῶς, φωτός, light, φόβος, fear), or intolerance of light. This is connected with

7. *Oxyopia* (ὀξύς, acute, ὄψις, sight), or acuteness of sight, for a short time, at intervals.

8. *Strabismus* (στραβισμός, squinting, from στραβός, i. q. στρεβλός, twisted), or squinting; when the eye turns inward it is called *convergens*; when outward, *divergens*.

9. *Lusctitas* (luscus, blind of one eye), or obliquity of the eye.

Other defects of sight (*vitia visus*) are—

10. *Visus coloratus*, or *chruptia* (χρόα, colour, ὄψις, sight), or colouration of objects.

11. *Visus defiguratus* or *metamorphopsia* (μεταμόρφωσις, transformation, ὄψις, sight), or distortion and confusion of objects.

12. *Visus dimidiatus*, or *hemiopsia* (ἡμισυ, half, ὄψις, sight), or half-sight.

13. *Visus duplicatus*, or *diplopia* (δι-

πλός, double, and ὤψ, sight), or double vision.

14. *Visus interruptus* (interrumpo, to interfere with), or broken interrupted vision.

15. *Visus lucidus*, or *photopsia* (φῶς, φωτός, light, ὄψις, sight), or luminous vision. This is the *marmaryge* (μαρμαρυγή, dazzling light), of Hippocrates.

16. *Visus muscarum*, or *myodesopsia* (μύια, musca, a fly, ὄψις, visus, sight), or the appearance of flies, &c., float-

ing before the eyes. A single black speck is called *scotoma* (σκότος, darkness); the more moving substances are termed *muscæ volitantes*; *mouches volantes*.

17. *Visus nebulosus* (nebula, a cloud), or misty, clouded vision.

18. *Visus reticulatus* (rete, a net), or a gauzy, net-like appearance of objects.

EYE OF TYPHON. The mystic name given by the Egyptians to the *Squill*, or sea-onion.

F.

F, or FT. Abbreviations of *flat*, or *flant*, let it, or them, be made; used in prescriptions.

FABA. A bean; the seed of the *Vicia Faba*, or Common bean: Order, *Leguminosæ*.

FACE AGUE. See *Neuralgia*.

FACIES. The face; the lower and anterior part of the head.

1. *Facies Hippocratica*. The peculiar appearance of the face immediately before death, described by Hippocrates.

2. *Facies rubra*. The Gutta rosacea.

3. *Facial*. Belonging to the face, as—*Facial angle*. An angle composed of two lines, one drawn in the direction of the basis of the skull, from the ear to the roots of the upper incision teeth, and the other from the latter point, touching the most projecting part of the forehead.

Facial nerve. The *portio dura* of the seventh; the fifth is designated as the *trifacial*.

Facial vein. That which commences at the summit of the head and forehead. See *Angular*.

Face Grippée. See *Physiognomy*.

FACTITIOUS (*factito*, to practise). Made by art, as factitious cinnabar, in distinction from the natural production. This term is also applied to—

1. Diseases which are produced wholly, or in part, by the patient. Compare *Feigned Diseases*.

2. Waters prepared in imitation of natural waters, as those of Brighton.

FACULTY (*facultas*).

1. The power or ability by which an action is performed.

2. A term employed to denote the professors of the medical art.

FÆCES (pl. of *fæx*, dregs). The excrements. The constituents of human fæces, according to BERZELIUS, are the following:—

Water	73·3
Vegetable and animal remains	7·0
Bile	0·9
Albumen	0·9
Peculiar extractive matter	2·7
Salts	1·2
Slimy matter, consisting of picromel, peculiar animal matter, and insoluble residue	
	14·0
	100·0

The Salts are to one another in the following proportions:—

Carbonate of Soda	0·9
Muriate of Soda	0·1
Sulphate of Soda	0·05
Ammon. Phos. Mag.	0·05
Phosphate of Lime	0·1
	1·20

FAINTS. The weak spiritous liquor which runs off from the still after the proof spirit is taken away.

FALCIFORM (*falcis*, *falcis*, a scythe, *forma*, likeness). Scythe-like; a process of the dura mater.

FALLING SICKNESS (so called from the patient's suddenly falling on the ground when attacked by it). The Caducus morbus, or Epilepsy.

FALLOPIAN LIGAMENT. Another name for Poupart's ligament.

FALLOPIAN TUBES. Two trumpet-like ducts, arising from the sides of the fundus uteri, and extending to the ovaria; so called from Gabriel Fallopius.

FALX, FALCIS. A scythe, or sickle. *Falx cerebri.* The sickle-like process of the dura mater, which is situated between the lobes of the cerebrum.

Falx cerebelli. The small sickle-like process of the dura mater, which is situated between the lobes of the cerebellum.

FAMES CANINA. Canine or voracious appetite. Compare *Bulimia*.

FARINA (*far, farris*, corn.). Meal, or vegetable flour, made from the seed of the *Triticum Hybernum*, or Winter Wheat. See *Amylum*.

Farinaceous. A term for all those substances which contain farina; viz. the cerealia, legumina, nuces oleosæ, &c.

FAR-SIGHTEDNESS. See *Presbyopia*.

FASCIA (*fascis*, a bundle).

1. A bandage.

2. The aponeurotic expansion of a muscle.

Fascia lata. A name frequently given to the aponeurosis of the thigh.

FASCICULUS (dim. of *fascis*, a bundle). A little bundle; a handful. Thus, a muscle consists of *fasciculi* of fibres.

FASCIOLA HEPATICA. The fluke; an intestinal worm. See *Vermes*.

FAT. *Adeps.* Solid animal oil. Human fat consists of two proximate principles, *elaine* and *stearine*, the former constituting the *oily* or liquid, the latter the *fatty* or solid, substance.

Fatty or unctuous bodies are divisible into

1. The *Oils*, which are liquid at the ordinary temperature, and are common to both the vegetable and animal kingdoms, and

2. The *Fats*, which are concrete at the ordinary temperature, and belong principally to the animal kingdom. The *Croton Sebiferum* is the only vegetable known which produces a real fat. See *Oils*.

FAUCES. Pl. of *fauz*, *faucis*. The space surrounded by—

1. The velum palati.

2. The uvula.

3. The tonsils.

4. The posterior part of the tongue.

FAUSSES EAUX (*false waters*, Fr.). Water discharged from the uterus, during pregnancy, attributed by Baudelocque to transudation of the liquor amnii through the tissue of the membranes.

FAVUS (a honey-comb). A non-acuminated pustule, larger than the *achor*,

and succeeded by a yellow and cellular scab, resembling a *honey-comb*.

FEBRIFUGE (*febris*, a fever, *fugo*, to dispel). A remedy against fever.

FEBRIS (*ferveo*, or *ferbeo*, to be hot). Pyrexia. Fever; a class of diseases characterized by increased heat, &c. It is termed *idio pathic*, i. e. of the general system, not dependent on local disease; or *symptomatic*, or sympathetic—a secondary affection of the constitution, dependent on local disease, as the inflammatory. The hectic is a *remote* effect.

Fevers may be distinguished as

I. The CONTINUED. A class characterized by continual heat, thirst, &c.; almost without intervals of abatement, or apyrexia. These are

1. *Synochus* (*συνέχω*, to continue). The common fever of this climate, as it arises from ordinary causes. Its most frequent form may be designated the *acute*; in summer, it is sometimes attended with *bilious* vomiting and diarrhœa; in some cases it becomes *typhoid*; and it not unfrequently assumes the *slow nervous* form.

2. *Typhus* (*τύφος*, stupor, or *τύφω*, to smoulder, to burn and smoke without vent). This has been also termed *malignant*, from the severity of its symptoms. The most constant structural change is ulceration of Peyer's glands in the ileum. This disease has been also termed *prison*, *jail*, *hospital*, *camp fever*, &c.

II. The INTERMITTENT, or AGUE. This is

1. The *Quotidian*, or *Amphimerina* of the Greeks, in which the paroxysms recur daily.

2. The *Tertian*, *Assodes*, or *Hungarica*, in which they recur each second day.

3. The *Quartan*, in which they recur each third day.

III. The REMITTENT. A class distinguished by remissions and exacerbations, instead of distinct intervals and paroxysms.

Other designations of Fevers are—

Gastric Fever. A term first applied by Baillon to common fever, when attended with unusual gastric derangement; it is termed by Hoffman, the *choleric*; by Baglivi, the *mesenteric*; by J. P. Frank, *febris continua gastrica*; and by Pinel, the *meningo-gastric*.

Hay Fever. Hay asthma. Catarrhus Æstivus; a disease described by Dr. Bostock.

Hectic Fever (*ἐκτικὸς*, habitual). Habitual or protracted fever.

Puerperal Fever. A term generally considered synonymous with those of puerperal peritonitis, child-bed fever, peritoneal fever, or the epidemic disease of lying-in women.

Yellow Fever. This has been termed Kendal's fever, Bilious remittent yellow fever, Bulam fever, Coup de barre, Mal de Siam, Fièvre Matelote, Fièvre Amaril, Vomito prieto, Vomito Negro, Fiebre Amarilla, Nova pestis, Typhus icterodes, Typhus cum flavedine cutis, &c. &c.

To these may be added

F. *Flava*. The Yellow fever.

F. *Hidroses*. Sweating fever.

F. *Lactea*. The milk fever.

F. *Lenticularis*. A form of petechial.

F. *Miliaris*. The miliary.

F. *Morbillosa*. The measles.

F. *Nosocomiorum*. Hospital fever.

F. *Palustris*, or *Helodes*. Marsh fever.

F. *Pestilens*. The plague.

F. *Petechialis*. With purple spots.

F. *Putrida*. Typhus fever.

F. *Scarlatina*. Scarlet fever.

F. *Urticaria*. With nettle rash.

F. *Variolosa*. Small-pox fever.

F. *Vesiculosa*. Erysipelas.

F. *Vesicularis*, *ampullosa*, or *bullosa*; terms applied by some continental physicians to a fever which Sauvages calls Pemphigus. See further *Pinel*.

FECULA (*fæx*, the grounds or settlement of any liquor). Originally, *any* substance derived by spontaneous subsidence from a liquid; afterwards, it was applied to *starch*, which is thus deposited by agitating the flower of wheat in water; and, lastly, it denoted a peculiar vegetable principle, which, like starch (*Amylum*), is insoluble in cold, but completely soluble in boiling water, with which it forms a gelatinous solution. *Paris*.

FECUNDATION (*fecundo*, to make fruitful). The effect of the vivifying fluid upon the germ or ovum, which is then called the *embryo*. It is synonymous with *impregnation*. See *Generation*.

FEIGNED DISEASES. Alleged affections, which are either pretended or intentionally induced, as abdominal tumor, animals in the stomach, &c. Cases of this kind may be distinguished as—

1. Diseases, strictly fictitious.
2. Exaggerated diseases.
3. Factitious diseases, produced by the patient, or with his concurrence.
4. Aggravated diseases, originating without the patient's concurrence, but artificially increased.

FEMUR. Femoris. The thigh. Hence *Os femoris*. The thigh-bone; the longest bone of the human skeleton.

Femoral. The name given to the external iliac artery immediately after it has emerged from under the crural arch; and to the crural vein, or continuation of the popliteal.

FENESTRA (a window). An aperture. Hence

F. *Ovalis*.

F. *Rotunda*.

Terms respectively synonymous with the *foramen ovale* and *foramen rotundum*, or the oval and round apertures of the internal ear.

FER AZURE' A mineral, described by Haüy, containing prussic acid.

FERMENTATION. Certain changes of animal or vegetable substances, reduced to the moist or liquid state by water. There are four kinds:—

1. The *Saccharine*; when the change terminates in sugar, as that of starch.

The *Panary*; as that of flour forming bread;—or

2. The *Vinous*; as that of the grape, &c. forming wine;—

evolving alcohol.

3. The *Acetous*; when the result is acetic acid, or vinegar.

4. The *Putrefactive*; generally of animal substances, evolving ammonia.

FERMENTUM (quasi *fervimentum*, from *ferveo*, to work). Yeast, or balm; a substance which possesses the power of commencing fermentation.

FERRO-CYANIC ACID. A compound of cyanogen, metallic iron, and hydrogen; it has been called *ferruretted chyzic acid*. It contains the elements of hydro-cyanic acid, but differs from it totally in its properties. Its salts, formerly called *triple prussiates*, are now termed *ferro-cyanates*. The beautiful pigment *Prussian blue* is a ferro-cyanate of the peroxide of iron.

FERRUM. Iron; anciently called *Mars*; a metal which exceeds all others in tenacity, and is found in animals, plants, and almost all mineral substances.

Iron is pharmaceutically used in the following forms:—

1. *Ferri fila*. Iron Wire.
2. *Ferriamenta*. Iron Filings. Formerly, *Ferri Limatura*, or *Ferri scobs*.
3. *Ferri rubigo*. L. Rust or Carbonate of Iron; (a protoxide, oxidized by the oxygen attracted from the air through water).—*M. Hall*.

4. *Ferri sulphas*. L. Ferrum Vitriolatum. P. L. 1787. Sal Martis. P. L. 1745. Sal, seu Vitriolatum Martis. P. L. 1720. Sulphate of Iron; formerly, *Green Vitriol*. See *Colcothar*.
5. *Ferrum Ammoniatum*. L. Ferrum Ammoniacale. P. L. 1787. Flores Martiales. P. L. 1745. Ens Veneris. P. L. 1720. Ammoniated Iron.
6. *Ferrum Tartarizatum*. L. Formerly Ferrum Potabile; Mars Solubilis; Tartarus Chalybeatus. Tartarized Iron, or the Tartar Potassæ et Ferri. E.

The NATIVE forms of Iron are

1. *Red Hæmatite*; a mineral peroxide.
2. *Brown Hæmatite*; a mineral hydrate of the peroxide.
3. *Black Oxide*, or magnetic iron ore. These three supply the finest kinds of iron, as those of Sweden and India.
4. *Clay-iron stone*; a protocarbonate, from which most of the English iron is extracted.
5. *Pyrites*—the magnetic, or protosulphuret—the common, or bisulphuret.
6. *Meteoric iron masses*.

The ARTIFICIAL forms are

1. *Wrought iron*. The pure metal.
2. The *Blue*, or protoxide, forming the base of the native carbonate of iron, and of the green vitriol of commerce. This, and the peroxide, are capable of yielding regular crystallizable salts with acids.
3. *Plumbago*, black lead, or graphite.
- Cast iron*, or pig iron, and
- Steel*. These are Carburets.

FERULA ASSAFŒTIDA. The plant which yields the Assafœtida gum-resin: Order *Umbellifera*.

Assafœtida was used by the ancients as a condiment, under the name of *σίλφιον*, *Laserpitium* (Pliny). The present term is derived from the monks of the Salernian school; some of the writers call it *Opium Cyrenaicum*—the juice from Cyrene. *Paris*.

FERULA PERSICA. The Stinking Giant Fennel, a native of Persia, supposed by Wildenow to afford the *Sagepenum* of commerce.

FEVER. See *Febris*.

FIBER. The Beaver; the animal which supplies *Castcreum*: Class *Mammalia*, Order *Rodentia*.

FIBRE (*fibra*, a filament) This is

1. *Animal*, or the filaments which compose the muscular fasciculi, &c.
2. *Woody*, or Lignin; the fibrous structure of vegetable substances.

The FIBROUS SYSTEM may be distinguished into fibrous membranes and organs.

The forms of *fibrous membranes* are—

1. Those which cover certain organs, and contribute to their texture; viz. the periosteum, which covers bone; the perichondrium, which covers cartilage; the dura mater, the tunica albuginea, &c., the proper membranes of the kidneys, spleen, &c.
2. The fibrous *capsules*, or cylindrical bags found around some articulations, viz. those of the humerus and femur. These must not be confounded with the synovial surfaces.
3. The fibrous *sheaths*, which confine the tendons in their situations, particularly on their passing over the bones, where they undergo flexion, as in the fingers and toes. These have been divided into two species: those which confine a number of tendons, as at the wrist, instep, &c.; and those which are intended for an isolated tendon, as in the fingers, or for the reception of two only.
4. The *aponeuroses*—a kind of fibrous canvas, sometimes forming coverings for different parts, at other times providing muscles with points of insertion.

The *fibrous organs*, formed in fasciculi, are

1. The *tendons* found at the extremities or in the centre of muscles: these are *single*, in the form of extended strings; or *compound*, as in the rectus femoris, flexors, &c.
2. The *ligaments* which secure the articulations, around which they are placed: these are formed of *regular* fasciculi, as those of the jaw, elbow, knee, &c.; or of *irregular* fasciculi, as those of the rib, pelvis, &c.

FIBRIN. A tough fibrous mass, which, together with albumen, forms the basis of muscle. See *Blood*.

FIBRO-CARTILAGE. The substance which constitutes the base of the ear, determining the form of that part; and composes the rings of the trachea, the epiglottis, &c.

FI'BULA (a clasp).

1. The lesser bone of the leg.
2. A needle for sewing up wounds.

Fibular. The designation of the external popliteal or *peroneal* nerve; of lymphatics, arteries, &c.

FICATIO, or **FICUS** (*ficus*, a fig). A

fig-like tubercle about the anus or pu-
denda. See *Sycosis*.

FICUS CARICA. The Fig-tree: Order
Artocarpeæ. The preserved fruit (σῦκον
of the Greeks) is the *Caricæ fructus*. L.

FIFTH PAIR, or *Trifacial Nerves*;
the largest of the brain.

FILAMENT (*filum*, a thread). A
small thread-like structure, or fibre.

FILARIA (*filum*, a thread). A thread-
like parasitic worm, which infests the
cornea of the eye of the horse.

FYLICES (*filix*, *filicis*, fern). The
Fern tribe of Acotyledonous plants.

Aspidium filix, mas. The Male Fern,
the root of which has been supposed to
possess anthelmintic properties.

FILICOIDEÆ (*filix*, fern, *eidos*, like-
ness). Fern-like plants: Tribe 1, of the
Cellulares, or Acotyledonous plants.

FILIFORM (*filum*, a thread, *forma*,
likeness). Thread-like; applied to the
papillæ at the edges of the tongue.

FILM. The popular term for opacity
of the cornea. See *Leucoma*.

FILTRATION (*filtrum*, a strainer).
The straining of fluids through paper,
linen, sand, &c. The strainers are termed
filters.

FIMBRIA. (*a fringe*). The fringe-
like extremity of the Fallopian tube.

FINERY CINDER. A name given
by Dr. Priestley to the pulverized black
oxide of iron.

FINGERS. *Digiti*. These consist of
twelve bones, arranged in three rows,
termed *phalanges*.

FIR. See *Pinus* and *Abies*.

FIRE DAMP. A gas evolved in coal
mines, consisting almost solely of light
carburetted hydrogen. See *Choke Damp*.

FISH-GLUE. Isinglass, or Ichthyocolla.

FISH-SKIN DISEASE. See *Ichthyosis*.

FISSURE (*findo*, to cleave). A fissure.

F. Silvii. The fissure which separates
the anterior and middle lobes of the ce-
rebrum.

F. Umbilicalis. The groove of the
umbilical vein, situated between the
large and small lobes, at the under and
fore part of the liver, which, in the fœtus,
contains the umbilical vein.

Fissure of the spleen. The groove
which divides the inner surface of the
spleen. It is filled by vessels and fat.

FISSURE (*findo*, to cleave asunder).
A very fine crack in a bone.

FISTULA (*a pipe*). A pipe-like sore,
with a narrow orifice, and without dis-
position to heal. Its chief kinds are

1. *F. in ano*; fistula penetrating into

the cellular substance about the anus,
or into the rectum itself. Those in
which the matter has made its escape,
by one or more openings through the
skin only, are called *blind external fis-
tulæ*; those in which the discharge
has been made into the cavity of the
intestine, without any orifice in the
skin, are named *blind internal*; and
those which have an opening both
through the skin and into the gut, are
called *complete fistulæ*.

2. *F. in perinæo*; fistula in the course
of the perinæum, sometimes extend-
ing to the urethra, bladder, vagina, or
rectum.

3. *F. lacrymalis*; fistula penetrating
into the lacrymal sac.

4. *F. salivary*; fistula penetrating into
the parotid duct from a wound or ulcer.

FIXED. A term applied to—

1. *Air*; a name formerly given by che-
mists to the air which was extricated
from lime, magnesia, and alkalies,
now called carbonic acid gas.

2. *Bodies*; substances which do not
evaporate by heat, as the *fixed*, op-
posed to the *volatile*, oils;—*non-me-
tallic elements*, which can neither be
fused nor volatilized, as carbon, sili-
con, and boron. This property of re-
sistance is called *fixity*.

FLAKE-WHITE. Oxide of bismuth.

FLAME (*flamma*). The combustion
of an *explosive mixture* of inflammable
gas, or vapour, with air. *Ure*.

FLATULENCE (*flatus*, a blast). Wind
in the intestines.

FLATUS (*flo*, to blow). Wind in the
intestines, &c.

FLAX; common—purging.—See *Li-
num*.

FLEAM. An instrument for lancing
the gums; and for bleeding horses.

FLESH. The muscle of animals.

FLEUR-DE-LUCE. The Common
Iris or *Orris*, or *Iris Germanica*.

FLEXOR (*flecto*, to bend). A muscle
which bends the part into which it is in-
serted. Its antagonist is termed *Ex-
tensor*.

FLINT. *Silex*. A mineral.

Liquor of flints, or liquor silicum. A
name formerly given to the solution of
silicated alkali.

FLOCCI VOLITANTES. *Muscæ Vo-
litantes*. A symptom consisting of the
appearance of objects, such as locks of
wool, or flies, before the eyes.

FLOCCITATIO (*floccus*, a lock of
wool). Picking the bed clothes.

FLOODING. Uterine hæmorrhage. It occurs either in the puerperal state, or from disease.

FLORES. Pl of *flos, floris*. Flowers; a term formerly used to denote such bodies as assume a pulverulent form by sublimation or crystallization; as

F. Benzoes. Flowers of Benjamin, or Benzoic acid

F. Salis Ammoniaci. Sub-carbonate of Ammonia.

F. Sulphuris. Sublimed Sulphur.

F. Martiales. Ammoniated Iron; formerly *ens Veneris, flowers of steel, &c.*

F. Zinci. Oxide of Zinc, or philosophical wool.

F. Bismuthi. A yellowish oxide.

FLOUR. The powder of the gramineous seeds.

FLOWERS. See *Flores*.

FLUCTUATION (*fluctuo*, to rise in waves). The perceptible motion communicated to pus or other fluids, by pressure or percussion. The possession of the *tactus eruditus* constitutes the practitioner's skill in ascertaining the presence of fluids in parts.

Fluctuation, superficial (périphérique). A new mode of detecting abdominal effusions, described by M. Tarral.

FLUIDITY (*fluo*, to flow). The state of bodies when their parts are very readily moveable in all directions with respect to each other. There is a partial fluidity, in which the particles are condensed or thickened into a coherent though tremulous mass. Jellies are of this kind, and may be considered as holding a middle place between liquids and solids.

FLUID OF COTUNNIUS. A thin gelatinous fluid, found in the bony cavities of the labyrinth of the ear; so called from the name of the anatomist who first distinctly described it. It has been also called *aqua labyrinthi*; and, by Breschet, the *perilymph*.

FLUIDS. Substances which have the quality of fluidity, and are, in consequence, of no fixed shape. They are divided into the *gaseous* and the *liquid*.

FLUKE. The *Fasciola hepatica*; an intestinal worm. Compare *Vermes*.

FLUO-BORIC ACID. A gas produced by the decomposition of fluor spar, by vitrified boracic acid. Its salts are called *fluo-borates*.

FLUOR ALBUS. Leucorrhœa.

FLUOR SPAR (so called from its assisting the fusion of earthy minerals in metallurgic operations). Derbyshire spar; properly, *fluoride of calcium*; a

mineral well known in mining districts. *Hydrofluoric acid* is produced by the action of sulphuric acid on fluor spar; its salts are called *hydrofluates*.

FLUORINE. A substance occurring chiefly in fluor spar, in a state of combination with lime. The imaginary radical of fluoric acid.—*Ure*.

FLUO-SILICIC ACID. A colourless gas, produced by the action of hydrofluoric acid on glass. It combines with water, producing *silico-hydrofluoric acid*.

Fluo-silicates. Double salts, consisting of two proportionals of hydrofluat of silica, and one proportional of a hydrofluat of some other base.

FLUX (*fluo*, to flow). A substance or mixture which is frequently added to assist the fusion of minerals. Alkaline fluxes are generally used, which render the earthy mixtures fusible by converting them into glass. These are—

1. The *Crude*. A mixture of nitre and crystals of tartar, put into the crucible with the mineral intended to be fused.

2. The *White*. Potash, in a state of considerable purity, obtained by heat from nitre and crystals of tartar. It has been called *fixed nitre*.

3. The *Black*. Two parts of crystals of tartar and one part of nitre, deflagrated together; or, charcoal, in a state of extremely minute division, and the sub-carbonate of potassa.

FLUX (*fluo*, to flow). Diarrhœa.

Bloody Flux. Dysentery.

FLUXUS CAPILLORUM. A term applied by Celsus to Alopecia, or the falling off of the hair. Parts entirely deprived of hair were called by him, *areæ*;—by Sauvages, this affection was termed alopecia *areata*; and by Willan, porrigo decalvans. When universal, it is designated, in French, *la pelade*.

FLY POWDER, or Poudre à Mouches, A protoxide of arsenic. See *Arsenicum*.

Fly Water. A solution of arsenic.

FENICULUM. Fennel; a species of Anethum: Order *Umbelliferæ*. Only the sweet variety of fennel is used in medicine; the root is diuretic, the seed carminative.

FETICIDE (*foetus*, and *cædo*, to kill). The destruction of the foetus in utero, commonly called criminal abortion.

FETUS. The child *in utero*, after the fourth month. Compare *Embryo*.

FOLLICLE (dim. of *follicis*, a bag). A very minute secreting cavity.

Sebaceous Follicles. Small cavities, situated in the skin, which supply the

cuticle with an oily or *sebaceous* fluid, by minute ducts opening upon the surface.

Mucous Follicles. These are situated in the mucous membranes, chiefly that of the intestines. See *Gland*.

FOMENTATION (*foveo*, to keep warm). The application of flannel, wet with warm water, or some medicinal concoction.

FONTANEL (dim. of *fons*, a fountain). *Bregma.* The spaces left in the head of an infant, where the frontal and occipital bones join the parietal. It is also called *fons pulsatilis*, and commonly *mould*.

FONTICULUS (dim. of *fons*, a fountain). An issue.

FOOT. *Pes.* This consists of

I. The **TARSUS**, or instep. This contains seven bones, which are thus named:—

The *Astragalus*, or die-bone.

The *Os calcis*, or heel-bone.

The *Os scaphoides*, or navicular bone,

The *Cuneiform*, or wedge-like bones.

The *Os cuboides*, or cube-like bone.

II. The **METATARSUS**, or middle row of bones. These are five, of which the second is the longest.

III. The three **PHALANGES**, or bones of the toes. These are fourteen, and are analogous in their division and arrangement to those of the fingers.

FORAMEN (*foro*, to pierce). An opening. Hence—

F. MONROIANUM. An opening under the arch of the fornix, by which the lateral ventricles communicate with each other, and with the third ventricle.

F. of SOEMMERING, or *centrale*. A circular foramen at the posterior part of the retina, exactly in the axis of vision.

F. ovale. An opening situated in the partition which separates the right and left auricles, in the foetus.

F. rotundum. The round aperture of the internal ear. This, and the preceding term, are, respectively, synonymous with *fenestra ovalis* and *f. rotunda*.

F. cæcum of MORGAGNI. A considerable depression at the posterior part of the tongue.

F. cæcum. The *blind hole* at the root of the spine of the frontal bone, so called from its not perforating the bone, or leading to any cavity.

F. supra-orbitarium. The upper orbital hole, situated on the ridge over which the eye-brow is placed.

F. magnum occipitis. The great opening at the under and fore part of the occipital bone.

F. incisivum. The opening immediately behind the front teeth.

This term is also applied to numerous little holes (*cribrosa foramina*) of the cribriform plate; to several openings—the *round*, the *oval*, the *spinal*—of the sphenoid bone; to certain holes—the *mastoid*, the *stylo-mastoid*, the *videan*, the *glenoid*—of the temporal bones; to the opening (*malar*) through which the malar nerve passes; to the opening (*infra-orbital*) for the passage of nerves to the face; to the groove (*palato-maxillary*), through which the palatine nerve and vessels proceed to the palate; to another opening (the *palatine*) which transmits branches of the same to the soft palate; and to two openings at the base of the cranium, called, respectively, the *anterior* and *posterior lacerated foramen*.

FORCEPS (quasi, *ferriceps*, from *fer-rum*, iron, *capio*, to take). Pincers. An instrument for extracting the foetus. The *artery* or *dissecting forceps* is used for taking up the mouths of arteries, &c.

FORE ARM. This consists of two bones—the *ulna* and the *radius*.

FORMIC ACID (*formica*, an ant). An acid extracted from ants. Its salts are called *formiates*.

FORMICA (*an ant*). A term applied by the Arabians to the disease *Herpes*, from its creeping progress.

FORMULA (dim. of *forma*, a form). A prescription; the mode of preparing medicines used in the pharmacopœias and in extemporaneous practice.

FORNIX (*an arch* or *vault*). A flat triangular medullary body, supporting the septum lucidum of the brain.

FOSSA (*fodio*, to dig). A little depression, or sinus.

F. Hyaloidea (*υἰαλος*, glass, *εἶδος*, likeness). The cup-like excavation of the vitreous humour in which the crystalline lens is embedded.

F. Lacrymalis. A depression in the frontal bone for the reception of the lacrymal gland.

F. Navicularis. The dilatation towards the extremity of the spongy portion of the urethra.

F. Ovalis. The oval depression presented by the septum of the right auricle.

F. Pituitaria. The sella turcica, or cavity in the sphenoid bone for receiving the pituitary body.

FOSSIL (*fodio*, to dig). Any thing dug out of the earth.

FOUR-TAILED BANDAGE. A bandage for the forehead, face, and jaws. The terms *head* and *tail* are used syn-

onymously by writers; hence, this bandage is sometimes called the *sling with four heads*.

FOURTH PAIR, or *Nervi Pathetici*; the most slender of the body.

FOVILLA. A viscous liquor contained in the vesicles which compose the pollen of plants.

FWLER'S SOLUTION. A solution of the *Arsenite of Potassa*, coloured and flavoured by the *Compound Spirit of Lavender*, f3j of which contains half a grain of *arsenious acid*. It was introduced into practice by Dr. Fowler of Stafford, as a substitute for the empirical remedy known by the name of "The Tasteless Ague Drop."—*Paris*.

FOXGLOVE. The *Digitalis Purpurea*, the leaves and seeds of which are sedative and diuretic.

FRACTURE (*frango*, to break). A solution of continuity of one or more bones. It is termed *transverse*, *longitudinal*, or *oblique*, according to its direction in regard to the axis of the bone. Fractures are distinguished as—

1. *Simple*; when the bone only is divided, without external wound.
2. *Compound*; the same sort of injury, with laceration of the integuments.
3. *Comminuted*; when the bone is broken into several pieces.
4. *Complicated*; when attended with diseases or accidents, as contusion, &c.

The means of reducing fractures are

1. *Extension*, or the act of pulling the broken part in a direction from the trunk, in order to bring the ends of the bones into their natural situation.
2. *Counter-extension*, or the act of making extension in the opposite direction, in order to hinder the limb from being drawn along by the extending power.
3. *Co-aptation*, or setting; or the act of placing the broken ends in their natural situation.

The *Causes of fractures* are termed—

1. *Predisposing*; comprehending the situation and functions of the bones, the age of the patients, and their diseases.
2. *Remote*; as external force from falls, blows, &c.; or the violent action of muscles attached to bones, as in fracture of the patella.

FRÆNUM. A bridle. Hence—

F. Præputii. A triangular fold, connecting the prepuce with the under part of the glans penis.

F. Linguae. A fold formed at the under surface of the tongue, by the mucous membrane lining the mouth. Infants are said to be *tongue-tied* when the frænum is very short, or continued too far forward.

F. Epiglottidis. A ligament which unites the epiglottis to the os hyoides and tongue.

The *Frænum of the under lip* is a fold of the mucous membrane of the mouth, formed opposite to the symphysis of the chin.

FRAGILITAS OSSIUM. A morbid brittleness of the bones. See *Mollities Ossium*.

FRAGMENT. A splinter or detached portion of a fractured bone.

FRAMBOESIA (*framboise*, French, a raspberry). Yaws (raspberries, Afric.); a disease indigenous in Africa; termed *Sibbens* (a corruption of the Gaëlic *Sivvens*, wild rash) in Scotland; and proved by Dr. Hibbert to be the same as the *Great Gore*, *Pox*, or *Morbus Gallicus*, of the fifteenth century. It consists of imperfectly suppurating tumors, gradually increasing to the size of a raspberry, with a fungous core.

1. *Master*, or Mother-yaw, termed *Mama-pian* by the Negroes. The largest tumor.
2. *Crab-yaws*. Tedious excrescences which occur on the soles of the feet.

FRANKINCENSE. Formerly *Olibanum*, a gum-resin of the *Juniperus Lycia*; but now the *Abietis Resina*, L., or Resin of the Spruce Fir

FRAXINUS ORNUS. The flowering Ash, or Manna tree: Order *Oleineæ*. See *Manna*.

FRECKLES. The little yellow *lentiginos* which appear on persons of fair skin. Sun burn, &c. See *Ephelis*.

FREEZING POINT. The degree of temperature at which water is changed into ice. This is 32° Fahr. See *Thermometer*.

FRENCH BERRIES. The fruit of the *Rhamnus infectorius*, called by the French *Graines d'Avignon*; they yield a yellow colour.

FRICTION (*frico*, to rub). The act of rubbing.

FRIESLAND GREEN. The same as Brunswick green; an ammoniaco-muriate of copper.

FRIGORIFIC (*frigus*, coldness). Having the quality of producing extreme cold, or of converting liquids into ice, as applied to certain chemical mixtures.

The effects of FRIGORIFIC MIXTURES depend on the rapid absorption of heat by bodies when they pass from the solid to the fluid state. The following table, from Mr. Walker's paper in the Philosophical Transactions for 1801, contains the best proportions for producing intense cold.

FRIGORIFIC MIXTURES WITH SNOW.

<i>Mixtures.</i>	<i>Therm. falls.</i>
Snow or pounded ice, 2 parts by weight;	} to -5°
Muriate of Soda 1.	
Snow, or pounded ice ... 5.	} to -12°
Muriate of Soda 2.	
Muriate of Ammonia ... 1.	} to -18°
Snow, or pounded ice ... 24.	
Muriate of Soda 10.	} to -18°
Muriate of Ammonia ... 5.	
Nitrate of potash 5.	} to -25°
Snow, or pounded ice ... 12.	
Muriate of Soda 5.	} from +32°
Nitrate of Ammonia ... 5.	
Dilut. Sulph. Acid 2.	} to -23°
Snow 3.	
Concentr. Mur. Acid ... 5.	} from +32°
Snow 8.	
Concentr. Nitrous Acid 4.	} from +32°
Snow 7.	
Muriate of Lime 5.	} from +32°
Snow 4.	
Crystall. Mur. of Lime . 3.	} from +32°
Snow 2.	
Fused Potash 4.	} from +32°
Snow 3.	

Frigorific Mixtures may also be made by the rapid solution of salts, without the use of snow or ice; and the following table, taken from Walker's Essay, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1795, includes the most important of them. The salts must be finely powdered and dry.

FRIGORIFIC MIXTURES WITHOUT SNOW.

<i>Mixtures.</i>	<i>Therm. falls</i>
Mur. of Ammonia 5.	} from +50°
Nitrate of Potash 5.	
Water 16.	} to +10°
Mur. of Ammonia 5.	
Nitrate of Potash 5.	} from +50°
Sulphate of Soda 8.	
Water 16.	} to +4°
Nitrate of Ammonia 1.	
Water 1.	} from +50°
Nitrate of Ammonia 1.	
Carbonate of Soda 1.	} from +50°
Water 1.	

*Mixtures.**Therm. falls*

Sulphate of Soda	3.	} from +50°
Dilut. Nitrous Acid.....	2.	
Sulphate of Soda.....	6.	} from +50°
Mur. of Ammonia	4.	
Nitrate of Potash.....	2.	} to -10°
Dilut. Nitrous Acid.....	4.	
Sulphate of Soda	6.	} from +50°
Nitrate of Ammonia	5.	
Dilut. Nitrous Acid.....	4.	} to -14°
Phosphate of Soda	9.	
Dilut. Nitrous Acid.....	4.	} from +50°
Phosphate of Soda	9.	
Nitrate of Ammonia	6.	} to -21°
Dilut. Nitrous Acid.....	4.	
Sulphate of Soda	8.	} from +50°
Muriatic Acid	5.	
Sulphate of Soda	5.	} from +50°
Dilut. Sulphuric Acid...	4.	

FRITT. The mass produced by the materials of glass, on calcination.

FRONS, *frontis*. The forehead.

Frontal. A term applied to arteries, nerves, sinuses, &c., of the frons,—to a *spine*, or sharp ridge, and to a *furrow*, or shallow groove, at the internal surface of the frontal bone.

Os Frontis. The frontal bone.

FUCUS VESICULOSUS. The Bladder-wrack, first described by Clusius, under the name of *Quercus Marina*; it is found on the British shores: Order *Algæ*. Burnt in the open air, and reduced to a black powder, it forms the *vegetable æthiops*, a species of charcoal.

FULIGO, *-inis*. Soot or smoke. Wood-soot, or *fuligo ligni*, is the condensed smoke of burning wood, used as a species of charcoal.

Fuliginous. The name of vapours which possess the property of smoke.

FULMINATING (*fulmino*, to thunder). A term applied to detonating or explosive mixtures, viz.—

F. *Gold*. Aurate of Ammonia.

F. *Mercury*. A substance obtained by dissolving mercury in nitric acid and alcohol.

F. *Silver*. A fulminate of the oxide of silver.

F. *Platinum*. A substance prepared by the action of ammonia on a solution of sulphate of platinum.

F. *Powder*. A mixture of three parts of nitre, two of carbonate of potash, and one of sulphur, in powder.

FULMINATION (*fulmen*, a thunder-bolt). The explosion which takes place in chemical bodies by friction or heat.

FULMINIC ACID. A compound of cyanogen, which explodes when heated, rubbed, or struck. It is said to differ from *cyanic acid* in the ratio of its elements, and in containing hydrogen.

FUMIGATION (*fumigo*, to perfume).

1. The use of fumes, chiefly chlorine, nitric acid, or vinegar, for the removal of effluvia or miasmata.

2. The application of fumes, as of water to the throat, of mercury or sulphur to sores, &c.

FUMING LIQUOR (*fumus*, smoke).

A chemical mixture, which emits fumes or vapour, on exposure to the air.

1. *Boyle's* or *Beguin's*. The hydrosulphuret of ammonia, or volatile liver of sulphur; formerly called Sulphuretum Ammoniac, Hepar Sulphuris Volatilis, or Sulphuretted Hydroguret of Ammonia.

2. *Cadet's*. Chloride of Arsenic. It inflames spontaneously in the open air.

3. *Libavius'*. Bichloride of Tin. It is converted by water into the permuriate.

FUNCTION, REFLEX. A term applied by Dr. M. Hall to that action of the muscles which arises from a stimulus, acting through the medium of their nerves and the spinal marrow: thus, the larynx closes on the contact of carbonic acid, the pharynx on that of food, the sphincter ani on that of the fæces, &c. Compare *Voluntary motion* and *Irritability*.

FUNCTIONS (*fungor*, to discharge an office). These are designated—

1. *Vital*. Functions immediately necessary to life; viz. those of the brain, the heart, the lungs, &c.; whence these have been called the *tripod* of life.

2. *Natural*. Functions less instantly necessary to life; as digestion, absorption, assimilation; reabsorption, expulsion, &c.

3. *Animal*. Functions of relation to the external world; as the senses, the voluntary motions.

FUNGI. The Mushroom tribe of Cellular or Acotyledonous plants.

FUNGIN. A substance extracted from the fleshy part of the *fungus* or mushroom.

Fungates. The salts of a peculiar acid extracted from mushrooms.

Fungiform. Fungus-like; a term applied to the papillæ near the edges of the tongue.

FUNGUS (*a mushroom*). Proud flesh. Any sponge-like excrescence. Granulations are often called *fungous*, when they are too high, large, flabby, and unhealthy. See *Boletus*.

FUNGUS HÆMATODES (αἱματώδης, bloody). Bleeding fungus; Soft Cancer; Medullary Sarcoma; Spongoid Inflammation, &c. In *England*, it is a form of Encephalosis; in *France*, nævus, morbid erectile tissue, &c.

FUNIS UMBILICALIS. The umbilical cord; the means of communication between the fœtus and the placenta. Its length is almost two feet.

FURFUR, -uris (*bran*). A desquamation of the cuticle.

FURFURACEOUS (*furfur*, bran). Branny,—a term applied to a deposit in the urine, which is said to consist of the phosphates of that fluid. See *Literitious sediment*.

FURNACE (*furnus*). A fire-place employed for pharmaceutical operations, as fusion, distillation, sublimation, the oxidisement, and the deoxidisement, or reduction, of metals.

Furnaces have accordingly been termed

1. *Evaporatory*, when employed to reduce substances into vapour by heat.

2. *Reverberatory*, when so constructed as to prevent the flame from rising.

3. *Forge*, when the current of air is determined by bellows.

FUROR UTERINUS (*uterine madness*). Nymphomania.

FURUNCULUS (*furo*, to rage). A boil, so named from its violent inflammation. *Dothein* of Paracelsus. See *Carbuncle*.

FUSIBILITY (*fusus*, melted or poured out). The property by which bodies assume the fluid state.

FUSIBLE CALCULUS. A variety of urinary concretions, consisting of the mixed phosphates of magnesia and ammonia, and of lime.

FUSIBLE METAL. An alloy of 8 parts of bismuth, 5 of lead, and 3 of tin, (*D'Arctet*); it melts below the temperature at which water boils.

FUSION (*fusus*, melted, from *fundo*, to pour out). The state of melting. Substances which admit of being fused are termed *fusible*, but those which resist the action of fire are termed *refractory*. Fusion differs from liquefaction in being applied chiefly to metals and other substances which melt at a high temperature.

Igneous fusion, or the melting of an-

hydrous salts by heat without undergoing any decomposition.

Aqueous fusion, or the solution of salts which contain water of crystallization, on exposure to increased temperature.

FUSTET. The wood of the *Rhus Cotinus*, or Venus' Sumach, which yields a fine orange colour, but not durable.

FUSTICK. A yellow dye; the wood of the *Morus tinctoria*: Order *Artocarpææ*.

G.

GADOLINITE. The name of a mineral, so called from Gadolin, who discovered it in the earth *yttria*, so named from Ytterby in Sweden.

GALACTOPHOROUS (γάλα, milk, φέρω, to carry). Conveying the milk, as applied to the ducts of the mammary glands.

GALBANUM. A gum-resin; the secreted juice of the *Bubon Galbanum*: Order, *Umbelliferæ*.

GALENA, or Lead-glance. The native sulphuret of lead.

GALEN'S BANDAGE. A term sometimes applied to the *four-tailed* bandage, or *single split-cloth*.

GALL. Bile. Hence—

1. *Gall-bladder.* A small bag, into which the bile is collected. It is composed of three membranes; the *serous*, or peritoneal covering on the outer surface; the *cellular*, which unites the serous to the inner membrane; and the *mucous*, which lines the interior. At the neck of the gall-bladder is the *spinal valve*, formed of the folds of this last membrane.

2. *Gall-ducts.* These are—

1. The ductus cysticus, proceeding from the gall-bladder.
2. The ductus hepaticus, from the liver. And
3. The ductus communis choledochus, formed by the junction of the two former.

3. *Gall-stones.* Biliary concretions formed in the gall-bladder, viz.

1. Calculi composed of *cholesterine*, nearly in a state of purity.
2. The *mellitic* calculi, so named from their likeness to honey, in colour.
3. Calculi entirely composed of *inspired bile*.

GALL SICKNESS. A popular name for the Walcheren fever, which proved so fatal to the English in the year 1809, and is attended with a vomiting of bile.

GALLÆ. Galls, Gall-nuts, or Oak-galls. Excrescences of the *Quercus In-*

fectoria, and other species of the oak, produced by the *nidus* (nest) of the hymenopterous insect, *Cynips Quercifolii*. (*Diplolepsidis Quercus folii Nidus. Latreille.*)

Alleppo galls are the most valuable, as being the most astringent.

GALLIC ACID. The acid of gall-nuts. Compare *Ellagic acid*.

Gallates. The salts of gallic acid.

GALLI'NÆ (*gallus*, a cock). Gallinaceous birds, as the common fowl: Order 4, Class *Aves*.

GALLINAGO (dim. of *gallus*, a cock). A woodcock.

Caput Gallinaginis. Verumontanum. See *Caput*.

GALVANISM. A form of electricity named after *Galvani*, and usually elicited by the mutual action of various metals and chemical agents upon each other. The additional discoveries of Volta led to the term *Voltaism*, or *Voltaic Electricity*; and its effects on the muscles of animals newly killed, suggested the term *Animal Electricity*.

Galvanic Battery, or *Trough*. An apparatus for accumulating Galvanism, consisting of plates of zinc and copper fastened together, and cemented into a wooden or earthenware trough, so as to form a number of cells; the trough is then filled with a diluted acid.

GAMBOGIA. A gum-resin. See *Cam-bogia*.

GANGLION (γαγγλίον, a nerve-knot).

I. An enlargement in the course of nerves. It occurs

1. Near the roots of the sentient nerves, viz., the larger portion of the fifth, and the posterior branches of the spinal; and
2. In the sympathetic, &c.

II. A morbid enlargement in the course of a tendon, or aponeurosis, from effusion into its theca.

The *Ganglia* have been designated as "diminutive brains." Their *particular* names are as follow:—

I. The Ganglia of the HEAD are

1. The *lenticular* (lens, lentis), situated on the external side of the optic nerve.

2. The *spheno-palatine*, or ganglion of MÆCKEL, concealed in the adipose cellular tissue of the pterygo-maxillary fissure.

3. The *cavernous*, on the outer side of the internal carotid artery in the cavernous sinus.

4. The *naso-palatine*, situated in the anterior palatine foramen.

5. The *submaxillary*, occurring on a level with the submaxillary gland.

II. The Ganglia of the NECK are designated as the *superior*, *middle*, and *inferior*, *cervical*.

III. The *CARDIAC* plexus, or ganglion, is situated behind the arch of the aorta.

IV. The *THORACIC* ganglia are twelve, disposed in front of the head of each rib.

V. The *ABDOMINAL* ganglia are

1. The *semilunar* (half-moon), situated one on each side of the aorta; and

2. The *solar plexus*, an assemblage of ganglia, divisible into the following secondary plexuses:—

The *sub-diaphragmatic*, beneath the diaphragm.

The *cœliac*, on the cœliac artery.

The *hepatic*, following the artery of that name, and the vena portæ.

The *splenic*, belonging to the spleen.

The *superior mesenteric*, following the superior mesenteric artery.

The *inferior mesenteric*, accompanying the inferior mesenteric artery.

The *renal*, on the renal artery.

The *sur-renal*, beneath the renal.

The *spermatic*, descending from the renal, and following the spermatic artery.

VI. The *LUMBAR* ganglia—generally five in number on each side—are situated on the lumbar vertebræ; the *SACRAL*, belonging to the sacrum, contribute to form the hypogastric plexus. See *Gasserian ganglion*.

GANGRENE (γραινω, to eat). The first stage of mortification, so named from its eating away the flesh. See *Hospital Gangrene*, and *Mortification*.

Gangræna oris. A disease which affects and destroys the cheeks, or gums, in infants. A similar disease occurs in the pudenda.

GARGARISMA (γαργρίζω, to wash the throat). A gargle for the throat.

GARLIC. The bulbs, or *cloves*, of the *Allium Sativum*. See *Allium*.

GARNET-BLENDE, or *Zinc-blende*. A sulphuret of zinc.

GARUM. A sauce or pickle made by the Romans, from the γάρος, a small fish; it resembled the modern anchovy sauce in nature and use.

GAS. An old Teutonic word, signifying air or spirit; now applied to any permanent æriform fluid. *Gases* are distinguished from *liquids* by the name of *elastic fluids*; and from *vapours*, by their retaining their elasticity in all temperatures. See *Air* and *Liquid*.

Gaseous. That which has the nature of gas; *gaseous fluids* are thus distinguished from other fluids.

The following are some of the principal gases and vapours, with their constituents by volume:—

Alcohol vapour.....	1 ol. gas + 1 water.
Ammonia.....	3 hyd. + 1 azote.
Aqueous vapour....	2 hyd. + 1 oxyg.
Atmospheric air....	1 oxyg. + 4 azote.
Azote or nitrogen...	A simple gas.
Carbonic acid.....	1 carb. + 1 oxyg.
Carbonic oxide.....	2 carb. + 1 oxyg.
Cyanogen.....	2 carb. + 1 azote.
Chlorine.....	} Simple gases.
Hydrogen.....	
Iodine vapour...}	
Muriatic acid.....	1 hyd. + 1 chlo.
Nitric acid.....	5 oxyg. + 2 azote.
Nitrous acid.....	3 oxyg. + 2 azote.
Olefiant gas.....	1 carb. + 1 hyd.
Oxygen.....	A simple gas.
Prussic acid.....	1 cyan. + 1 hyd.
Sulphur vapour....	A simple gas.
Sulphuric acid.....	3 oxyg. + 2 sulph.
Sulphurous acid....	1 oxyg. + 1 sulph.

GASCOIGNE'S BALL, or **POWDER**.

A composition of Bezoar, with absorbent powers, consisting of gypsum, or of pipe-clay, tinged with ox-gall.

GASSERIAN GANGLION. An enlargement formed by the posterior cord of the fifth pair, or trifacial nerves.

GASTR'ER (γαστήρ). The stomach.

1. *Gastric*. Appertaining to the stomach; hence the term *gastric juice*, or the digestive fluid of the stomach.

2. *Gastritis*. Inflammation of the stomach.

3. *Gastro-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). Hernia of the stomach.

4. *Gastro-cnemii* (κνήμη, the leg). Muscles which principally form the calf or *belly* of the leg: they are distinguished as *externus* and *internus*, and are attached, respectively, to the outer and inner condyle of the femur. Their office is to extend the foot.

5. *Gastr-odynia* (ὀδύνη, pain), or *Gastr-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Pain in the stomach.

6. *Gastro-enteritis*. Inflammation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane.

7. *Gastro-epiploic* (ἐπίπλοον, the omentum). Belonging to the stomach and omentum, as applied to a branch of the hepatic artery, lymphatic glands of the abdomen, &c.

8. *Gastro-raphe* (ῥαφή, a suture). A suture uniting a wound of the belly, or of some of its contents.

9. *Gastro-splenic omenta*. A term applied to the laminæ of the peritoneum, which are comprised between the spleen and the stomach.

10. *Gastro-tomia* (τομή, section). The operation of opening the abdomen, as in the Cæsarian section.

GEINE, or GEIC ACID (γήινος, earthy, from γῆ, earth). A name given by Berzelius to the vegetable mould, or *humus*, which Braconnet had stated to resemble ulmin. *Raspail*.

GELATINE (*gelu*, frost). The principle of jelly. It is found in the skin, cartilages, tendons, membranes, and bones, and consists, according to the analysis of Gay-Lussac and Thenard, of

Carbon	47.881
Hydrogen.....	7.914
Oxygen.....	27.207
Nitrogen	16.998

100.000

1. *Isinglass*. The purest variety.

2. *Glue*. The common gelatine of commerce.

3. *Jelly*. The hydrate.

GEMELLUS (dim. of *geminus*, double). The name of two muscles—the *superior* and the *inferior*—situated below the obturator externus. They are also called *musculi gemini*.

GENERATION (*genero*, to beget). Reproduction. This is—

I. *Fissiparous* (*fissus*, cleft, from *fendo*, to cleave; and *pario*, to bring forth). This is—

1. By *spontaneous* division of the body of the parent into two or more parts, each part, when separated, becoming a distinct individual, as in the monad, vorticella, &c.

2. By *artificial* division, as in the hydra, planaria, &c.; in the propagation of plants by *slips*.

II. *Gemmiparous* (*gemma*, a bud, and *pario*, to bring forth), or the multiplication

of the species by *buds* or *gemmules*, arising from germs, as exemplified in the vegetable kingdom, in many of the infusoria, &c.

III. By *Fecundation* (*fecundus*, fruitful), or the effect of the vivifying fluid provided by one class of organs upon the germ contained in a seed or ovum formed by another class; the germ, when fecundated, is termed the *embryo*. This process consists in—

1. *Impregnation*, in the male.
2. *Conception*, in the female.

The Organs of generation in the male are—

1. The *Testes* and their envelopes—the *scrotum*, or cutaneous envelope—the *dartos*, corrugating the scrotum—the *fibrous* and *vaginal tunics*.

The other appendages are—

- the *epididymis*, above the testes—the *vas deferens*, or excretory duct—the *spermatic cord*.
2. The *Vesiculæ Seminales*, forming a canal, situated beneath the bladder.
3. The *Prostate Gland*, surrounding the neck of the bladder, and the commencement of the urethra.
4. *Cowper's Glands*, two in number, situated before the prostate.
5. The *Ejaculatory Ducts*.
6. The *Penis*.

The Organs of generation in the female are—

1. The *Vulva*, or *Pudendum*—the external parts, comprehending the *labia pudendi*—the *clitoris*, situated at the middle and superior part of the pudendum—the *nymphæ*, or *alæ minores*—the *urethra*, which terminates in the *meatus urinarius*, opening into the *vagina*, which is occupied by the *hymen*, a semilunar fold; or the *caruncula myrtiformes*, its remains, the *os externum*.

2. The *Uterus* and its appendages—the *broad ligaments* (*ligamenta lata*), or *alæ vespertilionum*—the *round ligaments*, commencing immediately before and below the *Fallopian tubes*, or the *oviducts*—the *ovaria*, in the broad ligaments.

GENIO (γένειον, the chin). Terms compounded of this word relate to muscles attached to the chin, as

The *genio-glossus* (γλῶσσα, the tongue), or muscle situated between the tongue and the lower jaw; and,

The *genio-hyoideus*, or muscle attached to the mental process of the lower jaw, and to the os hyoides.

GENTIANÆ RADIX (from *GEN-TIUS*, king of Illyria, its discoverer). Gentian root. The root of the *Gentiana Lutea*.

Gentia, or *Gentiana*. An alkaline principle, said to concentrate within itself all the virtues of the Gentian root.

GENTIANÆÆ. The Gentian tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

GENITO-CRURAL. The name of a nerve proceeding from the first lumbar, and dividing into an *internal branch*, which accompanies the spermatic cord; and an *external*, which is distributed into filaments at the crural arch.

GENU (γόνυ). The knee. Hence *Genugra* (ἄγρα, seizure). *Gonagra*, or *gonyalgia*. Gout in the knee.

GEOFFRÆA INERMIS (so named after Dr. Geoffrey). The Cabbage tree. Order *Leguminosæ*.

GERMINATION (*germino*, to bud). The growth of the plant from seed.

GERONTOXON (γέρων, γέροντος, an old man, τόξον, a bow). *Arcus senilis*. The opaque circle, or half circle, which occurs in the cornea, in elderly persons.

GESTATION (*gestatio uterina*). The state of pregnancy. There are four species of *erratic* or *extra-uterine* gestation, viz.:

1. The *abdominal*, in which the foetus is lodged in the abdomen.
2. The *interstitial*, in which the foetus is lodged among the interstitial elements of the uterus.
3. The *ovarial*, in which the foetus is developed in the ovarium.
4. The *tubular*, in which the foetus is lodged in the Fallopian tube.

GEUM URBANUM. Common Avens. Order *Rosaceæ*.

Augsburg beer, so much prized on the continent, is supposed to owe part of its excellence to the custom which prevails of putting a small bag of the root of Avens into each cask.—*Nicholson*.

GIDDINESS. See *Vertigo*.

GI'NGLYMUS (γίγγλυμος, a hinge). The *hinge-like* joint; a species of articulation admitting of flexion and extension.

GIZZARD. The proper stomach of birds, consisting of a strong hollow muscle. Compare *Crop*.

GLABELLA (*glaber*, smooth). The space betwixt the eye-brows. Hence *Glabellar*. A term used by Barclay

to denote an aspect of the head. See *Anatomy*.

GLANCE (*glanz*, splendour; or *glacies*, ice). A name given to certain minerals which have a metallic, or pseudo-metallic lustre, as glance-coal, lead-glance, antimony-glance, &c.

GLAND (*glandula*, dim. of *glans*, *glandis*, an acorn). A small body, occurring in many parts of the body, and composed of its various tissues, blood-vessels, nerves, &c. Raspail observes that some of these are a *kind of stomachs*, whose province it is to elaborate in their cells a *substance tending to organize*; others are a kind of *branchiæ*, destined to purify the *fluids tending to organize*. Glands are

I. Designated from their form:—

1. The *Conglobate* (*con*, together, *globus*, a ball), or simple; a gland subsisting by itself, as those of the absorbent system.
2. The *Conglomerate* (*con*, together, *glomus*, *glomeris*, a heap), or compound; a gland composed of various glands, as the salivary, parotid, pancreatic, &c.
3. The *Concatenatæ* (chained together, from *cate'na*, a chain), or glands of the neck, presenting, in children, a kind of knotty cord, extending from behind the ear to the collar-bone.

II. Designated from their function:—

1. The *Lachrymal*, which secrete the *lachrymæ*, or tears; of various form.
2. The *Chylo-poietic*, or chyle-forming; these are the *salivary*,—i. e. the parotid, the sub-maxillary, the sublingual;—the liver and the pancreas.
3. The *Mucous* glands, or follicles; or those which are seated in the course of the mucous membranes. Those of the intestines are
 1. *Clustered*, or *agminatæ*, and termed *PEYER's*, after the name of their discoverer.
 2. *Isolated*, or *solitariæ*, and designated *BRUNNER's*. See *Brunner*.
4. The *Sebaceous* (*sebum*, suet), or cutaneous; the glands or follicles of the skin.
5. The *Lymphatic*, } the conglobate
6. The *Mesenteric*, } glands situated in the course of the lymphatics and lacteals, respectively.

GLANDS OF PACCHIONI. The granulations found in the superior lon-

gitudinal sinuses of the membranes of the brain, are so called after *Pacchioni*, their discoverer.

GLANDS, VESICULAR. A name given by Guettard to the pollinic organs on the inferior side of the very young leaves of the hop.

GLANS PENIS. The vascular body forming the apex of the penis. It is circumscribed by a prominent ridge, termed the *corona glandis*.

GLASS. Vitrum. A compound of silica and an alkali. Its varieties are

1. *Flint Glass* (so called because the silicious ingredient was originally employed in the form of ground flints), or glass of lead; now made of purified Lynn sand 100 parts, litharge or red lead 60, purified pearl ash 30, and a little black oxide of manganese.
2. *Plate Glass*, or glass of pure soda, used for looking-glasses, and composed of sand and alkali in their purest state.
3. *Bottle*, or coarse green glass, made of impure materials, such as river sand, which contains iron, and the most common kind of kelp, or pearl-ashes.
4. *Crown Glass*, for windows, made of a purer alkali, and sand which is free from iron.

This term is also applied to *glassy* substances, as the *glass of antimony*, or the sulphuret; to mica, *glacies mariæ*, or *Muscovy glass*; to bismuth, or *tin glass*; &c. &c.

GLASS GALL. Sel de verre. Fel vitri. Sandiver. The saline scum which swims on the glass when first made; used in tooth-powders.

GLASS-MAKERS' SOAP. See *Man-ganese*.

GLAUBER'S SALT. Sulphate of soda; frequently found in mineral springs, and sometimes on the surface of the earth.

Glauberite. A crystallized salt, consisting of nearly equal parts of the sulphates of lime and soda; both anhydrous, or nearly so.

GLAUCO'MA (γλαυκός, azure). A greenish or gray opacity of the vitreous humour; a name formerly given to cataract.

GLECHO'MA HEDERACEA. The Ground-Ivy, or gill: Order *Labiata*. It affords a slightly tonic beverage, and is used by the poor in obstinate coughs.

GLEET. The transparent mucous

discharge, sometimes the sequela of gonorrhœa.

GLENOID (γλήνη, a cavity, εἶδος, likeness). The name of a part having a shallow cavity, as the socket of the shoulder-joint, a fissure and a foramen of the temporal bones, a ligament, &c.

GLIADINE (γλία, glue). Vegetable albumen; one of the constituents of gluten. Compare *Zymome*.

GLISSON'S CAPSULE. See *Capsule*.

GLOBULES (RED) (dim. of *globus*, a ball). The colouring matter of the blood; a peculiar animal principle.

GLOBUS HYSTERICUS. A sensation attendant on hysteria, as of a globe or ball ascending to the stomach, then up the chest to the neck, and becoming fixed in the throat.

GLOMUS,-eris (a clew of thread). A convoluted bundle of glands. See *Gland*.

GLOSSA, or GLOTTA (γλῶττα). The tongue.

1. *Glossitis*. Inflammation of the tongue.

2. *Glossos*. Terms compounded of this word belong to nerves, &c., attached to the tongue, as the *glossos-pharyngeal*, or the ninth pair of nerves.

3. *Glossos-catochus* (κατέχω, to hold down). An instrument for depressing the tongue.

4. *Glossos-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). An extrusion of the tongue.

5. *Glossos-comum* (κομέω, to guard). Formerly, a case for the tongue of a haut-boy; but, metaphorically, a kind of long box, or case, for containing a fractured leg.

GLOTTIS (γλῶττα, the tongue). The aperture between the arytaenoid cartilages. It is covered by a cartilage called the *epi-glottis*.

GLUCY'NA (γλυκὺς, sweet; many of its combinations having a sweet taste). An earth which has been hitherto met with only in the *emerald*, the *beryl*, and the *euclase*.

Glucinum. Its metallic base.

GLUE (*gluten*). The common gelatine of commerce, made from the parings of hides, hoofs, &c.

GLUTEN (*gelo*, to congeal). A viscid substance obtained from wheaten flour. It has been decomposed into

1. *Gliadine* (γλία, gluten). Vegetable albumen; and,

2. *Zymome* (ζύμη, leaven). That portion of the mass which the acid that is present has united with.—*Raspail*.

Glutinous, or milky sap. Vegetable milk. The juice obtained by incision from the Palo de Vaca, or *Cow tree*, which grows in the province of Caracas.

GLUTÆUS (γλουτός, the buttock). The name of three muscles of the hip, forming part of the buttocks. They are

The *maximus*, which extends the thigh.

The *medius*, which acts in standing.

The *minimus*, which assists the others.

Hence we have the term *glutæal*, applied to the posterior iliac artery—to lymphatics which have the same distribution as that artery—and to a nerve distributed to the glutæi muscles.

GLYCERINE (γλυκὺς, sweet). The sweet principle of oil.

GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX (γλυκὺς, sweet, ῥίζα, a root). Liquorice root. Stick liquorice. The root of the *Glycyrrhiza glabra*: Order *Leguminosæ*. The Greeks distinguished this root by the name of *Adipson* (α, priv. δίψα, thirst), from its property of assuaging thirst; perhaps *Liquorice* may be derived from the same belief.—*Paris*.

Glycyrrhizine. The saccharine matter, or juice of liquorice.

GOITRE, or GOTRE (probably a corruption of *guttur*, the throat). The name given in Switzerland to Bronchocele, or the Thyrophraxia of Alibert. Heister thought it should be called *tracheocele*. Prosser, from its frequency in the hilly parts of Derbyshire, called it the *Derbyshire neck*; and, not satisfied respecting the similitude of this tumor, to that observed on the necks of women on the Alps, the *English Bronchocele*. It consists in an enlargement of the thyroid gland, and is frequently associated with cretinism.

GOLD. See *Aurum*.

Purple of Cassius. A substance employed for giving a pink colour to porcelain. It appears to be a compound of purple oxide of gold, and peroxide of tin.

Gold coin is termed—

1. *Sterling*, i. e. 22 gold + 2 copper.

2. *Standard*, i. e. 18 gold + 6 copper.

Gold becomes *green* when silver is substituted for copper.

GOMPHOSIS (γόμφος, a peg). An

articulation of bones, like that of a nail in a piece of wood—that of the teeth, for instance, in their sockets.

GONIOMETER (γωνία, an angle, μετρέω, to measure). An instrument for measuring angles, particularly those of crystals.

GONORRHŒA (γονή, semen, ῥέω, to flow). Literally, an involuntary discharge of the semen; but always understood as a discharge of purulent infectious matter from the urethra, the vagina, &c.

In English, the disease is called a *clap*, from the old French word *clapises*, (public shops, kept and inhabited by prostitutes); in German, a *tripper*, from dripping; and, in French, a *chaudepisse*, from the heat and scalding in micturition.

GORGET. An instrument used in lithotomy, for cutting the prostate gland and neck of the bladder.

GOULARD'S CERATE. The compound cerate of lead, or the *Ceratum Plumbi Compositum*. L.; the *Ceratum Lithargyri acetati comp*. P. L. 1787.

GOULARD'S EXTRACT. A saturated solution of sub-acetate of lead, or the *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis*. L. the *Aqua Lithargyri, Acetati*. P. L. 1767. olim, *Extract of Saturn*.

GOUT (*gutta, la goutte*, a drop, or defluxion). Arthritis.

Gouty concretions. Calculi formed in the joints of gouty persons, resembling *chalk-stones* in colour and softness, and consisting of urate of soda.

GRACILIS (*slender*). A long, thin, flat muscle of the internal femoral region.

GRAINS OF PARADISE. The seeds of the *Amomum Granum Paradisi*. They are extremely hot, and similar in virtue to pepper.

GRALLÆ (*stilts*). Waders, as the heron: Order V. Class *Aves*.

GRAMINEÆ (*gramen*, grass). The Grass tribe of Monocotyledonous plants.

GRANA MOLUCCA. The former name for the seeds of the *Croton Tiglium*, from which the drastic oil is expressed.

GRANATI CORTEX. *Pomorum Cortex*. Pomegranate bark; the produce of the *Punica Granatum*.

GRAND COUVRE-CHEF. The name of a handkerchief, used as a bandage.

GRANULATION (*granum*, a grain). A process for the mechanical division of metals and of phosphorus.

GRANULATIONS (*granum*, a grain). The little grain-like fleshy bodies which form on the surface of ulcers, during healing. The process of forming this new matter is called *granulation*, or *incarnation*.

GRAPHITE (γράφω, to write; so termed from its use in the manufacture of pencils). Plumbago, or black lead; a carburet of iron.

GRATIOLOFFICINALIS (dim. of *gratia*, so called from its supposed virtues). Hedge hyssop: Order *Labiata*.

GRAVE'DO (*gravis*, heavy). A catarrh, or cold, with a sense of heaviness in the head.

GRAVEL. Crystalline sediments deposited in the bladder from the urine. When these sediments are *amorphous* and pulverulent, they are—

1. Red, lateritious, or pink, and consist chiefly of lithate of ammonia; or
2. White, consisting of mixed lithic and phosphatic sediments, with an iridescent pellicle.

When *crystallized*, they constitute—

1. The *red gravel*, consisting of crystals of uric or lithic acid; or
2. The *white gravel*, generally consisting of the triple phosphate of magnesia and ammonia, and exists in the form of perfectly white and shining crystals.

GRAVITY (*gravis*, heaviness). The tendency of all bodies towards the centre of the earth. The unknown cause of this phenomenon is called *gravitation*. Gravity differs from Attraction, in being a species of the latter; *e. g.* we speak of capillary attraction, magnetic attraction, &c., but not of capillary, or magnetic, gravity.

Gravity specific. The density of bodies, as ascertained by comparison with an equal bulk of water.

GREAT SYMPATHETIC. A nerve formed by a collection of filaments from every nerve, which join each other at the adjacent ganglia.

GREEK FIRE. An artificial fire invented by the Greeks during their wars with the Arabs and Turks. It is supposed to have consisted of Asphaltum, nitre, and sulphur.

GRENOUILLE (Fr. a frog). See *Batrachus*.

GROCCERS' ITCH. The *Eczema Impetiginodes* produced by the irritation of sugar.

GROTTO DEL CANE (*dog's grotto*). A cave in Italy, in which there is a

constant natural exhalation of carbonic acid, which, occupying the lowest stratum of the air, induces asphyxia in dogs taken into it, although man escapes.

GUAIACUM, or **GUAIAC** (*Guayaco*, Spanish, derived from the Caribbee. *Humboldt*). The resin-like juice of the *Guaiacum Officinale*: Order *Zygophyllæ*. The wood is called *lignum vitæ*, from its reputed efficacy in the venereal disease.

GUBERNACULUM (*the rudder of a ship*). A name given by Hunter to the fibro-vascular substance between the testes and scrotum in the foetus, from his considering it the principal agent in directing the course of the testis in its descent.

GUINEA-HEN WEED. The vulgar name of the *Peteveria alliacea*, an extremely acrid plant, used in Jamaica, as a sialogogue.

GUM. A common proximate principle of vegetables; the primary form of vegetable textures. Its varieties are

1. *Gum Arabic*: the juice of several species of Acacia; it is the purest variety, and consists, according to BERZELIUS, of

Carbon	42.68
Oxygen.....	50.95
Hydrogen.....	6.37

2. *Gum of Starch*, or the soluble substance of fecula.

3. *Common Gum*, or that which exudes from the bark, and even from the pericarp of our fruit trees, as the cherry, almond, &c.

4. Mixture of gum with a large proportion of woody or glutinous textures, as *bassorine*, *cerasin*, *prunin*, *dragantin*, &c.; vegetable mucilage, or some modification of gum combined with vegetable acid, as *vegetable jelly*.

GUM-BOIL. See *Parulis*.

GUM JUNIPER. A concrete resin which exudes in white tears from the *Juniperus Communis*. It has been called *sandarach*, and, hence, confounded with the σανδαράκη of Aristotle, which was a sulphuret of arsenic. Reduced to powder it is called *pounce*, which prevents ink from sinking into paper, from which the exterior coating of size has been scraped away.

GUMMA. A soft tumor, so named from the resemblance of its contents to gum.

GUM RASH;—Red gum. See *Sirophulus*.

GUM-RESINS. The concrete juices of certain plants, consisting of resin, essential oil, gum, and extractive vegetable matter. The most important of these, with their respective sources, are

<i>Aloes</i>	{ Aloë Socotorina. ,, Spicata. ,, Vulgaris.
<i>Ammoniac</i>	{ Heracleum Gummiferum? Ferula Orientalis? ,, Ferulago?
<i>Assafoetida</i>	Ferula Assafoetida.
<i>Euphorbium</i>	Euphorbia Officinalis, &c.
<i>Galbanum</i>	Bubon Galbanum.
<i>Gamboge</i>	Stalagmitis Cambogioides, &c.
<i>Gum Lac</i> ...	Ficus Indica, &c.
<i>Myrrh</i>	Balsamodendron Myrrha.
<i>Olibanum</i>	{ Juniperus Lycia. Boswellia Serrata.
<i>Opoponax</i> ...	Pastinaca Opoponax.
<i>Scammony</i> ..	{ Convolvulus Scammonium. Periploca Scammonium.

GUMS. *Gingivæ.* The red substance which covers the alveolar processes of the jaws, and embraces the necks of the teeth.

GUNPOWDER. A mixture of five parts of nitre, one of sulphur, and one of charcoal, finely powdered, and very accurately blended. The grains are smoothed by friction, and are then said to be glazed.

GUSTATORY (*gusto*, to taste). A name of the lingual nerve—a branch of the inferior maxillary. See *Nerves*.

GUT. A substance made by pulling a silk-worm, when ready to spin its cocoon, in two, extending the silk as far as it will go, and hanging it up to dry.

GUTTA (a drop). Pl. *guttæ*, drops. A term applied to—

I. A measure in prescriptions, abridged *gt.*, pl. *gtt.*, which should be equal to the minim.

II. Certain affections, viz.—

1. *Gutta Opaca.* The cataract.
2. *Gutta Serena.* A term said to have been first applied by Actuarius to amaurosis. See *Eye, Diseases of*.
3. *Gutta Rosacea.* Rosy drop. See *Acne*.

III. Certain preparations, viz.—

1. *Gutta Anodyna.* Anodyne drop. A solution of acetate of morphia.
2. *Gutta Nigra.* Black drop; Lancashire drop. See *Quack Med*.
3. *Guttæ seu laudanum Abbatis Rousseau.* Abbé Rousseau's drops; also called 'Vinum Opiatum Fermentatione paratum.' Honey, twelve ounces; warm water, three pounds; opium, four ounces; water, twelve ounces; alcohol, four ounces and a half.

GUTTIFERÆ (*gutta*, a drop, *fero*, to bear). The Mangosteen tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

GYMNASTICS (*γυμνάζω*, to exercise naked). Exercises systematically adapted to develope and preserve the physical powers.

GYMNOSPERMÆ (*γυμνός*, naked, *σπέρμα*, seed). Plants which have their seeds destitute of a pericarp. It is opposed to *Angiospermæ*. See *Botany*.

GYPSUM (*γύψος*, chalk; from *γῆ*, earth, and *ἔψω*, to bake). Sulphate of lime. When highly burnt, it falls into powder, constituting the plaster of Paris.

GYRI (pl. of *gyrus*, a circuit). The spiral cavities of the internal ear.

H.

HÆMA (*αἷμα*, *αἷματος*). Blood. Hence—

Hæmatem'esis (*ἔμέω*, to vomit). *Vomitus cruentus*. A vomiting of blood; hæmorrhage from the stomach.

Hæmatin. The colouring matter of the Hæmatoxyton Campechianum, or logwood.

Hæmati'tes (so named from its property of stopping hæmorrhages, or from its colour). Bloodstone; an iron ore.

Hæmatocèle (*κήλη*, a tumor). A swelling of the scrotum or spermatic chord, caused by blood.

Hæmato'des (*αἱματοδής*). Bloody; as applied to a fungus or fleshy excrescence. See *Fungus hæmatodes*.

Hæmatology (*λόγος*, an account). The history of the blood.

Hæmato'ma. A blood-like tumor.

Hæmatosine. The colouring matter of the blood.

Hæmato'sis. The formation of the blood.

Hæmatoxylon Campechianum (ξύλον, wood). The Logwood tree of Campeachy, &c.: Order *Leguminosæ*. The terms Campechianum, and Campeachy wood, originated from *Palo Campechio*, the name given by the Spaniards who first discovered the wood. See *Hæmatin*.

The part used in the Pharmacopœia is the wood called *Hæmatoxyli lignum*, formerly, *lignum Campechiense*, *lignum Indicum*, &c.

Hæmatu'ria (οὐρέω, to urinate). The passing of blood in the urine.

Hæmop'tysis (πτύσις, spitting, from πτύω, to spit). *Hæmoptoe*. The spitting of blood. Expectoration of blood. It has been called *pneumorrhagia*.

Hæmorrhage (ρήγνυμι, to break forth). The loss of blood.

Hæmorrhœa petechialis (ρέω, to flow). A term applied by Dr. Adair to the chronic form of purpura. It has also been designated as *Petechiæ sine febre*; *land-scurvy*, &c.

Hæmorrhoidal (ρέω, to flow). A term applied to a branch of the sciatic nerve; and to arteries of the rectum, because they often bleed; these are termed the *superior*, *middle*, and *inferior*; &c. &c.

Hæmophthalmos (ὀφθαλμός, the eye). An effusion of blood into the chambers of the eye.

Hæmorrhoids (ρέω, to flow). Literally, a discharge of blood; but, generally, the *piles*. These are termed—

1. *Open*, when they discharge blood.
2. *Blind*, when there is no discharge.

Hæmostasia (ἵστημι, to stand). Stagnation of blood. Hence

Hæmostatica (ἵστημι, to stand). Styp-tics. Medicines which stop hæmorrhages.

HAIR. This consists, according to the analysis of Vauquelin, principally of an animal matter; besides which, it contains oil, sulphur, silica, iron, manganese, and carbonate and phosphate of lime. The colour of the hair—*black*, *red*, *auburn*, and *white*—depends on that of the oil. Each hair consists of a *bulb*, situated under the skin, and a *trunk*, which perforates the skin and cuticle, and is enveloped in a peculiar sheath. See *Capillus*.

HALITUS (*halo*, to breathe). An aqueous vapour, or gas, for inhalation.

HALLUCINATION (*hallucino*, to mistake). Depraved or erroneous imagination.

HALO (ἄλως, an area). Areola; the circle or ring surrounding the nipple.

HALOID SALTS (ἅλς, the sea, sea-salt, εἶδος, likeness). Salt-like compounds, consisting of a metal on the one hand, and of chlorine, iodine, and the radicals of the hydracids in general, excepting sulphur, on the other. Besides the simple haloid salts, Berzelius distinguishes the three following combinations:—

Hydro-haloid salts, or combinations of a simple haloid salt and the hydracid of its radical.

Oxy-haloid salts, or combinations of a metallic oxide with a haloid salt of the same metal.

Double haloid salts, consisting—

1. Of two simple haloid salts, which contain different metals, but the same non-metallic ingredient.
2. Of two haloid salts consisting of the same metal, but in which the other element is different.
3. Of two simple haloid salts, of which both elements are entirely different.

Turner.

HAND. Manus. This consists of—

I. The *Carpus*, or wrist, which is composed of the eight following bones:—

1. The *scaphoid*, or boat-shaped.
2. The *semilunar*, or half moon.
3. The *cuneiform*, or wedge-like.
4. The *pisiform*, or pea-like.
5. The *trapezium*, or four-sided.
6. The *trapezoid*, like the former.
7. The *os magnum*, or large bone.
8. The *unciform*, or hook-like.

II. The *Metacarpus*, or the four bones constituting the palm and back of the hand; the upper ends have *plane surfaces*; the lower, *convex*. Sometimes the first bone of the thumb is reckoned among the metacarpal.

III. The *Digiti*, or fingers, consisting of twelve bones, arranged in three *phalanges*, or rows.

IV. The *Pollex*, or thumb, consisting of three bones.

HARE-LIP (*labia leporina*). A congenital division of the lip; so called from a fancied resemblance to the upper lip of a hare.

HARMONY (ἀρμονία, a close joining, from ἄρω, to fit together). A species of Synarthrosis, or immoveable articulation of bones.

HARROWGATE WATER. Mineral springs, containing sulphuretted hydrogen. See *Mineral Waters*.

HARTFELL WATER. A chalybeate

water near Moffat, in Scotland. See *Aquæ*.

HARTSHORN. The horn of the *Cervus Elaphus*; *vulgò*, the *Spiritus Cornu Cervi*, or impure liquor ammoniæ. See *Cornu*.

Hartshorn black. *Cornu ustum nigrum*. Left in distilling hartshorn for the spirit.

Red hartshorn. Lavender drops, or the *Spiritus Lavandulæ Compositus*. L.

HAUSTUS (*haurio*, to draw). A draught. It differs from a mixture only in quantity, and should not exceed $f\frac{3}{4}$ ss.

HAWS. *Senellæ*. The fruit of a species of *Cratægus*—termed the Service tree, May, Haw thorn, White thorn, or *Spina alba*: Order *Pomacææ*. The wood is valuable for its hardness, and the fruit yields, by fermentation, an acidulous liquor.

HAZEL. The *Corylus Avellana*, or Nut tree: Order *Cupuliferæ*.

HEAD. See *Caput*.

Head-ache. *Cephalalgia*, or *Cephalæa*.

HEADING. A preparation of equal parts of alum and green vitriol, used in brewing.

HEART. *Cor*. The central organ of circulation. It is enveloped in a membrane called the *pericardium*. It is divided, externally, into a *base*, or its broad part; a *superior* and an *inferior surface*; and an *anterior* and *posterior margin*. Internally, it consists, in man, of four cavities, viz. two auricles and two ventricles, and is thence called *double*.

1. The *Auricles*, (*auriculæ*, dim. of *aures*, ears), are so called from their resemblance to the ears of a dog, and distinguished as the *right* or *anterior*, and the *left* or *posterior*.

2. The *Ventricles* (*ventriculæ*, dim. of *ventres*, bellies), are distinguished by the same terms as the auricles. The two auricles contract and dilate simultaneously with each other, as do also the ventricles; the contraction is called *systole*; the dilatation, *diastole*.

The ventricles are divided from each other by a fleshy wall, called the *septum cordis*. The valves at the openings of the arteries are called *sigmoid*, or *semi-lunar*; that which guards the right auricle, is termed *tricuspid*; that of the left auricle, *mitral*; and that at the insertion of the vena cava inferior, the *Eustachian valve*.

The heart of the foetus differs from that of the adult, in transmitting the blood, through the *foramen ovale*, and the *ductus arteriosus*. See *Circulation*.

HEART, DISPLACEMENT OF. *Ectopia cordis*, from *εκτοπίζω*, to displace, or *εκτόπιος*, displaced. It is—

1. Congenital.

2. The effect of effused fluid, or of its subsequent absorption, &c.

HEAT. 1. The *sensation* experienced on touching a body of a higher temperature than that of the blood, or 96°.

2. The *cause* of that sensation, or *caloric*.

Heat passes from the sun to the earth, and from the surface of the earth into the atmosphere, by *radiation*; below the surface of the earth, through the *solid* matter, by *conduction*; and through water and air, by *convection*, or the *carrying* process.

HEAT, PRICKLY. The *Lichen tro-picus*; a species of lichenous rash.

HEATH. *Erica*. A genus of plants used in fomentations, and for dyeing: Order *Ericææ*.

HEAVY SPAR. Carbonate of Barytes.

HECTIC (*ἐκτικός*, habitual). This term is sometimes used, like the Greek feminine, as a substantive, to denote a habitual or very protracted fever; but, more generally, as an adjective, in conjunction with the term fever, to designate the same disease.

HED'ERA. The name of a genus of plants: Order *Caprifoliacææ*.

H. helix, or arborea. The Ivy. The trunk yields a gum-resin, the *gomme de lierre* of the French.

H. terrestris; *glecôma hederacea*, or *chamæcissus* (*χαμαι*, on the ground, *κισσός*, ivy). Ground Ivy.

HEDYSARUM (*ἡδύς*, sweet, *ἄρον*, a plant). A genus of plants: Order *Leguminosææ*.

H. alhagi. A species which is said to yield the manna of Arabia.

H. sennoïdes (*senna*, and *εἶδος*, likeness). A species, the root of which is much valued in India.

HELENIUM (*ἑλένιον*, of Dioscorides). Elecampane; a species of *Inula*.

Helenine, or *Inuline*. A fecula obtained from the *Inula Helenium*.

HELIANTHUS (*ἥλιος*, the sun, *ἄνθος*, a flower). A genus of plants: Order *Compositææ*.

H. annuus. The common sun-flower, the pith of which has been used as a moxa.

H. tuberosus. The Jerusalem artichoke remarkable for its wholesome tubers.

HELIOTROPIUM (*ἥλιος*, the sun, *τροπέω*, to turn). The Blood-stone, so called from the blood-red specks occasionally appearing on its green surface;

it is frequently used to stop a bleeding from the nose.

Dr. Paris observes that the term *Jerusalem*, as applied to artichoke, is a curious corruption of the Italian term *gira-sole*, that is, *turn-sun* in English, and *heliotrope* in Greek.

HELIX (ἑλιξ, from ἐλίσσω, to turn about). This term denotes—

1. The outer bar or margin of the external ear. Hence, *helicis major* and *helicis minor*, two muscles of the helix.
2. The name of a coil of wire, used in magneto-galvanic experiments.
3. A testaceous animal, inhabiting a spiral shell, as the snail, &c.

Helix pomatia. A large kind of snail, used as food, transported from the south of Europe into this country by Sir Kenelm Digby, for his lady when in a decline, and still found in the neighbourhood of his seats in Sussex and Buckinghamshire. *Gray's Suppl.*

HELLEBORUS (ἑλλέβορος, qu. ἐλεῖν, to seize, βορᾶ, in eating). Hellebore: Order *Ranunculaceæ*.

1. *H. foetidus*. Helleboraster D. Stinking Hellebore, or Bear's-foot. It is merely retained in the *Materia Medica* for its anthelmintic properties.
2. *H. niger*. Black Hellebore; so named from the dark colour of the root; or Christmas rose, from its flowering in winter. The island of Anticyra is celebrated by writers of antiquity for the production of this plant, and its wonderful effects. Horace designates the mad unshaven poet of that day as "tribus Anticyris caput insanabile."

The *White Hellebore* is the *Veratrum album*; the *American*, the *Veratrum viride*; and the *Bastard*, Helleborine, or the *Serapias latifolia*.

HELMINS (ἑλμινς, ἑλμινθος). A worm. Hence—

Helminthagogues (ἄγω, to expel). Anthelmintics; remedies against worms.

Helminthiasis. A disease peculiar to some countries, in which worms, or their larvæ, are bred under the skin, &c.

Helminthocorton (χόρτος, food?). Mousse de Corse. Corallina Corsicana, or Corsican worm-seed. *Fucus helminthocorton* of De la Tourrette. A plant celebrated for its vermifuge properties.

HELO'DES (ἑλος, a marsh). A term applied to fevers produced by marsh miasma.

HE'LOS (ἧλος, clavus, a nail). A name given to the tumor formed by prolapsus or proclitidia iridis. Compare *Myocephalon*.

HELXINE (ἑλκω, to draw; so called from its sticking to whatever it touches). Pellitory of the wall.

HEMERALOPIA (ἡμέρα, the day, ἄλως, blind, ὤψ, the eye). Diurna cæcitude, or *day-blindness*. *Dujardin*. This term is used by Hippocrates (by omission of the ἄλως?) to denote *night-blindness*—caligo enebrarum; dysopia tenebrarum. Sauvages terms it *amblyopia crepuscularis*. See *Nyctalopia*.

HEMI- (ἡμισυς). Half. Its compounds are—

1. *Hemi-crania* (κρανίον, the head). A pain which affects only one side of the head. See *Megrim*.
2. *Hemi-opia* (ὤψ, the eye). Visus dimidiatus. A defect of vision, in which only half of the object is seen.
3. *Hemi-plegia* (πλήσσω, to strike). Paralysis of one side of the body.
4. *Hemi-ptera* (πτέρον, a wing). Insects which have one half of their wings thick and coriaceous, and the other half membranous, as the bug, tick, &c.: Class 7, *Insecta*.
5. *Hemi-spheres* (σφαῖρα, a sphere). The two parts which constitute the upper surface of the cerebrum. They are separated by the falx cerebri.

HEMLOCK. *Conium Maculatum*. Cicuta. A term supposed to have been indicative, in former times, of vegetable poisons in general. The *Lesser Hemlock* is the *Æthusa Cynapium*; the *Hemlock Dropwort*, *Oenanthe crocata*.

HEMP. The *Cannabis sativa*. Linnaeus speaks of its vis narcotica, phantastica, dementens, anodyna, and repelens. The Hindoos prepare from it an intoxicating liquor, called *banga*. The Turks know its stupifying qualities under the name of *Malach*. Even the Hottentots use it for the purpose of intoxication, and call it *Dacha*. The Arabians name it *Hashish*. A most powerful narcotic gum-resin, called in Nipal, Cheris or Cheris, is supposed to be obtained from a variety of *Cannabis sativa*.

Hemp is a very important article of export from Petersburg, and is assorted, according to its quality, into *clean hemp*, or firsts; *out-shot hemp*, or seconds; *half-clean hemp*, or thirds; and *hemp codilla*, the part separated or picked out in cleaning.

HEMP-SEED. The name of some varieties of the Mulberry Calculus, which are remarkably smooth and pale-coloured, resembling hemp-seed.

HENBANE. See *Hyoscyamus niger*.

HENNE'. A substance procured, in Egypt, from the *Lawsonia inermis*, with which the women stain their fingers and feet; it is also used for dyeing skins and maroquins of a reddish yellow.

HEPAR (ἥπαρ, ἥπατος). The liver. Hence—

Hepatalgia (ἄλγος, pain). Pain in the liver.

Hepatic. Belonging to the liver, as—

1. **H. artery.** { These, with the vena
2. **H. duct.** { portæ, are *inter-lobular*,
or situated *between* the
lobes.

3. **H. vein**, or *intra-lobular* vessel, or that *within* the lobes.—*Kiernan*.

4. **H. plexus**, connected with the hepatic artery and the vena portæ.

5. **H. glands**, or those which receive the lymphatic vessels of the liver.

Hepatirrhæa (ῥέω, to flow). Literally, a liver-flow; a morbid flow of bile.

Hepatitis. Inflammation of the liver.

Hepatization. A change induced in the lungs by inflammation, in which it loses its vesicular and crepitating character, and resembles the liver in firmness and weight, sinking in water. It is divided into the *red*; and into the *grey*, or purulent infiltration. Compare *Spleenization*.

Hepatocœle (κῆλη, a tumor). Hernia of the liver.

Hepato-colic. { The names of two
Hepato-renal. { ligaments described by
Haller.

Hepato-gastric. A name of the smaller omentum, which passes from the liver to the stomach.

The term *hepar* was formerly applied to the combinations of sulphur with alkalies, from their *liver-like* appearance, *e.g.*

1. **Hepar Antimonii.** Liver of Antimony; an oxy-sulphuret.

2. **Hepar Sulphuris.** Liver of sulphur; or the sulphuretum potassæ. E.

3. **Hepar Sulphuris Volatilis.** Volatile liver of sulphur. This is also termed Boyle's or Beguin's Fuming Spirit; Sulphuretum Ammonia; Sulphuretted Hydroguret of Ammonia, or the Hydro-sulphuret of Ammonia.

HEPATICÆ (ἥπαρ, ἥπατος, the liver). The Liver-wort tribe of Acotyledonous plants.

HEPATIC AIR (ἥπαρ, ἥπατος, the liver). Sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

HEPATITE (ἥπαρ, ἥπατος, the liver). A variety of barytes, containing a minute portion of sulphur, and emitting, when

heated or rubbed, a fetid sulphurous odour.

HERACLEUM GUMMIFERUM. Gum-bearing Heracleum; supposed to be the Ammoniacum plant: Order *Umbelliferæ*.

HERB BENNET. The Geum Urbanum, or Avens. It is also called *Caryophyllata*, from its scent resembling that of the caryophyllus, or clove gillyflower.

HERBE DU DIABLE. A name given in St. Domingo to the Plumbago scandens, from its remarkably acrid properties.

HEREDITARY (hæres, an heir). A term applied to diseases supposed to be transmitted from parents to their children.

HERMAPHRODITE (Ἑρμῆς, Mercury, Ἀφροδίτη, Venus). *Androgynus*. A *lusus naturæ*, in which the organs of generation appear to be a mixture of both sexes.

HERMETIC SEAL (Ἑρμῆς, Mercury). The closing of the end of a glass vessel when heated to the melting point. The name is derived from the Egyptian Hermes, supposed to have been the father of Chemistry, which has been called the *Hermetic Art*.

HERMODACTYLUS (Ἑρμῆς, Mercury, δάκτυλος, a finger?; or, *Hermus*, a river in Asia, upon the banks of which it grows, and δάκτυλος, a date?). The name by which the ancients designated a plant supposed to be the Colchicum Autumnale. See *Colchicum*.

HERNIA (ἔρνος, a branch, so called from its protruding forward). The protrusion of one or more of the viscera into a sac, formed of the peritonæum. This disease is distinguished by—

I. Its Situation—

H. cruralis. Femoral hernia; or a protrusion under Poupart's ligament. The passage through which the hernia descends is called, by Gimbernat, the *crural*; by Hey, the *femoral ring*; and by Cloquet, the *crural canal*.

H. inguinalis. Bubonocœle; or hernia at the groin. It is termed *incomplete*, when it does not protrude through the abdominal ring; and *complete*, when it passes out at that opening.

H. ischiatica. Hernia at the ischiatic notch.

H. perinealis Hernia of the perinæum, occurring, in men, between the bladder and rectum; and in women, between the rectum and vagina.

H. pudendalis. Hernia which descends, between the vagina and ramus ischii, into the labium.

H. scrotalis. Oscheocele; hernia enteroscheocele, or oschealis, when omentum or intestine, or both, descend into the scrotum; *epiploscheocele*, when omentum only; *steatocele*, when sebaceous matter descends.

H. thyroidalis. Hernia of the foramen ovale.

H. umbilicalis. Omphalocele, or Exomphalos. Hernia of the bowels at the umbilicus. It is called *pneumatomphalos*, when owing to flatulency.

H. vaginalis. Elythrocele; or hernia occurring within the os externum.

H. ventralis. Hypogastrocele; or hernia occurring at any part of the front of the abdomen, most frequently between the recti muscles.

II. Its Contents—

H. cerebri. Fungus cerebri. Encephalocele. Hernia of the brain.

H. intestinalis. Enterocoele; containing a portion of intestine only.

H. omentalis. Epiplocele; containing a portion of omentum only. If both intestine and omentum contribute to the formation of the tumor, it is called *entero-epiplocele*.

H. uteri. Hysterocele. Hernia of the uterus. *Cerexis*, Hipp.

H. vesicalis. Cystocoele; or hernia of the bladder.

H. corneæ. Ceratocoele; or hernia of the cornea.

III. Its Condition—

H. congenita. Congenital hernia; so called from its appearing at birth.

H. incarcerata. Strangulated hernia; or irreducible hernia with constriction.

IV. Its Internal seat—

H. { *mesenterica.* { Hernia through the
{ *mesocolica.* { lacerated mesentery, or mesocolon.

H. phrenica. Hernia of the diaphragm.

H. of the intestines. Through a loop formed by adhesions, &c.

V. The term is *misapplied* in the following cases:—

H. gutturis. Bronchocele, goitre, or enlargement of the thyroid gland.

H. humoralis. Inflammatio testis, or swelled testis.

H. sacci lacrymalis. The name given by BEER to rupture of the lacrymal sac. It has been also called *mucocoele*. See *Fistula lacrymalis*.

H. varicosa. Cirsocele, or a varicose enlargement of the spermatic vein.

H. ventosa, or *flatulenta.* Pneumatocoele; or hernia distended with flatus.

A hernia is termed *reducible*, when it admits of being replaced in the abdomen; *irreducible*, when it suffers no constriction, yet cannot be put back, owing to adhesions, or its large size; and *incarcerated* or *strangulated*, when it not only cannot be reduced, but also suffers constriction.

The Causes of hernia are—

1. *Predisposing*; these are, a preternaturally large size of the openings at which the bowels are liable to protrude; a weakness and relaxation of the margins of those apertures, &c.

2. *Exciting*; these are, the powerful action of the abdominal muscles and diaphragm on the viscera, jumping, &c. *Cooper.*

HERNIOTOMY (*hernia*, and *τομή*, section). The operation for strangulated hernia.

HERPES (*ἔρπω*, to creep). Tetter; clustered vesicles, concreting into scabs.

The species, as given by Bateman, are—

H. phlyctænodes. Miliary. Nirles.

H. zoster. Cingulum, or Shingles.

H. circinatus. Vesicular Ringworm.

H. labialis. Herpes of the lips.

H. præputialis. Of the prepuce.

H. iris. Rainbow Ringworm.

HETEROGENEOUS (*ἕτερος*, other, *γένος*, kind). A term used to denote substances, the parts of which are of different kinds. Compare *Homogeneous*.

HIBISCUS ABELMOSCHUS. The Musk Mallow; the plant which yields the *grana moschi*, or musk-seeds; these are considered cordial and stomachic, and by the Arabians are mixed with coffee: Order *Malvaceæ*.

HICCORY. An American plant which yields a yellow dye: Order *Juglandææ*.

HICCUP or HICCUGH. A spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm, with partial closure of the larynx. The term corresponds with the French *hoquet*, and the German *schlucken*, and is perhaps meant to imitate the sound it denotes. The Greek *λύγξ* or *λυγμός*, and the Latin *singultus*, which have been applied to this affection, rather denote *sobbing*.

HIDE-BOUND. A term descriptive of that state in horses, in which the skin is tightly drawn over the emaciated mus-

cles; also, of a disease in trees, when the bark cleaves too close to the wood.

HIDRO'TICA (ἰδρῶς, ἰδρῶτος, sweat). Medicines which cause perspiration.

HIERA'CIUM (ἰέραξ, a hawk). Hawk-weed; a genus of plants.

H. pilosella. Myosotis, or Mouse-ear.

HI'ERA PI'CRA (ἱερός, holy, πικρός, bitter). A name which has been long applied in the shops to the Pulvis Aloes cum Canellâ. It was formerly called *hiera logadii*, and made in the form of an electuary with honey.

HIGHGATE RESIN. Fossil Copal; found in the bed of blue clay at Highgate.

HIP. 1. The ripe fruit of the *Rosa canina*, or dog-rose; it is chiefly used for making the confection of that name.— 2. The ischium.

HIPPO- (ἵππος, a horse). Hence—*Hippo-manes* (μανία, madness). A humour in mares. Anciently, an ingredient in philtres.

Hipp-uric acid (οὔρον, urine). An acid obtained from the urine of the horse.

Hipp-uris (οὐρά, a tail). See *Cauda Equina*.

This prefix is, in some cases, a *Grecism*, denoting *size*, as in—

Hippo-castanum, or the Horse-chestnut.

Hippo-lapathum, or the Rumex Patentia.

Hippo-marathrum, or the Peucedanum Silaus.

Hippo-selinum, or the Smyrnum Olusatrum. See *Horse-Radish*.

HIPPU'RIS (ἵππος, a horse, οὐρά, a tail). This term denotes—

1. A genus of plants, so called from their resemblance to a horse's tail. Lindley says it has the habit of an *Equisetum* (*equus*, a horse, *seta*, a bristle).

2. The final division of the spinal marrow. See *Cauda equina*.

HIRCINE (*hircus*, a goat). A substance contained in the fat of the goat and sheep, yielding, by saponification, the *hircic acid*. According to Chevreul, it forms suet, on being mixed with elaine.

HIRU'DO MEDICINALIS. The Leech. Βόλλα Græcorum. Named by the Romans *haurio*, as expressive of its well-known peculiar action.—*Johnson's Treatise*.

HIVES. The popular name in the north of England, and in some parts of

Scotland, for a species of Chicken-pox—the *Varicella globularis* of Willan.

HOFFMANNI LIQUOR ANODYNUS. Hoffmann's Anodyne Solution, or the Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus. L.

HOLLY. The *Ilex Aquifolium*.

Knee holly. The *Ruscus aculeatus*.

Sea holly. The *Eryngium maritimum*.

HOMBERG'S PHOSPHORUS. Ignited muriate of lime.

HOMBERG'S PYROPHORUS (πῦρ, fire, φέρω, to bring). A mixture of alum and brown sugar, which takes fire on exposure to the air. A more convenient mixture is made with three parts of lamp-black, four of burnt alum, and eight of carbonate of potash.

HOMBERG'S SEDATIVE SOLUTION. Boracic acid.

HOMOGENEOUS (ὁμός, like, γένος, kind.) This term denotes substances made up of parts possessing the same properties. *Heterogeneous*, on the contrary, denotes that the parts are of different qualities: thus, in minerals, sandstone is a *homogeneous*, and granite a *heterogeneous*, body.

HOMŒOPATHY (ὁμοίος, similar, πάθος, disease). The art of curing founded on *resemblances*, introduced by Samuel Hahnemann. The principle is, that every disease is curable by such medicines as would produce, in a healthy person, symptoms similar to those which characterize the given disease.—“*Similia similibus curentur*,” in opposition to the “*contraria contrariis*,”—or **HETEROPATHY**.

HONEY. *Mel*; a vegetable juice collected by the Apis Mellifica, or Honey Bee. The purest honey consists of crystallizable sugar, similar to that of the grape, and of uncrystallizable syrup, similar to melasses. The less pure kinds contain also an acid, and a portion of wax. Mixed with vinegar, it forms *oxymel*. See *Mel*, and *Wax*.

Acetated Honey. *Mel acetatum*, or the *Oxymel Simplex*. L.

Clarified honey. *Mel despumatum*. L.

Egyptian Honey. *Mel Ægyptiacum*, or the *Linimentum Æruginis*. L.

Honey-stone. Mellite.

HONEY-BAG. The first stomach of the bee, which is the reservoir of the honey.

HONEY-DEW. A sweetish substance ejected by very small insects, called aphides, upon the leaves of plants, and vulgarly supposed to be caused by a *blight*, or some disease in the plant.

HOOFs OF ANIMALS. A substance consisting, like horn, of coagulated albumen and gelatin.

HOOK-LIKE, HAMULAR, or PTERYGOID. Designations of a small curved process of the sphenoid bone.

HOOPING-COUGH. Chin-cough, chine-cough (?), kink-cough, &c. In France, it is generally termed *coqueluche*; in Germany, *keuchhusten, stickhusten*, &c.; in Scotland, *kinkhoast*; by Willis, *tussis convulsiva*; and by Hoffman, *tussis ferina*. See *Pertussis*.

HOPS. The strobiles of the *Humulus lupulus*, or Hop-plant.

HORDEOLUM (dim. of *hordeum*, barley). A sty, or small tumor on the eyelids, resembling a barley-corn.

HORDEUM DISTICHON. Barley: Order *Gramineæ*.

Hordei decoctum. Barley water.

Hordeum perlatum. Pearl barley. This is formed by the removal of the husk or cuticle, and by rounding and polishing in a mill. See *Ptisan*.

Hordein. The principle of barley; a modification of starch. This has been called, in Spain, *cevadina*, from *cevada*, the Spanish name of the grain. Raspail says it is *nothing but bran* minutely divided.

HOREHOUND. See *Marrubium*.

HORN. A substance consisting of coagulated albumen and gelatine. It differs from bone in containing only a trace of earth.

HORN LEAD. *Plumbum corneum*; the chloride of lead.

Horn Quicksilver. A natural protochloride of quicksilver.

Horn Silver. *Luna cornea*; the chloride of silver.

HORRIPILATIO (*horreo*, to dread, *pilus*, the hair). A sense of creeping in different parts of the body; a symptom of the approach of fever.

HORSE-RADISH (*horse*, as an epithet, in this case, is a Grecism, as also in *horse mint*, &c.; the same may be said of *bull*, as in *bull rush*, &c.; these terms are derived from *ἵππος* and *βόυς*, respectively, which merely denote greatness; *Bucephalus*, for Alexander's horse; *Bulimia*, for voracious appetite; *Buphthalmus*, for dropsy of the eye; *Bucnemia*, for swelled leg, &c. See *Hippo*). The *Cochlearia Armoracia*.

HORTUS SICCUS (a dry garden). An appellation given to a collection of specimens of plants, carefully dried and preserved; termed also a *herbarium*.

HOSPITAL GANGRENE (*Phagedæna gangrænosa*; putrid or malignant ulcer; hospital sore; *gangræna contagiosa*). A combination of humid gangrene with phagedenic ulceration, occurring in crowded hospitals, &c.

HOUSE-LEEK. The *Sempervivum tectorum*; a plant of the Order *Crassulaceæ*, containing malic acid in combination with lime.

HOWARD'S or JEWEL'S HYDRO-SUBLIMATE. A *patent calomel*, prepared by exposing the salt in the act of sublimation to aqueous vapour, and receiving it in water. It is lighter than common calomel, in the proportion of three to five, and cannot contain any corrosive sublimate. The French codex contains a similar formula, entitled "*Murias Mercurii dulcis mediante aquâ subtilissime divisus, juxta methodum Josiæ Jewel*."

HUMECTANTIA (*humecto*, to moisten). Moistening and softening medicines.

HUMERUS. The shoulder. Hence—

Humeral. Belonging to the shoulder, as applied to arteries, nerves, &c.

HUMOR (*humeo*, to be moist, from *humus*, the ground). A humor; an aqueous substance. Hence—

Humors of the eye.

The *Aqueous*,
or watery,
The *Crystalline*,
or icy,
The *Vitreous*,
or glassy,

The two first contain about 80 per cent. of water, with albumen, muriate and acetate of soda, pure soda, and animal matter. The third contains, besides the usual salts, 36 per cent. of a peculiar matter, like albumen.

HUMORAL PATHOLOGY. A system in medicine, which attributed all diseases to morbid changes in the *humours* or fluid parts of the body, without assigning any influence to the state of the solids.

HUMORIC (*humor*, a humour). A term applied by M. Piorry to a peculiar sound, produced, on percussion, by the stomach, when that organ contains much air and liquid. It resembles the *metallic tinkling* of Laennec.

HUMULUS LUPULUS. The Hop-plant: Order *Urticææ*.

Humuli strobili. Hops; the strobiles.

Lupulin. The active principle of hops. It is peculiar to the female plant, which is the common domestic hop; the male is called the wild hop.

HUMUS (*earth*). Ulmin, or vegetable mould. See *Géine*.

HYALOIDES (ὑαλος, glass, εἶδος, likeness). The name of the membrane which contains the vitreous humor of the eye; it consists of numerous *cellules*, communicating with each other.

HYBERNATION (*hyberna*, winter-quarters for soldiers; from *hyems*, winter). A reptile state of the functions, which occurs in some animals in winter, as the bat, hedge-hog, dormouse, hamster, &c. Compare *Diurnation*.

HYDARTHROS (ὑδωρ, water, ἄρθρον, a joint). White swelling. *Spina ventosa* of the Arabian writers, Rhazes and Avicenna.

HYDATID (ὑδαρίς, a vesicle, from ὑδωρ, water). A pellucid cyst, containing a transparent fluid, developed in a cavity or tissue of the human body, &c.; the term is now used to designate an order of intestinal worms. The genera are—

H. acephalocystis (α, priv., κεφαλή, the head, κύστις, a bladder). The headless hydatid.

H. cœnurus (κοινός, common, οὐρά, a tail). The hydatid containing several animals grouped together, and terminating in one tail.

H. cysticercus (κύστις, a bladder, κέρκος, a tail). The bladder-tailed hydatid.

H. ditrachyceros (δῖς, twice, τραχὺς, rough, κέρασ, a horn). The hydatid furnished with a rough bifurcated horn.

H. echinococcus (ἐχῖνος, a hedge-hog, κόκκος, a grain). The round rough hydatid.

H. polycephalus (πόλυς, many, κεφαλή, the head). The many-headed hydatid.

To these may be added a white encysted body, which Raspail names the *ovuliger of the joint of the wrist*, and considers as a new genus, intermediate between the cysticercus and the cœnurus.

HYDRA (ὑδωρ, water). A polypus indigenous in our brooks, destitute of a stomach, brain, viscera, or lungs.

HYDRACIDS (ὑδωρ, water). *Hydro-acids*. A class of acid compounds, into which hydrogen enters as the acidifying principle. These are—

Muriatic or hydro-chloric acid; 1 chlor. + 1 hyd. Its salts are called *muriates*, or *hydro-chlorates*. The hydro-chlorate of ammonia is the *sal-ammoniac* of commerce.

Hydro-bromic acid; 1 brom. + 1 hyd. Its salts are called *hydro-bromates*.

Hydr-iodic acid; 1 iod. + 1 hyd. Its salts are called *hydriodates*.

Hydro-fluoric acid; 1 fluor. + 1 hyd. Its salts are called *hydro-fluates*.

Sulphuretted hydrogen, or hydro-sulphuric acid; the hydro-thionic (θεῖον, sulphur) acid of some of the German chemists; 1 sulph. + 1 hyd. Its salts are called *hydro-sulphurets* or *hydro-sulphates*. The hydro-sulphate of ammonia is a volatile fluid, called the *Fuming liquor of Boyle*. The hydro-sulphate of potash is the *hepar-sulphuris* of the old Pharmacopœias.

Bisulphuretted hydrogen; 2 sulph. + 1 hyd. Its salts are called *sulphuretted hydro-sulphurets*.

Hydro-cyanic acid; 1 cyan. + 1 hyd. Dr. Paris says it ought always to be prescribed as the *Acidum Hydro-cyanicum dilutum*, and is, in fact, the *Prussic acid* of Scheele.—Dose m̄ij-viij. Its salts are called *hydro-cyanates*, formerly, *prussiates*.

Sulpho-cyanic acid; 1 cyan. + 2 sulph. + 1 hyd. Its salts are called *sulpho-cyanates*.

Ferro-cyanic acid; 3 cyan. + 1 iron + 2 hyd.? Its salts are *ferro-cyanates*. The ferro-cyanate of potash is sometimes called the *triple prussiate of potash*. The ferro-cyanate of peroxide of iron is the basis of the pigment called *Prussian blue*.

HYDRAGOGUES (ὑδωρ, water, ἄγω, to expel). Cathartics which produce watery evacuations.

HYDRAMNIOS (ὑδωρ, water, and *amnion*). A morbid accumulation of the *liquor amnii*.

HYDRARGYRIA (ὑδωρ, water, ἄργυρος, silver). The *Eczema rubrum*; termed also *erythema mercuriale*; a species of *Heat Eruption*, arising from the irritation of mercury.

HYDRARGYRUM (ὑδράργυρος of the Greeks, from ὑδωρ, water, ἄργυρος, silver; so called from its fluidity and colour). Formerly, *Argentum vivum*. Mercury, or quicksilver.

Its *Ores* may be thus arranged:—

1. *Metallic quicksilver*, which is found either alone, in globules, in the crevices of other mercurial ores, and termed *native* or *virgin mercury*; or alloyed with silver, and called *native amalgam*.
2. *Native Cinnabar*, or *Native Vermilion*, the sulphuret; the ore from which the quicksilver of commerce is principally obtained.
3. *Hepatic*, or *liver ore*, the carbo-sulphuret.
4. *Corneous Quicksilver*, or *Mercurial horn ore*, the native proto-chloride.

The pharmaceutical preparations are —

1. The *White Precipitate*, or the Hydrargyrum præcipitatum album. L. A triple compound of oxide of mercury 81, muriatic acid 16, and ammonia 3 parts.
2. The *Red Precipitate*. Hydrargyrum nitratus ruber. P. L. 1787. The Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum. L.; or Nitric oxide of Mercury; a sub-nitrate.
3. The *Grey Oxide*, formerly called *Æthiops per se*. The Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum. L.; when properly prepared, it is a protoxide of mercury.
4. The *Red Oxide*, or the *Precipitate per se* of the older chemists. Hydrargyrum calcinatus. P. L. 1787. The Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum. L.—Dose, gr. j., combined with opium, gr. ss.
5. *Calomel*—formerly known by a variety of fanciful names, such as draco mitigatus, (corrosive sublimate being called by the alchemists *draco*, the dragon)—aquila alba—aquila mitigata—manna metallorum—panchymagogum minerale—panchymagogus quercetanus—sublimatum dulce—mercurius dulcis sublimatus. The Hydrargyri sub-murias. L., or *proto-chloride*; called in the French codex, “Proto-chloruretum Hydrargyri.”—Dose—as an alterative, from gr. ss. to j., night and morning;—as a purgative, from gr. ij. to gr. x.; or sometimes even to gr. xv. or ʒj. *Paris*. See *Howard's Hydro-sublimate*.
6. *Corrosive Sublimate*—corrosive muriate of mercury, or oxy-muriate of mercury. The Hydrargyri oxy-murias. L.; a *bi-chloride*; termed in the French codex, “Deuto-chloruretum Hydrargyri.” The old names were, Hydrargyrum muriatus, and Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus. See *Aqua Phagadenica*.
7. *Ethiops Mineral*. Hydrargyrum cum Sulphure. P. L. 1787. The Hydrargyri Sulphuretum Nigrum. L.; a *sulphuret* of mercury.
8. *Turpeth Mineral*. The Hydrargyri oxydum sulphuricum. D., or sulphuric oxide of mercury; a yellow sub-salt. It has been called Mercurius emeticus flavus; sulphas hydrargyri, &c.
9. *Factitious Cinnabar* (κιννάβαρι, a term formerly applied to *dragon's blood*, but transferred to the present substance from the similarity of colour). Cinnabaris factitia. P. L. 1745.

Hydrargyrum Sulphuretum Ruber. P. L. 1817. The Hydrargyri Sulphuretum Rubrum. L., or the *bi-sulphuret* of mercury. It has also been called minium purum; minium Græcorum; magnes epilepsæ; and, by Vitruvius, *anthrax*.

10. *Alkalized Ethiops*. Mercurius alkalizatus. P. L. 1745. The Hydrargyrum cum cretâ. L., or Mercury with chalk. Three grains contain about one grain of mercury.—Dose, grs. v-3ss.
11. *Purified Mercury*. Argentum vivum purificatum. L. P. 1745. The Hydrargyrum Purificatum. L.

HYDRATES (ὑδωρ, water). Chemical compounds of solid bodies and water, still retaining the solid form. These are also termed *hydroxures*, and *hydro-oxides*. If water be not a constituent, they are called *anhydrous*.

The hydrates, as given by Dr. Thomson, are—

1. *Sulphur*, which is found native in the state of a hydrate; precipitated sulphur is, however, the hydrate most commonly known.
2. *Metallic oxides*, which, in the state of hydrates, are powders of a very intense colour.
3. *Earthy hydrates*, which are powders, and sometimes crystals.
4. *Alkaline hydrates*, which are commonly termed the crystals of alkalis.
5. *Acid hydrates*, or crystallized acids.
6. *Saline hydrates*, or saline preparations, whether in the form of crystals, powders, or solid masses.
7. *Hydrates of hydrosulphurets*, or the crystallized hydrosulphurets.
8. *Soaps*, which always contain water.
9. *Tannin*, and many animal and vegetable solids.

HYDRENCEPHALOID (ὑδωρ, water, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, εἶδος, likeness). Affections which resemble hydrocephalus; they arise from intestinal disorder, and exhaustion. *Dr. M. Hall*.

HYDRO- (ὑδωρ, ὕδατος, water). A prefix which, from the changes in nomenclature, has two different meanings, viz.

I. The presence of *water*—

Hydroa. A watery pustule.

Hydro-cele (κῆλη, a tumor). Originally, any tumor containing water; it has, however, now, the following acceptations:—

H. *congenita*. Congenital hydrocele, or a collection of water in the tunica vaginalis, with a communication between

the cavity of this membrane and that of the peritoneum.

H. œdematoïdes. Anasarcaous tumor of the scrotum; the *hydrocele* by infiltration of the French writers.

H. of the spermatic chord. This is of two kinds; viz.

1. The *diffused* hydrocele of the cord, involving the surrounding cellular substance; and
2. The *encysted* hydrocele of the cord, the cellular substance being unaffected.

H. spinalis. See *Spina bifida*.

H. tunica vaginalis testis. Hydrocele of the vaginal coat. See *Hydro-sarcocele*.

Hydro-cephalus (κεφαλή, the head). More properly, *hydrencephalus*, from ἐγκέφαλος, brain. Dropsy of the brain. It is—

1. *Externus*; between the membranes.
2. *Internus*; within the ventricles.

Hydro-cystis (κύστις, a bladder). An encysted dropsy.

Hydro-mancy (μαντεία, prophecy). An ancient superstition respecting the *divining* nature of certain springs and fountains; hence, perhaps, arose the discovery of the medicinal virtues of mineral waters.

Hydro-mel (μέλι, honey). Mulsum. Aqua mulsa. Meliceratum. Honey diluted with water. When fermented, it becomes *mead*. Metheglin wine is called *hydromel vinosum*.

Hydro-meter (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the gravity of fluids.

Hydro-me'tra (μήτρα, the uterus). Hydrops uteri. Dropsy of the uterus.

Hydro-pericardium. Hydrops pericardii. Dropsy of the pericardium.

Hydro-phobia (φόβος, fear; a dread of water). An affection consisting of spasmodic contractions of the larynx, and a difficulty of drinking. It has been termed *rabies canina*, *rabies*, and *rage*; by the French, *la rage*; *hygro-phobia* (ὕγρος, moist), from the patient being unable to swallow any kind of moisture; *phobodipsia* (φόβος, fear, and δίψα, thirst), because the patient is *thirsty*, yet *fears* to drink; *pneug-ydros* (φεύγω, to avoid, ὕδωρ, water), from the disposition to shun water; *brachypnosia*, Hipp. (βραχύς, short, πόνος, the act of drinking), either from the act of drinking *little*, or frequently at *short* intervals; *canis rabidi morsus* by Avicenna, &c.; *dys-cataposia* (δύς, with difficulty, κατάποσις, swallowing), by Mead; and recently, *entasia lyssa* (λύσσα,

canine madness), by Dr. Good. The old writers used the terms *æro-phobia*, or a dread of air; and *panto-phobia*, or a fear of all things, as expressive of some of the symptoms. It is distinguished as

1. *Rabiosa*, with madness; and
2. *Sine rabie*, without madness.

Hydr-ophthalmia (ὄφθαλμός, the eye). Dropsy of the eye. This affection is also called *hydrophthalmus*, and *hydrops oculi*; it is of three kinds; viz.

1. *Hydrops cameræ anterioris*, or dropsy of the cavities containing the aqueous humour.
2. *Hydrops corporis vitrei*, or dropsy of the vitreous humor.
3. *Hydrophthalmia*, properly so called; *hydrops oculi mixtus*; *buphthalmus*, or ox-eye, denoting the enlargement of the organ.

Hydro-pica (ὕδρωψ, the dropsy). Medicines which relieve or cure dropsy.

Hydro-pleuritis. Pleuritis, acute or chronic, attended with effusion.

Hydro-rachitis (ράχις, the spine). Dropsy of the spine. This is—

1. *Congenital*. Spina bifida.
2. Analogous to hydrencephalus.

Hydro-sarcocele (σάρξ, flesh, κήλη, a tumor). Sarcocele, attended with dropsy of the tunica vaginalis.

Hydro-thorax (θώραξ, the chest). Dropsy of the chest.

II. The presence of *hydrogen*—

Hydro-sulphurets. Compounds of sulphuretted hydrogen with the salifiable bases. See *Kermes mineral*.

Hydro-thionic (θειον, sulphur). A name given by some of the German chemists to sulphuretted hydrogen, or the hydro-sulphuric acid of M. Gay Lussac.

Hydr-urets. Compounds of hydrogen with metals. See *Hydrogen* and *Hydracids*.

HYDROCYANIC ACID. See *Hydracids*.

HYDROGEN (ὕδωρ, water, γεννάω, to produce; so called from its entering largely into the formation of water). A gas, formerly called *inflammable*, or *light inflammable air*, and *phlogiston*, or *phlogisticated air*.

Hydrogen forms, in combination—

- I. With Oxygen—*Water*. The proportions are 1 hyd. and 2 oxyg. by volume; and 1 hyd. with 8 oxyg. by weight.
- II. With Nitrogen—*Ammonia*, ammoniacal gas, or the volatile alkali, formerly called *alkaline air*. It consists of 3 hyd. and 1 nit. by measure.

III. With Carbon—1. *Light carburetted hydrogen*, sometimes called heavy inflammable air—gas of marshes—hydro-carburet—proto-carburet of hydrogen, and bi-hydroguret of carbon. It consists of 2 atoms hyd. and 1 carbon.

—2. *Bi-carburetted hydrogen*, per-carburetted hydrogen, olefiant gas, or hydroguret of carbon. It consists of 1 atom hyd. and 1 carbon. This gas combines with chlorine, forming *hydro-carburet of chlorine*, or chloric ether; with iodine, forming the *hydro-carburet of iodine*, or hydriodide of carbon; and with bromine, forming the *hydro-carburet of bromine*.

—3. *Ether*, consisting of 6 atoms hyd. 5 carb. and 1 oxygen.

—4. *Bi-carburet of* { New carburets of hydrogen, dis-

—5. *Quadro-carbu-* { covered by Dr. retted hydrogen. { Faraday.

—6. *Naphtha from coal tar*, so called from its resemblance to mineral naphtha.

—7. *Naphthaline*, a sesqui-carburet, derived also from coal tar, and forming, with sulphuric acid, the *sulpho-naphthalic acid*.

IV. With Selenium—*Seleniuretted hydrogen*, or hydro-selenic acid.

V. With Phosphorus—1. *Phosphuretted hydrogen gas*, hydro-phosphoric gas, or bi-hydroguret of phosphorus.

—2. *Bi-phosphuretted hydrogen gas*, or hydroguret of phosphorus.

VI. With Arsenic— { *Arseniuretted, tel-*

VII. With Tellurium— { *luretted, and potas-*

VIII. With Potassium— { *siuretted hydrogen,*

{ respectively. These,

{ and the combination

{ with zinc, are the

{ only known metallic

{ hydrogurets.

IX. With Xanthogen—*Hydro-xanthic*

{ acid, or the carbo-sulphuric. Its salts

{ are called *hydro-xanthates*. See *Hy-*

{ *dracids*.

HYDROPS (ὕδρωψ, from ὕδωρ, water,

and ὤψ, the aspect or appearance).

Dropsy; a morbid accumulation of water

in a cavity, or the cellular substance.

H. *Abdominis*..... Ascites.

H. *ad matulam* Diabetes.

H. *Articulī*..... Hydarthritis.

H. *Cysticus*..... Cystic dropsy.

H. *Genu*..... { Dropsy of the

{ knee.

H. *Medullæ Spinalis* Hydrorachitis.

H. *Oculi*..... Hydrophthalmia.

H. *Ovarii*..... Ovarian dropsy.

H. *Pectoris*..... Hydrothorax.

H. *Pericardii*..... { Hydropericar-

{ dium.

H. *Pulmonum*..... { Edema of the

{ lungs.

H. *Scroti*..... Hydrocele.

H. *Uteri*..... Hydrometra.

H. *Sacci lacrymalis* (Beer). Dropsy of the lacrymal sac. *Varix* of the lacrymal sac (Schmidt).

HYGIEI'A (health; from ὑγιαίνω, to

be well). The preservation of health.

HYGRO- (ὕγρως, moist). This prefix denotes the presence of moisture.

Hygro'ma. A humoral tumor.

Hygrometer (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the degree of moisture of the atmosphere.

Hygrometric water. That portion of humidity which gases yield to deliquescent salts.

HYMEN (the god of marriage). A crescentiform fold of the membrane situated at the entrance of the virgin vagina. The remains of the hymen, when ruptured, are termed *carunculæ myrtiformes*.

HYMENÆA COURBARIL (*Hymenæa*, corrupted from *animé*, or *animæa*?).

The systematic name of the tree which affords the resin *animé*. This resin is frequently sold for amber.

HYMENOP'TERA (ὑμῆν, membrane,

πτερόν, a wing). Insects which have membranaceous wings, as the wasp:

Order 9, *Insecta*.

HYO- (the Greek letter υ). Names compounded with this word belong to muscles attached to the os hyoides: *e. g.*

The *Hyo-glossus*, attached to the os hyoides, and to the tongue. It draws the tongue inwards and downwards.

HYOI'DES (the Greek letter υ, and εἶδος, likeness). A bone situated between the root of the tongue and the larynx.

HYOSCY'AMUS NIGER (ὕς, ὕος, a hog, κύαμος, a bean; so named because hogs eat it, or because it is hairy, like swine). *Faba suilla*. Henbane: Order

Solanææ.

Hyoscyamia. An alkaloid, said to constitute the active principle of Henbane.

HYPER (ὑπέρ, over or above). This prefix is a Greek preposition, denoting excess. Hence—

Hyper-hæmia (αἷμα, blood). An excessive fulness of blood.

Hyper-icum (εἰκὼν, an image, so named from its supposed power over evil spirits).

St. John's Wort. It has been also called

fuga dæmonum, and *androsæmum*.

Hyper-ostosis (ὀστέον, a bone). Enlargement of a bone, or of its membranous covering.

Hyper-oxymuriatic acid. The former name of chloric acid. Its compounds are *hyper-oxymuriates*, or neutral salts, now called chlorates. See *Chlorine*.

Hyper-trophy (τροφή, nutrition). An excess of nutrition, as applied to tissues and organs. Hypertrophy of the white substance of the liver is described by Baillie as the *common tubercle* of the liver, and is known in this country by the name of the *drunkard's liver*. The *accidental erectile tissue* is, in some cases, composed of capillary vessels in a state of hypertrophy.

HYPNOTICS (ὑπνος, sleep). Medicines which cause sleep. They are also termed narcotics, anodynes, and soporifics.

HYPO- (ὑπό). This prefix is a Greek preposition, signifying *under*. Hence—

Hypo-chondrium (χόνδρος, cartilage). The hypochondriac, or upper lateral region of the abdomen, under the cartilages of the false ribs. Hence—

Hypo-chondriasis. Hyp; dyspepsia, with a sense of uneasiness in the hypochondria, &c., and great lowness of spirits. It has been designated, by Dr. Cheyne, the *English malady*; and has been also termed "*morbus literatorum*."

Hypo-gastrium (γαστήρ, the belly). The lower anterior region of the abdomen, or super-pubic.

Hypo-gastric. Belonging to the hypogastrium; applied to—

1. Ten or fifteen *glands*, situated on the sides of the cavity of the pelvis—
2. A *plexus*, composed of filaments from several nerves of the sciatic plexus.

Hypo-glossal (γλῶσσα, the tongue). The name of the *lingualis*, or ninth pair of nerves, situated beneath the tongue.

Hypo-gala (γάλα, milk), } Effusion
Hypo-hæma (αἷμα, blood), } of a milky,
Hypo-lymph (lymph), } sanguineous,
Hypo-pyum (πύον, pus), } pus, lymph, or purulent, fluid into the chamber of the aqueous humour of the eye.—*Empyema oculi* (ἐν, in, πύον, pus), denotes an effusion of pus behind, as well as in front of, the iris.

Hypo-spadias (σπάω, to draw). That malformation of the penis, when the urethra opens in the under surface.

Hypo-sarca (σὰρξ, σαρκός, flesh). A term used by Celsus, &c., for anasarca; the *aqua subter cutem* of Cælius Aurelianus.

Hypo-thenar (θέναρ, the palm of the hand). One of the muscles contracting the thumb.

Hypo-thesis (ὑποτίθημι, to put under). A system, or doctrine, founded on a theory. *Induction*, on the contrary, is the collecting together numerous facts, and drawing conclusions from a general examination of the whole.

HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS (supposed to be the *zife* or *cyfe* of the Arabians). The Hyssop: Order *Labiatæ*.

HYST'ERA (ὑστέρα). The uterus. Its compounds are—

1. *Hyster-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Pain situated in the uterus.
2. *Hysteria*. A nervous affection, chiefly seen in females. See *Clavus hystericus*, *Globus hystericus*, &c.
3. *Hysteritis*. Inflammation of the uterus.
4. *Hystero-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). Hernia of the uterus.
5. *Hystero-tomia* (τομή, a section). The Cæsarian section, or incision into the abdomen and uterus, to extract the foetus.

I.

JALAP, or JALOP. The root of a species of *Convolvulus* (or *Ipomœa*?) so named from *Xalapa* in Mexico, whence it is chiefly imported.

Jalapine. A saline principle obtained from Jalap.

Sapo Jalapinus. Equal parts of Castile soap and of resinous extract of Jalap, digested in alcohol, and evaporated to the consistence of a conserve.

JAMAICA PEPPER. Allspice, or Pimento; the fruit of the *Myrtus Pimenta*, which grows in Jamaica.

JAMES' POWDER. *Pulvis Jacobi verus*. A celebrated fever powder, supposed to be the same as the *Antimonii oxidum cum phosphate calcis*, L., or Antimonial powder. Dose, gr. iii—v—x.

JAPAN EARTH. *Terra Japonica*,—so called from its being supposed to be a

mineral production; *dark catechu*, as distinguished from the *pale* kind; *Bengal catechu*, in distinction from that of *Bombay*; *Gummi Lycium?*, &c. The Catechu extractum, L., procured from the *Acacia catechu*, or *Khair* tree: Order *Leguminosæ*.

JASPER. A stone found in the composition of many mountains; its varieties are distinguished by the terms *Egyptian*, *striped*, *porcelain*, and *common*.

IATROPHA MANIHOT, or **MAN-DIOCCA.** A plant of the Order *Euphorbiaceæ*, remarkable for the different properties of its different parts: the leaves are used as a common esculent, while the root secretes a most virulent poison; when roasted, the root also becomes a wholesome nutritious article of food. In the seeds, the albumen is harmless and eatable, whilst the embryo itself is acrid and dangerous. The root yields a fecula, called *Cassava*, of great value in South America.

JAUNDICE (*ἰκτερος*, *icterus*; *morbus regius*; *morbus arquatus*; *aurigo*, &c.). A disease proceeding from obstruction in the liver, and characterized by a yellow colour of the skin, &c.

ICE. *Glacies.* Congealed water. The temperature at which it is solidified, is called the *freezing* or *congealing point*, or 32° of Fahrenheit. During liquefaction, its temperature is not changed; and, hence, the caloric, which it has absorbed, is said to have become *latent*, and is sometimes called, from its effect, the *caloric of fluidity*.

ICELAND MOSS. See *Lichen*.

ICELAND SPAR. One of the purest varieties of calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime. It is not, however, peculiar to Iceland.

ICE-SPAR. A sub-species of felspar.

ICHOR (*ἰχώρ*). A thin acrid discharge, issuing from wounds, ulcers, &c.

ICHTHYOCOLLA (*ἰχθυς*, *ἰχθύος*, a fish, *κόλλα*, glue). Isinglass; fish-glue; prepared from the sounds and air-bladder of different kinds of fish, particularly of the *Accipenser Huso* and *Ruthenus*, or the great and small Sturgeon. The several kinds imported from Petersburg are termed *short staple*, *long staple*, *book*, and *leaf*. Hence, the art of preparing isinglass is termed *picking the staple*.

ICHTHYOLOGY (*ἰχθυς*, *ἰχθύος*, a fish, *λόγος*, a description). That branch of Zoology which treats of fishes. This class of animals is distinguished, by

Cuvier, into the Osseous and the Cartilaginous.

I. *Osseous* fishes, or those which have a bony skeleton, are distinguished as—

1. *Acantho-pterygii* (*ἄκανθα*, a spine, *πτερυξ*, a fin). Spinous-rayed fishes, as the perch.

2. *Malaco-pterygii abdominales* (*μαλακός*, soft, *πτερυξ*, a fin). Soft-rayed abdominal fishes, as the pike.

3. *Malaco-pterygii sub-brachiati*. Soft-rayed pectoral fishes, as the cod.

4. *Malaco-pterygii apodes* (*α*, priv., *ποῦς*, *ποδός*, a foot). Soft-rayed fishes, without abdominal fins, as the eel.

5. *Lopho-branchii* (*λόφος*, a tuft, *βράγχια*, gills). Tuft-gilled fishes, as the hippocampus.

6. *Plecto-gnathi* (*πλεκτός*, twisted, *γνάθος*, a jaw). Fishes with fixed jaws, as the sun-fish.

II. *Cartilaginous* fishes, *chondro-pterygii* (*χόνδρος*, cartilage, *πτερυξ*, a fin), or such as have a cartilaginous skeleton, are distinguished as—

7. *Sturiones* (*sturio*, a sturgeon). The sturgeon tribe.

8. *Selachii* (*σελάχιον*, a cartilaginous fish). The shark tribe.

9. *Cyclo-stomi* (*κύκλος*, a circle, *στόμα*, a mouth). Fishes with circular mouths, as the lamprey.

ICHTHYO'SIS (*ἰχθύα*, dried fish-skin). Fish-skin disease; a papillary, indurated, horny condition of the skin.

Ichthyosis simplex. Simple fish-skin.

Ichthyosis cornea. Horny fish-skin.

ICTERUS (*ἰκτερος*, the golden thrush, of which Pliny relates, that if a jaundiced person look on it, the bird dies, and the patient recovers). The Jaundice. *Morbus regius*; *morbus arcuatus*, or *arquatus*; *aurigo*; *morbus leseoli*, &c.

Icteritia. Infantile Jaundice

Icterodes (*εἶδος*, likeness). A state of complexion resembling jaundice.

ICTUS SOLIS (*stroke of the sun*). Coup de Soleil.

IDIOPATHIC (*ἴδιος*, peculiar, *πάθος*, affection). Primary disease; as opposed to *symptomatic*.

IDIOSYNCRASY (*ἴδιος*, peculiar, *σύγκρασις*, composition). Individual peculiarities, hereditary or induced.

IDIOT (*ιδιώτης*, an ignorant person who does not practise an art or profession). A person deprived of sense.

JEJUNUM (*jejunos*, hungry). The upper portion of the small intestines, so

named from its being generally found empty.

JELLY. A soft tremulous substance,—the solution of gelatin, when cold.

1. *Animal jelly*, or gelatine, is extracted by boiling from the skin, membranes, ligaments, cartilages, and bones of animals. See *Gelatine*.

2. *Vegetable jelly* is procured from the recently expressed juices of certain fruits, as the currant; and consists of mucilage, or some modification of gum and vegetable acid.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. The *Helianthus tuberosus*, a species of sun-flower, the root of which resembles the artichoke in taste. See *Heliotropium*.

JESUITS' BARK, or POWDER. A term formerly applied promiscuously to the three kinds of bark, or Peruvian bark. See *Cinchona*.

JET, or PITCH COAL. A black velvet-coloured bitumen, used for fuel, and for making vessels, &c. In Prussia it is called *black amber*, and is cut into rosaries and necklaces. Ure says the word *jet* is derived from the river *Gaga* in Lesser Asia.

IGASURIC ACID. The name given by M. M. Pelletier and Caventou to a peculiar acid, which occurs in combination with strychnia in *nux vomica*, and the St. Ignatius' bean; but its existence, as different from all other known acids, is doubtful.—*Turner*. It is so called from the Malay name by which the natives in India designate the *faba Sancti Ignatii*.—*Ure*.

IGNATIA AMA'RA. The plant which yields the St. Ignatius' bean, or the *faba Sancti Ignatii*.

IGNIS FATUUS. A luminous appearance or flame, frequently seen in the night in the country, and called *Jack o' lantern*, or *Will with the wisp*. It is probably occasioned by the extrication of phosphorus from rotting leaves and other vegetable matters.—*Ure*.

IGNIS SACER (sacred fire). *Ignis Sancti Antonii*, or St. Anthony's fire. Erysipelas, or the Rose. The Febris erysipelatosæ of Sydenham.

IGNITION (*ignis*, fire). An effect of caloric, implying an emission of light from bodies which are much heated, without their suffering any change of composition. Bodies begin to become *ignited*, or red-hot, at about the 800th degree of Fahrenheit; the highest point of ignition is a perfectly *white light*.

I'LEUS (εἰλέω, *volvo*, to turn about;—

hence, *volvulus*). Costiveness, with twisting about the umbilical region. It is also called the *Iliac Passion*; *Chordapsus* (χορδή, a chord, ἄπτω, to bind), *Miserere*, &c.

ILEX. The Latin name for the holm oak, now the generic name for holly.

I'LIA (pl. of *ile*, from εἰλέω, to turn about). The flanks. Hence—

I. *Iliac arteries*. These are termed *common*, where they are formed by the bifurcation of the aorta. They afterwards divide into

1. The *external iliac*, and
2. The *internal, or hypogastric*.

Iliac passion. See *Ileus* and *Colic*.

Iliac region. The region on each side of the hypogastrium.

Iliac mesocolon. A fold of the peritoneum, which embraces the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

II. *Ilium os*. The haunch bone.

Iliacus internus. A muscle situated in the cavity of the ilium.

Ilio-. Terms compounded with this word denote parts connected with the ilium. Hence, *ilio-lumbar*, applied to an artery which proceeds from the internal iliac, and divides into an *ascending* and a *transverse branch*, which are distributed to the lumbar muscles; *ilio-sacral*, applied to ligaments connecting the posterior surface of the sacrum and ilium; *ilio-femoral*, the designation of ligaments of the hip-joint; and *ilio-colic*, the name of the *valve*, by which the ilium opens into the colon.

I'LIIUM (εἰλέω, to turn about). 1. The chief portion of the small intestines, so called from its convolutions, or peristaltic motions. It extends as far as the hypogastric and iliac regions.

2. The haunch bone; a portion of the os innominatum.

ILLUSION (*illudo*, to sport at). Deception, as that of the sight, imagination, &c.

IMBECILITY (*imbecillus*, weak). Weakness of mind or intellect.

IMBIBITION (*imbibo*, to drink in). The terms *imbibition*, and *exudation* or *transpiration*, used in physiology, are analogous to those of *aspiration* and *expiration* (*Raspail*), and have been lately translated, by Dutrochet, by the two Greek words *endosmosis* and *exosmosis*. See these last terms.

IMBRICATED (*imbrea*, *imbricis*, a roof tile). A term applied to the bractæ of plants, when they overlap each other, like tiles upon the roof of a house, or like

the scales upon the cup of some acorns. This is a distinguishing character of the *Glumaceæ*. See *Botany*.

IMMERSION (*immergo*, to dip in). The act of plunging anything into water, or any other fluid.

IMPENETRABILITY (*in*, not, *penetro*, to penetrate). That property, by which a body occupies any space to the exclusion of every other body. In a popular sense, all matter is *penetrable*; but, philosophically speaking, it is *impenetrable*, what is called penetration being merely the admission of one substance into the pores of another.

IMPERFORATE (*in*, not, *perforatus*, bored through). A term applied to any part congenitally closed, as the anus, the hymen, &c.

IMPETIGO (*impeto*, to infest). Humid or running tetter, or scall; yellow, itching, clustered pustules, terminating in a yellow, thin, scaly crust.

I. *figurata*. Figured or herpetic scall.

I. *sparsa*. Scattered running scall.

I. *erysipelatodes*. Erysipelatous scall.

I. *scabida*. Crusted running scall.

I. *rodens*. Corroding running scall.

There are also *local tetters*, termed—

1. *Bricklayer's itch*, produced on the hand, by the acrid stimulus of lime.

2. *Grocer's itch*, produced by sugar.

IMPONDERABLES (*in*, priv., *pondus*, weight). Agents which are destitute of weight, as *heat*, *light*, and *electricity*.

IMPOTENCE (*impotens*, unable). Incapability of sexual intercourse, from organic, functional, or moral cause.

IMPREGNATION. The act of generation on the part of the male. Compare *Conception*.

INANITION (*inanio*, to empty). Emptiness, from want of food, exhaustion, &c.

INCANDESCENCE (*incandesco*, to grow hot). The glowing or shining appearance of heated bodies.

INCANTATION (*incanto*, to enchant). A charm or spell; a mode anciently employed of curing diseases by poetry and music. See *Carminatives*.

INCARCERATION (*in*, and *carcer*, a prison). A term applied to cases of hernia, in the same sense as strangulation. Scarpa, however, restricts the former term to interruption of the fecal matter, without injury of the texture, or of the vitality of the bowel.

INCENSE. A gum-resinous sap, produced by the *Juniperis Lyciæ*, and *J. Thurifera*.

INCINERATION (*incinero*, to reduce to ashes, from *cinis*, a cinder). The reducing to ashes by burning. The combustion of vegetable or animal substances, for the purpose of obtaining their ashes or fixed residue.—*Urè*. In this process carbonates are generally formed.

INCISION (*incido*, to cut). The act of cutting, with the bistoury, scissors, &c.

INCISORES (*incido*, to cut). The fore or cutting teeth. See *Dens*.

INCOMBUSTIBLE CLOTH. A cloth manufactured of the fibres of asbestos, supposed to have been anciently used for wrapping around dead bodies, when exposed on the funeral pile.

INCOMPATIBLE SALTS. Salts which cannot exist together in solution, without mutual decomposition. This incompatibility, however, exists only in solutions of a certain density. The following table is taken from Henry's Elements of Chemistry.

<i>Salts.</i>	<i>Incompatible with</i>
Fixed alkaline sulphates.	{ Nitrates of lime and magnesia.
	{ Muriates of lime and magnesia.
Sulphate of lime.	{ Alkalis.
	{ Carbonate of magnesia.
Alum.....	{ Muriate of baryta.
	{ Nitr. mur. carb. of lime.
Sulphate of magnesia.	{ Carbonate of magnesia.
	{ Alkalis.
Sulphate of iron.	{ Muriate, &c., of baryta.
	{ Nitr. and mur. of lime.
Muriate of baryta.	{ Alkalis.
	{ Muriate, &c., of baryta.
Muriate of lime.	{ Earthy carbonates
	{ Sulphates.
Muriate of magnesia.	{ Alkaline carbonates.
	{ Earthy carbonates.
Nitrate of lime.	{ Sulphates, except of lime.
	{ Alkaline carbonates.
Nitrate of lime.	{ Carbonate of magnesia.
	{ Alkaline carbonates.
Nitrate of lime.	{ Alkaline sulphates.
	{ Alkaline carbonates.
Nitrate of lime.	{ Carb. of magnesia and alumina.
	{ Sulph., except of lime.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY. That property of a substance, whether solid or

fluid, by which it resists being pressed or squeezed into a smaller bulk. The ultimate particles of all bodies are supposed to be incompressible.

INCONTINENCE (*in*, not, *contineo*, to contain). Inability to retain the natural evacuations, as *enuresis*, or incontinence of urine, &c.

INCUBATION (*incubo*, to sit upon).

1. A term applied to the period during which the hen sits on her eggs.

2. This term has also been applied to the period occupied between the application of the cause of inflammation, and the full establishment of that process.

INCUBUS (*incubo*, to lie or sit upon). Night-mare. Succubus. Ephialtes. See *Oneirodynia*.

INCUS (*an anvil*). A small bone of the internal ear, with which the malleus is articulated. It consists of a body and two crura.

INDEX (*indico*, to point out). The fore finger.

INDIAN FIG. The Cactus Opuntia, a tree on which the cochineal insect feeds. The fruit, when eaten, renders the urine of a bloody colour.

INDIAN RUBBER. See *Caoutchouc*.

INDICATION (*indico*, to point out). Circumstances which point out, in a disease, what remedy ought to be applied. When a remedy is forbidden, it is said to be *contra-indicated*.

INDICA'TOR (*indico*, to point out). A muscle of the fore-arm, which points the *index*, or fore-finger.

INDIGENOUS (*indigena*, a native). A term applied to diseases, animals, or plants, peculiar to a country.

INDIGESTION (*in*, neg., *digero*, to distribute). Dyspepsia; interrupted, difficult, or painful digestion.

INDIGO. The drug which yields the beautiful blue dye known by that name. It is obtained by the maceration in water of certain tropical plants; but the indigo of commerce is almost entirely obtained from leguminous plants of the genus *Indigofera*—that cultivated in India being the *Indigofera tinctoria*, that in America, the *Indigofera anil*. It has been supposed that the *indicum* of Pliny was real indigo. In 1654, the growers of woad in Germany procured the prohibition of the use of indigo, or *devil's dye*, as interfering with their trade.

The Bengal indigo is distinguished, according to the purity of its colour, by the terms *fine blue*—*ordinary blue*—*fine*

purple—*purple and violet*—*ordinary purple and violet*—*dull blue*—*inferior purple and violet*—*strong copper*, and *ordinary copper*; the Oude is distinguished only into *fine* and *ordinary*.

The indigo of commerce contains, besides magnesia and lime, a *glutinous matter*; *indigo-brown*; *indigo-red*; and *indigo-blue*, the colouring matter; the *indigo-green* of Chevreul is probably a mixture of the first and last of these constituents; or, as Raspail thinks, *chlorophylle*.

Pure indigo is dissolved by sulphuric acid, forming the *sulphate of indigo*, which is used by dyers for giving the *Saxon blue*. During solution, it has been termed *cerulin*, supposed to consist of 1 equivalent of indigo and 4 of water; or, according to Berzelius, of

1. Indigo-purple, or *phenecin* (φοίνιξ, purple), supposed to be a hydrate of indigo, with two equivalents of water.

2. Sulphate of indigo.

3. Hypo-sulphate of indigo.

Indigo admits of being deoxidized, and the sublimate has been termed, by Brugnatelli, *indigo-gene*, from γεννάω, to produce.

The *Indigotic* or *Indic*, and carbazotic acids, are produced by the action of nitric acid on indigo.

INDUCTION. See *Electricity*.

INDURATION (*induro*, to harden). An increase of the natural consistence of organs, the effect of chronic inflammation; opposed to *softening* or *ramollissement*.

INERTIA (*iners*, sluggish). Erroneously called *Vis inertiae*. A term applied to express the inactivity or opposing force of matter, with respect to rest or motion. It is overcome by *attraction* or by external force.

The *quantity of matter* of a body is determined by its *quantity of inertia*, and this latter is estimated by the *quantity of force* necessary to put it in motion at a given rate.

The term *inertia* is applied to the condition of the uterus, when it does not contract properly after parturition; it is a cause of hæmorrhage.

INFANTICIDE (*infans*, an infant, *cædo*, to kill). The destruction of the child, either newly born, or in the course of parturition. Compare *Fœticide*.

INFECTION (*inficio*, to infect). The propagation of disease by effluvia from

patients too much crowded together. Compare *Contagion*, and *Miasma*.

INFERIOR (comparative of *inferus* low). Lower. It is opposed to *superior*, or higher.

INFERO - BRANCHIA. Animals which have their gills (*βράγχια*) on their sides : Order 3, Class *Gasteropoda*.

INFILTRATION (*infiltratio*). The diffusion of fluids into the cellular tissue of organs. It is—

1. *Serous*, and is then termed *œdema* ; *anasarca*.
2. *Sanguineous* — “ *hémorrhagie* ; ” “ *apoplexie*.”
3. *Purulent* ; it occurs in the third stage of pneumonia.
4. *Tuberculous* ; it is either *grey*, or *gelatiniform*.

INFIRMARY. A place where the sick poor are received, or can get advice and medicines *gratis*.

INFLAMMABLE AIR. Formerly *phlogiston*, or *phlogisticated air*. Hydro-gen gas.

INFLAMMATION (*inflammo*, to burn). A state characterized, when situated externally, by pain, heat, redness, and turgidity. It is generally expressed in composition, in *Greek* words, by the termination *itis*, as—

- I. of the arachnoid... Arachnoiditis.
- I. of the bladder..... Cystitis.
- I. of the brain..... Encephalitis.
- I. of the intestines... Enteritis.
- I. of the iris..... Iritis.
- I. of the kidneys Nephritis.
- I. of the liver Hepatitis.
- I. of the peritonæum Peritonitis.
- I. of the pleura..... Pleuritis.
- I. of the stomach.... Gastritis.
- I. of the tongue..... Glossitis.
- I. of the uterus..... Hysteritis.
- I. of the veins..... Phlebitis.

Susceptibility of inflammation is termed—

1. *Original*, or *innate*.
2. *Acquired*, from habits, climate, &c. Inflammation is distinguished as—
1. *Healthy*, or *adhesive* ; that which disposes the part to *heal* or *cicatrizate*.
2. *Unhealthy* ; that which disposes to ulceration, erosion, sloughing, &c.
3. *Common* ; that induced by common causes, as incisions, punctures, blows.
4. *Specific* ; that induced by inoculation, &c., as *variola*, *vaccinia*, *syp-hilis*.
5. *Acute*,
6. *Sub-acute*, and
7. *Chronic*.

8. *Phlegmonous* ; that which is circumscribed, and disposed to suppuration.

9. *Erysipelatous* ; that which is diffused, and less disposed to suppurate.

10. *Gangrenous* ; that which leads to mortification, or the death of a part.

INFLAMMATORY CRUST. The buffy coat which appears on the surface of the crassamentum of blood drawn in inflammation, in pregnancy, &c.

INFLATIO (*inflo*, to blow into). The state of the stomach and bowels, when distended by flatus.

INFLUENZA (Ital. *influence*, supposed of the *stars* ; more probably of a peculiar state of the atmosphere). Epidemic febrile catarrh. The French call it *la grippe*, under which name Sauvages first described the epidemic catarrhal fever of 1743. It was formerly called *coccoluche*, “ because the sick wore a cap close over their heads.”

INFRA. Beneath. Hence—

Infra-orbital, beneath the orbit, as applied to a foramen, a nerve, &c.

Infra-spinatus, a muscle of the scapula below the spine.

INFUNDI'BULUM (*infundo*, to pour in). A term applied to—

1. A small cavity of the cochlea, at the termination of the modiolus.
2. The membranous tubes which embrace the mammillæ of the kidney, and receive the urine from them, are termed *calyces*, or *infundibula*.

Infundibuliformis. Funnel-shaped ; a term applied by Winslow to a ligament, joining the first vertebra to the occiput.

INFUSIBLE (*in*, not, *fundo*, to pour). That which cannot be fused or made fluid.

INFUSION (*infundo*, to pour in). The operation of pouring water, hot or cold, on vegetable substances, for the purpose of extracting their soluble and aromatic principles.

INFUSORIA (*infundo*, to pour in). Water animalcules : Class V., *Radiata*. These are distinguished, by Cuvier, into

1. *Rotifera* (*rota*, a wheel, *fero*, to carry). Wheel-bearers, as the wheel insect.
2. *Homogenea* (*ὁμός*, the same, *γένος*, kind). Homogeneous, as the globe animalcule.

INFU'SUM (*infundo*, to pour in). An infusion, vulgò, a *tea*. A watery solution, obtained by the maceration of a vegetable substance, in water, hot or cold. The dose is generally from $f\text{ʒj}$.— $f\text{ʒjss}$.

INGESTA (*ingero*, to heap in). A

Latin term for designating the food, drink, &c.

INGUEN, *-inis*. The groin; the part between the abdomen and the thigh. Hence—

Inguinal glands, situated in the groin—the *superficial*, between the skin and aponeurosis; the *deep-seated*, under the aponeurosis.

Inguinal hernia. Bubonocoele.

Inguinal ligament. Poupart's ligament.

Inguinal ring.

INHALATIONS (*inhalo*, to inhale). A general term, comprehending two classes of volatilized substances, viz.

1. *Sufflatus* (*suffio*, to perfume); dry fumes.

2. *Halitus* (*halo*, to breathe); watery vapours.

INHUMATION (*inhumo*, to inter). Placing in an earth-bath.

INION (*ινίον*, the nape of the neck; from *ἰς*, *ἰνός*, a sinew). The ridge of the occiput. Hence—

Inial. A term applied by Barclay to that aspect of the head which is towards the *inion*. The opposite aspect is called *ant-inial*. See *Anatomy*.

INJECTION (*injicio*, to cast in). A fluid-intended to be thrown against, or into a part of the body, by means of a syringe.

INK. A liquor or pigment used for writing or printing. There are three kinds of black ink, viz.

1. *Common ink*, made by adding an infusion or decoction of the nut-gall to sulphate of iron, dissolved in water. *Red ink* is composed of Brazil wood, gum, and alum. See *Sympathetic ink*.

2. *Indian ink*, made of lamp black and size, or animal glue, &c., and used in China for writing with a brush, and painting.

3. *Printers' ink*, a black paint, made of linseed or nut oil and lamp black, adapted to adhere to moistened paper. The *red* is coloured with vermillion.

INNERVATION (*in*, and *nervus*, a nerve). The properties or functions of the nervous system.

INNOMINAT'US (*in*, priv., *nomen*, name). Nameless. Hence—

1. *Innominata arteria*. The branch given off to the right by the arch of the aorta, which subsequently divides into the carotid and subclavian.

2. *Innominati nervi*. A former name of the fifth pair of nerves.

3. *Innominatum os*. A bone composed of three portions: viz.

1. The *ilium*, or haunch bone.

2. The *ischium*, or hip bone.

3. The *os pubis*, or share bone.

INOCULATION (*in*, and *oculus*, an eye). The insertion, intentional or accidental, of a healthy or morbid virus, as the vaccine or syphilitic, into the system.

INOSCUATION (*in*, and *osculum*, a little mouth). The union of vessels, generally synonymous with *anastomosis*; the latter term, however, is sometimes used to designate union by minute ramification; the former, a direct communication of trunks.

INSA'NIA (*in*, priv., *sanus*, sound). Insanity; mania; deranged intellect. See *Mania*.

INSECTA, *orum*. Insects, as flies, gnats, &c.: Class 4, *Articulata*. This class of animals is distinguished into—

I. Insects *without wings*, or A-*ptera* (*a*, priv., *πτερόν*, a wing). These are termed—

1. *Myriopoda* (*μυρίος*, numerous, *ποῦς*, ποδός, a foot). Many-footed insects, as the centipede.

2. *Thysanoura* (*θύσσω*, obs., from *θύω*, to move rapidly, *οὐρά*, a tail). Insects which jump by means of their tail, as the spring-tail.

3. *Parasita* (*παρασιτέω*, to be a parasite, from *παρά*, by, *σίτος*, food—to eat by the side of). Parasitic insects, as the louse.

4. *Suctoria* (*sugo*, to suck). Sucking insects, as the flea.

II. Insects *with wings* (*πτερά*). These are—

5. *Coleo-ptera* (*κολεός*, a sheath). Insects whose wings are covered by a sheath, as the beetle.

6. *Ortho-ptera* (*ὀρθός*, straight). Straight-winged insects, as the locust, grass-hopper, &c.

7. *Hemi-ptera* (*ἡμίς*, half). Insects with wings half coriaceous, half membranous, as the bug.

8. *Neuro-ptera* (*νεῦρον*, a nerve). Net-winged insects, as the dragon-fly, antlion, &c.

9. *Hymeno-ptera* (*ὑμὴν*, ὑμένος, a membrane). Insects with transparent wings, as the wasp.

10. *Lepido-ptera* (*λεπίς*, λεπίδος, a scale). Scaly-winged insects, as the butterfly.

11. *Rhipi-ptera* (*ρίπις*, a fan). Fan-winged insects, as the stylops, xenos, &c.

12. *Di-ptera* (*δῖς*, twice). Two-winged insects, as the house-fly, gnat, &c.

Various important products are obtained from insects; the chief are—

1. *Cantharides*.. *Cantharis Vesicatoria*.
2. *Cochineal*..... *Coccus Cacti*.
3. *Kermes*..... *Coccus Ilidis*.
4. *Lac*..... *Coccus Lacca*.
5. *Millepedes*.... *Oniscus Asellus*.
6. *Silk* *Phalæna Bombyx*.
7. *Wax*..... *Apis Mellifica*.

INSERTION (*insero*, to implant). The attachment of a muscle to the part it moves. Compare *Origin*.

INSOLATIO (*in*, and, *sol*, the sun).

1. A term sometimes made use of to denote that exposure to the sun, which is made in order to promote the chemical action of one substance upon another.

2. A disease which arises from the influence of the sun's heat upon the head, called *coup-de-soleil*.

INSOLUBILITY (*in*, not, *solvo*, to loose). A property, resulting from cohesion, by which a substance resists solution. It is spoken of with respect to the liquid in which the substance is put.

INSPIRATION (*inspiro*, to inhale). That part of respiration in which the air is inhaled. Compare *Expiration*.

INSTINCT. This should be divided into—

1. The *instinctive faculty*; or that faculty which leads the duckling, untaught, into the water; the beaver to build its hut; the bee its comb; the hen to incubate her eggs, &c.; and—
2. The *instinctive motions*; or those involuntary actions which are “excited mediately through the nerves” (See *Action*);—a part of the *reflex function*. See that term.

The principal instinctive motions are—

1. The closure of the eye-lids.
2. The act of sucking.
3. The act of closing the hand.
4. The act of swallowing.
5. The closure of the glottis.
6. The action of the sphincters.
7. Inspiration, as an involuntary act; the acts of sneezing, of vomiting, &c.

All these phenomena accord with the definition, and take place even in the anencephalous child, on the due application of the appropriate stimuli.

INSULATION (*insula*, an island). A term applied to a body containing a quantity of electric fluid, and surrounded by non-conductors, so that its communication with other bodies is cut off.

INTEGRAL PARTICLES (*integer*, entire). The most minute particles into

which any substance, simple or compound, can be divided, *similar* to each other, and to the substance of which they are parts. Thus, the smallest portion of powdered marble is still marble; but if, by chemical means, the calcium, the carbon, and the oxygen of this marble be separated, we shall then have the *elementary* or constituent particles.

INTEGUMENTS (*in*, and *tego*, to cover). The coverings of any part of the body, as the cuticle, cutis, &c. The common integuments are the skin, with the fat and cellular membrane adhering to it; also, particular membranes, which invest certain parts of the body, are called integuments, as the tunics or coats of the eye.

INTENSITY. See *Electricity*.

INTER- (Lat., between). This prefix is thus used,—

1. *Inter-articular*. A designation of cartilages which lie within joints, as that of the jaw; the *cartilago intermedia triangularis*, between the lower extremity of the radius and ulna; those placed between the condyles of the femur and the superior extremity of the tibia, or the *semilunar*. This term is also applied to ligaments, as the *ligamentum teres* within the acetabulum, &c. &c.

2. *Inter-auricular*. A term applied to the *septum* between the auricles of the heart, in the fetus.

3. *Inter-clavicular*. The name of a ligament connecting the one clavicle with the other.

4. *Inter-costales*. Between the ribs; as applied to two sets of muscles—the *external* and the *internal*—which have been compared, from their passing in contrary directions, to St. Andrew's cross; to arteries, &c. &c.

5. *Inter-current*, applied to fevers or other diseases which occur sporadically in the midst of an epidemic.

6. *Inter-mediate* (*medius*, middle). A term applied to a third substance, employed for combining together two other substances; thus, alkali is an *intermediate* between oil and water, forming soap.

7. *Inter-mittent* (*mitto*, to send). Occurring at intervals. See *Fever*.

8. *Inter-ossei*. Muscles situated between bones; these are—

1. *I. manus*; between the metacarpal bones; they are—

Interni—seen only on the palm; and *Externi*—seen on the palm and back

of the hand. They are also termed *abductors* and *adductors*, according to their uses.

2. *I. pedis*; between the metatarsal bones; they are divided like the *interossei manus*.

This term is also applied to branches of the *ulnar artery*—the *anterior* and the *posterior*—the latter of which gives off the *inter-osseous recurrent*; to ligaments, &c. &c.

9. *Inter-spinales cervicis*. The designation of six small muscles, situated between the spinous processes of the neck. There are also *inter-spinous ligaments* attached to the margins of the spinous processes.

10. *Inter-stitial* (*intersto*, to stand between). A term applied to an organ which occupies the interstices of contiguous cells, as the uterus, the bladder, &c.

11. *Inter-transversales*. These are termed—

I. *Colli*, or muscles situated between the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the neck.

I. *Lumborum*, or muscles situated between the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ.

12. *Inter-trigo* (*inter*, between, *tero*, *trivi*, to rub). The erythema, abrasion, fret, or chafing, of the skin of parts which are in contact, as behind the ears, in the groins of fat persons, &c.

13. *Inter-vertebral*. A term applied to the *fibro-cartilage* between the vertebræ; to ligaments, &c.

INTESTINES (*intus*, within). That part of the alimentary canal which extends from the stomach to the anus, and is formed of a peritoneal, muscular, and mucous or villous coat, united by cellular membrane; it is divided into—

I. The *Small intestines*—these are—

1. The *duodenum*, or twelve-inch intestine, beginning from the pylorus. The membrane of its *inner surface* presents a number of folds, termed *valvulæ conniventes*.

2. The *jejunum*, so called from its being usually empty, and continuous with the duodenum.

3. The *ilium*, or remaining portion, so termed from its *convolutions*. The small intestines open, by the *ilio-colic valve*, into—

II. The *Large intestines*—these are—

1. The *cæcum*, or head of the colon; to which the *appendix vermiformis* is attached.

2. The *colon*, which constitutes almost the entire length of the large intestines. As it ascends into the right lumbar region, it is termed the *ascending colon*; as it crosses the abdomen, the *transverse arch of the colon*; as it descends in the left lumbar region, the *descending colon*. In the iliac region, it forms a double curve, resembling the Greek letter Σ, and is hence called, the *sigmoid flexure of the colon*. The fold of the peritoneum, with which it is surrounded, is called the *iliac mesocolon*.

3. The *rectum*. The last portion of the colon and alimentary canal; so called from its being nearly a right line. The little papillæ of fat, attached to the large intestines, are called *appendices pinguedinosæ*.

INTESTINA (*intus*, within). An order of worms, which inhabit the bodies of other animals. These are distinguished, by Cuvier, into—

1. *Cavitaria* (*cavitas*, a cavity). Worms which have cavities or stomachs.

2. *Parenchyma* (*παρέγχυμα*, the substance of the lungs, &c.). Cellular-bodied worms, as the tape-worm.

INTOLERANCE (*in*, not, *tolero*, to bear). A term applied to the condition when any remedy cannot be borne,—as loss of blood.—*Dr. Hall*. See *Tolerance*.

INTRA- Within. } In Composition.

INTER- Between. } See *Hepar*.

INTUS-SUSCEPTIO (*intus*, within, *suscipio*, to receive). Intro-susception. The descent of a higher portion of intestine into a lower one—generally, of the ileum into the colon. When it takes place downwards, it may be termed *progressive*; when upwards, *retrograde*.

INULÆ RADIX. Elecampane; (a corruption of *enula campana*?); the root of the *Inula Helenium*: Order *Compositæ*. This root formed an ingredient in the *Antilyssic*, or celebrated *Ormskirck Medicine*. The *Inula dysenterica* is also used in medicine.

Inulin. A starch-like powder, deposited from a decoction of the roots of *Inula Helenium*. This fecula receives the following names when obtained from the adjoined sources respectively:—

Alantine..... *Angelica Archangelica*.

Dahline..... *Georgina Purpurea*.

Daticine..... *Datisca Cannabina*.

Helenine...*l.* *Inula Helenium*.

INVERSIO UTERI (*inverto*, to invert). That state of the uterus in which it is turned, wholly or partially, inside outward.

INVOLUCRUM (*involvere*, to wrap in). The designation of membranes which cover any part. The strong external layer of the ovary of plants.

IODINIUM (ἰώδης, or ἰοειδής, violet-coloured, from ἰον, a violet, and εἶδος, likeness; so called from the colour it assumes in the gaseous state). Iodine; a crystallized solid substance, found principally in sea water, and in marine productions; it becomes volatile by a slight increase of temperature, and forms a beautiful violet vapour. It forms, with hydrogen, *hydriodic acid gas*.

Iodides, or *Iodurets*. The compounds of iodine with metals, and with the simple non-metallic substances.

Iodic acid. An anhydrous acid, termed *oxiodine* by Sir H. Davy, and produced by the combination of iodine with oxygen. It combines with metallic oxides, and forms salts which are termed *iodates*.

Iodous acid. A compound prepared by the action of iodine on chlorate of potash,—probably by the combination of iodine and chlorine.

Chloriodic acid. This is also called, *chloride of iodine*; and is formed by the absorption of chlorine by dry iodine.

The preparations are—

1. *Pills*, made by forming one grain of iodine into two pills, with elder root and liquorice root; one to be taken every morning and evening.
2. *Tincture*, made by dissolving 40 grains of pure iodine in an ounce of alcohol.—Dose, for adults, from 5 to 20 drops, three times a day.
3. *Solution of Hydriodate of Potass*, formed by dissolving 40 grains of the hydriodate in an ounce of distilled water.—Dose, rather less than that of the tincture.
4. *Ointment*, made by mixing ℥j of pure iodine, with ℥j of lard; or ℥ss of hydriodate of potass with ℥jss of lard: about a scruple may be rubbed on the part to which it is to be applied.
5. *Solution of the ioduretted hydriodate of potass*, made by dissolving 30 grs. of the hydriodate, and 8 grs. of pure iodine, in ℥j of water.—Dose, at first, 5 or 6 drops, three times a day.

JOINT. Arthrosis, or articulation.

The diseases of the joints are termed—

1. *Hydrops articuli*. A collection of serous fluid in the capsular ligament of a joint.
2. *Spina ventosa*. The former name of white-swelling.
3. *Morbus coxarius*. Disease of the

hip; scrofulous hip; or scrofulous caries of the hip-joint.

IONTHOS (ἰονθος, the root of the hair).

Varus. The name by which most of the Greek writers designate the disease *Acne*, from its occurring during the growth of the *lanugo*, or first beard. See *Acne*.

IPECACUANHA (*ipi*, Peruvian for root, *Cacuanha*, the district from whence the root was first obtained). The root of a plant formerly supposed by Ray to be a species of *Paris*; by Linnæus, a species of *Lonicera*, or honey-suckle; generally, said to be the root of a *Violet*; in 1800, it was considered a species of *Callicocca*; but is now decided, on the authority of Decandolle, to be the root of the *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*: Order *Cinchonaceæ*. It is a perennial plant, growing in Brazil, and other parts of South America.

Its varieties, as known in commerce, are denominated, from their colour, as—

1. The *Brown*; the best variety, containing 16 per cent. of emetin.
2. The *Grey*, or ash-coloured; containing 14 per cent. of emetin. This, and the preceding variety, are brought in bales from Rio Janeiro.
3. The *White*; containing only 5 per cent. of emetin.

Dr. A. T. Thomson prefers distinguishing the varieties of *Ipecacuanha* into two kinds:—

1. The *Annulated*, or ringed, including the *brown*, *grey*, and *red* varieties; the *white* is the root of the *Richardsonia Braziliensis* of Gomez.
2. The *Striated*, or streaky; the root of the *Psychotria emetica*, a small under shrub, found in Peru and New Granada.

Emetin. The emetic principle of *Ipecacuanha*; it has been discovered to consist of a peculiar alkaline basis which may be termed *Emeta*, acid, and colouring matter. Dr. Paris says that emeta is to emetine what white crystallized sugar is to moist sugar.

IRIDIUM (*iris*, the rainbow). The most infusible of all known metals; so called from the variety of colours assumed by its salts.

IRIS (*a rainbow*). The *uvea*, or colouring ring which surrounds the pupil of the eye; or it may be more correctly described as consisting of—

The *Iris*, or anterior lamina of the ring; and

The *Uvea*, or the posterior.

Iritis. Inflammation of the Iris. See *Eye, dis. of*.

IRIS (*a rainbow*). Rainbow ring-worm; a species of *Herpes*, occurring in small circular patches, each composed of concentric rings of different colours.

IRIS FLORENTINA, or **GERMANICA**. Florentine Iris or Orris; Flower-de-Luce: Order *Irideæ*.

Iris pseud-acorus. The Yellow Water-flag, formerly termed, in the London Pharmacopœia, *Gladiolus luteus*. It is employed by the peasants in the south of Scotland as a sternutatory; and Mr. Gray observes, that the roasted seeds very nearly approach coffee in quality.

IRON. See *Ferrum*.

Iron-wood. A species of wood of a reddish appearance, which grows principally in the West India islands, &c. It receives its name from its being hard and ponderous, and corroding like iron.

IRON-MOULD. This is the result of an ink-stain, produced partly in consequence of the oxidation of the iron of ink, and partly, perhaps, in consequence of the destruction of the acid of galls. See *Ink*, common.

IRRITABILITY (*irrito*, to provoke). That action of certain muscles, as the heart, the intestines, &c., which flows from a stimulus acting immediately upon their fibres; or, in the case of the voluntary muscles, upon these, or the nerves immediately proceeding to them. This property has been termed by HALLER, *vis insita*; by Goerter, *vis vitalis*; by Boerhaave, *oscillation*; by Stahl, *tonic power*; by Bell, *muscular power*; by Cullen, *inherent power*; and by Dr. Bostock, *contractility*.

IRRITATION (*irrito*, to provoke). The action produced by any stimulus.

ISATIS TINCTORIA. Woad. A plant from which an inferior kind of indigo is prepared. It is a native of Europe.

ISCHIUM (*ισχίον*, the hip). The hip bone, a spinous process of the os innominatum. Hence—

Ischiatic. The designation of a notch of the os innominatum; of an artery which proceeds through that notch; &c.

Ischio-cavernosus. A muscle attached to the ischium and to the corpus cavernosum. It draws the root of the penis downwards and backwards.

ISCHURIA (*ἰσχω*, to retain, *ουρον*, urine). A suppression of the secretion of the urine. The term is properly applied to the

1. *Ischuria renalis*; but it has been improperly extended to

2. *Ischuria ureterica*,
3. *Ischuria vesicalis*,
4. *Ischuria urethralis*, } which are retentions.

ISINGLASS. See *Ichthyocolla*.

ISO- (*ἴσος*, equal). This prefix denotes equality, or similarity. Hence—

1. *Iso-barysm* (*βάρος*, weight). Similarity of weight,—supposed to be the cause of the identity in the size and shape of molecules which cohere into the crystalline form.

2. *Iso-chromatic* (*χρῶμα*, colour). Having the same colour, as applied to lenses.

3. *Iso-chronous* (*χρόνος*, time). That which occurs in equal times, as the strokes of the pulse, the vibrations of pendulums of the same length, &c.

4. *Iso-morphism* (*μορφή*, form). Similarity of form,—a law discovered by M. Mitscherlich, who classified the chemical elements of all bodies into distinct groups, each comprehending substances which crystallize in the same manner, and hence said to be *iso-morphous*; when the relations are not exact, but nearly so, they may be supposed to give origin to *plesio-morphism* (*πλησίος*, near), or an approximation to similarity of form.

5. *Iso-perimetrical*. Having the same length of perimeter (*περί*, around, *μέτρον*, measure), or bounding line.

6. *Iso-poda* (*ποὺς*, *ποδός*, a foot). Animals which have equal feet, as the wood-louse: Order 5, Class *Crustacea*. See *Zoology*.

7. *Iso-thermal* (*θέρμη*, heat). Of equal degrees of heat, as applied to lines of equal temperature in physical geography. Lines drawn through places having the same summer, and the same winter, are denominated *iso-thermal* (*θέρμος*, summer), and *iso-cheimal* (*χείμα*, winter), lines.

ISSUE. *Fonticulus*. An ulcer intentionally made and kept open, for the cure or prevention of disease.

ITCH. See *Scabies*.

Baker's Itch. A species of Psoriasis, or Scall, which chiefly attacks the back of the hands of bakers, and those who work with dry powder.

Bricklayer's Itch.
Grocer's Itch. } See *Impetigo*.

ITCH INSECT. The *Acarus*, a very minute animalcule, said to be found in or near the pustules of the itch; they are called *wheat-worms* in man, and resemble the *mites* of cheese, &c. There are three varieties of this insect, viz. the *acarus*

domesticus, or domestic tick; the *acarus scabiei*, or itch tick; and the *acarus autumnalis*, or harvest bug.

ITER AD INFUNDIBULUM. The passage of communication between the third ventricle of the brain and the infundibulum.

ITER A PALATO AD AUREM (the passage from the palate to the ear). The Eustachian tube, so named from *EUSTACHIUS*, its discoverer.

JUGALE, OS (*jugum*, a yoke). *Os malæ*. *Os zygomaticum*. The zygoma, or arch formed by the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek bones.

JUGLANS (qu. *Jovis glans*, or Jupiter's nut; so called from its size). A genus of plants: Order *Juglandææ*.

J. regia. The Walnut tree.

J. alba. The American Hicory.

JUGULAR (*jugulum*, the neck). Belonging to the neck; applied chiefly to the principal veins of the neck.

JUJUBES (*jujubæ*, Arab.). The fruit of the *Rhamnus Zizyphus*: Order *Rhamnææ*.

The *Pâte de Jujubes* is a preparation of raisins, jujubes, sugar, and gum arabic.

JULEPUM. A Julep; a term which, in former pharmacopœias, expressed what is now understood by *mistura*.

JUNIPERUS. A genus of plants: Order *Coniferææ*.

J. communis. Common Juniper. The resinous substance, known by the name of *Sandarach*, is said to exude from the stem of this plant in warm climates.

J. sabina. Savin.

J. Lycia. The Lycian Juniper, or gum-olibanum tree. The *olibanum thus*, or frankincense, is said to ooze spontaneously from the bark.

Juniper berries (baccæ), are the fruit of the Common Juniper; they yield a volatile essential oil, upon which the flavour and diuretic properties of *Geneva* principally depend. English gin is flavoured by oil of turpentine. The *tops* (cacumina) are also used in medicine.

JUZAM, or JUDAM. Terms by which the Arabians designated Elephantiasis; it is still called, in Arabia and Persia, *Dsjuddam*, and *Madsjuddam*, according to Niebuhr.—*Bateman*.

IVORY. The name given to the teeth or tusks of the elephant, and of the walrus or sea-horse. All under 18 lbs. are called *scrivelloes*, and are of the least value.

IVORY BLACK. *Animal charcoal*. The residue of heated bones; a mixture of charcoal and phosphate of lime. See *Black*.

K.

KALI. A term of Arabic origin, denoting a particular plant; hence the word *al-kali*, with the article, originally signified the particular residuum obtained by lixiviating the ashes of that plant, but is now applied to a large class of bodies possessed of certain properties.

The term *kali* was formerly used for potassa in the following formulæ:—

Kali acetatum. P. L. 1787. The Potassæ Acetas, or acetate of potassa.

Kali præparatum. P. L. 1787. The Sub-carbonas Potassæ, or sub-carbonate of potassa.

Kali purum. P. L. 1787. The Potassa fusa, or fused potassa.

Kali tartarizatum. P. L. 1787. The Potassæ Tartras, or tartrate of potassa.

Kali vitriolatum. One of the old names of the Potassæ Sulphas, or sulphate of potassa.

Aqua kali præparatum. P. L. 1787. The Liquor Potassæ Sub-carbonatis, or solution of sub-carbonate of potassa.

Aqua kali puri. P. L. 1787. The Liquor Potassæ, or solution of potassa.

Calx cum kali puro. P. L. 1787. The Potassa cum Calce, or potassa with lime.

KAOLIN. The Chinese name of porcelain clay.

KEDRIA TERRESTRIS. Barbadoes tar; a mineral oil. See *Bitumen*.

KELP. *Varec*. The crude soda obtained from the ashes of the *Fuci* in Holland and on the northern coast of France. It is used in the composition of soap, in the manufacture of alum, and in the formation of crown and bottle glass. See *Barilla*.

KERATONYXIS (κέρας, κέρατος, a horn, νόσσω, to puncture). A term employed in Germany to denote the operation of couching performed through the cornea. When the opaque lens is, by this means, merely turned, presenting its anterior and posterior surface in the horizontal position, the term *reclination* is adopted.

KERMES (a term of Persian origin). *Grana Kermes*. *Coccus Ilidis*; an insect of the same species as the true Mexican cochineal, found upon the *Quercus ilex*, a species of oak growing in Spain, France, the Levant, &c. It was formerly used for dyeing scarlet; cloth so dyed was called *coccinum*, and persons wearing this cloth were termed by the Romans *coccinatti*. The ancients supposed that this drug was the grains (*grana*) or fruit of the *ilex*; afterwards it was thought to be an excrescence formed by the puncture of an insect, like the gall-nut; but, in the early part of the last century, it was discovered to be an insect, resembling a berry when dried. Hence the term *carmine*, a paint formerly prepared from the kermes, though now obtained from the coccus cacti, or cochineal insect.

KERMES MINERAL. Formerly, *Panacea Glauberiana*. A Sulphuret of Antimony; so named, from its resemblance, in colour, to the insect of that name. It differs from the *golden sulphuret* only in containing a larger proportion of sulphuretted hydrogen.

KETCHUP. The prepared liquor of mushrooms; much used as a sauce.

KIDNEYS. *Renes*. Two glandular bodies, situated in the lumbar regions. The substances of the kidneys are—

1. The *cortical*, or external; and
2. The *tubular*, or medullary; this consists of numerous canals, termed *tubuli uriniferi*, which are formed into conical figures, presenting their mammillæ or *papillæ* towards the *pelvis* or fissure, which is continued into the *ureter*. The orifices of the canals are termed the *ducts of Belini*; and the tubes which receive the urine from them are called *calyces* or *infundibula*.

KINGDOM. A term denoting any of the principal divisions of nature; thus we have—

The *Organic kingdom*, comprehending substances which organize; and

The *Inorganic kingdom*, comprehending substances which crystallize. See *Chemistry*.

The Organized Kingdom is divided into two great departments, which seem so to blend together, that the mind is puzzled to trace a distinct limit between them:—*Animal sponge* on the one hand, and *Vegetable fucus* on the other;—on the one the *Zoophyte*, and on the other the *Confervea oscillatoria*;—where is the essential difference? *Raspail*.

KING'S EVIL. *Morbus Regis*. A scrofulous disease, the curing of which was formerly attributed to the king of England, from the time of Edward the Confessor. This practice was called *touching for the evil*.

KING'S YELLOW. A paint, of which the colouring principle is orpiment, or the sesqui-sulphuret of arsenic.

KINIC ACID. The name given to a peculiar acid, extracted by Vauquelin from Cinchona, or the *yellow* Peruvian bark. See *Cinchona*. Its salts are called *kinates*.

KINO. *Gomme de kino*. Fr. A gum, the inspissated juice of the *Pterocarpus erinacea*, and other trees growing in the East and West Indies, Africa, Botany Bay, &c. The Edinburgh College considers it the produce of the *Eucalyptus resinifera*; and the Dublin, of the *Butea frondosa*. The kino of the shops is said, by Dr. A. T. Thomson, to come from India, and to be the produce of the *Naucclea gambir*. It flows from incisions made in the trunk. The varieties are termed—

1. The *African kino*, of a reddish brown colour, and of the highest price.
2. The *Botany Bay kino*, containing a small proportion of resin.
3. The *Jamaica kino*, the variety most commonly met with; and
4. The *East India*, or *Amboyna kino*, resembling the African variety.

In India, an aqueous solution of kino is used for dyeing the colour termed *nankeen* on cotton and other cloths. *Virey*.

KIRCH-WASSER. A liqueur distilled from the fruit of the small cherry-tree, and called the brandy of Switzerland.

KNEE-PAN. Patella; the small round bone at the front of the knee joint.

KORE' (κόρη). The pupil of the eye. Hence the following *operations* for artificial pupil, or *kore-morphosis* (μόρφωσις, formation):—

1. *Kor-ectomy* (ἐκτομή, excision), or iridectomy, the operation by excision.
2. *Kore-dialysis* (διάλυσις, loosening), or iridodialysis, the operation by separation.
3. *Kore-tomia* (τομή, section), or iridiotomia, the operation by incision.

KOUMISS. A vinous liquid, made by the Tartars from milk, principally from that of mares. Something similar is prepared in Orkney and Shetland; also by the Turks under the name of *yaourt*, and by the Arabs under that of *leben*.

KRAMERIA TRIANDRA. A plant

of which the root is sold under the name of *Ratanhia*, or ratanhy root: Order *Polygaleæ*. It is used, in conjunction with gum kino, for adulterating port wine in England. The root yields an acid, called the *krameric acid*.

K. Ixina. A species which furnishes roots of similar appearance to those of the preceding plant.

KRIEBEL KRANKHEIT. The name of a disease which was endemic in Hessa

and Westphalia during a season of dearth, in 1597. It has also been called, die Fever-flecke, ignis sacer, ignis Sancti Antonii, mal des ardens, ergot, &c. It is arranged by Sauvages under the head of *Erysipelas pestilens*; and by Sagar, under the genus *Necrosis*.

KUPFERNICKEL (German). Sulphuret of nickel; in which the metal is generally mixed also with arsenic, iron, and cobalt.

L.

LABARRAQUE'S SOLUTION. A disinfecting liquid, consisting of soda and chlorine. It is analogous to the well-known bleaching powder, chloride of lime.

LABDANUM, or **LADANUM**. A blackish resin, of a species of cistus in Candia. It is formed into cylindrical pieces, called *labdanum in tortis*. It has been used in cephalic and stomachic plaisters and perfumes. *Ure*.

Labdanum factitium. Yellow wax and hog's lard, of each ℥vj , and black burnt ivory, ℥iv .

LABIA. Pl. of *labium*. The lips. Hence—

Labia leporina (leporinus, from *lepus*, a hare). The hare-lip.

Labia pudendi. The parts of the pudendum exterior to the nymphæ.

LABIATÆ. The Mint tribe of dicotyledonous plants; these are universally characterized by the presence of an aromatic volatile oil, and a bitter principle.

LABORATORY (*laboro*, to labour). A place properly fitted up for the performance of chemical operations.

LABRADOR STONE. A species of prismatic felspar, found in the island of St. Paul, on the coast of Labrador, &c.

LABYRINTH (so termed from its winding cavities). The name of several cavities between the tympanum and the meatus auditorius externus; these are named—

1. The *vestibule*, or entrance into
2. The *cochlea*; this is constituted by the *modiolus* or central pillar, which is encircled spirally by the *lamina spiralis*, and terminates in a small cavity called the *infundibulum*; it is divided by the *spiral septum* into two smaller spiral cavities, called *gyri*; and the *aqueduct* opens, above, into the tympanum, and below, into the

posterior petrous portion of the temporal bone.

3. The *semicircular canals*, situated in the substance of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and opening into the vestibule by five orifices.

LAC. Milk. A term used by the Dublin College for the *mistura* of the London—when white and opaque, or milk-like—and the *emulsio* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.

Lac ammoniaci. D. Milk of ammoniac; or the *Mistura Ammoniaci*. L.

Lac amygdalæ. D. Milk of almonds; or the *Mistura Amygdalæ*. L.

Lac assafoetidæ. D. Assafoetida milk; or the *Mistura Assafoetidæ*. L.

Lac guaiaci. D. Guaiac milk; or the *Mistura Guaiaci*. L.

To these may be added—

Lac sulphuris. Milk of sulphur, or the *Sulphur præcipitatum*. L.

LAC, or **GUM-LAC** (*laak*, Arab.). A substance, improperly called a gum; produced by an insect called *chermes lacca*, on the leaves and branches of certain trees, as the *Ficus Indica*, the *Croton lacciferum*, the *Butea frondosa*, &c. The substance is deposited over the eggs of the insect, and serves as a present protection to the ovum, and as food for the maggot at a future stage. Lac yields a fine red dye; the resinous part is used in making sealing-wax and for a varnish.

Stick lac is the substance in its natural state, with the encrusted leaves and twigs.

Lac dye, *lac lake*, or *cake lac*, is the colouring matter extracted from the stick lac.

Seed lac is the resinous powder which remains after the extraction of the colouring matter, by pounding and so-

lution in water; so called from its resemblance to mustard seed. When melted, it is formed into cakes, and called *lump lac*; and, when strained through cotton over a charcoal fire, the resinous part, which melts the most easily, is formed into thin sheets, and called *shellac*.

LACCIC ACID. An acid obtained, by Dr. John, from stick lac. Its salts are called *laccates*.

LACERATION (*lacero*, to tear). A rent; the tearing of any part. The term *lacerated* is applied to two foramina at the base of the cranium, from their lacerated appearance.

LACQUER, or LACKER. Solution of lac in alcohol; a kind of varnish for brass and other metals.

LACRYMA. A tear. Pl. *lacrymæ*, tears; a fluid secreted by the *lacrymal gland*, and flowing on the surface of the eye.

The *puncta lacrymalia* are the external commencements of two small tubes, called—

The *lacrymal canals* or *ducts*, which go from the internal angle of the eye, and terminate in—

The *lacrymal sac*, an oval bag, about the size of a small horse-bean.

The *lacus lacrymarum* consists of a small space in the inner angle of the eye, between the two lids, towards which the tears flow.

The term *lacrymal* is also employed to designate *two bones* of the face which support the lacrymal duct; veins, nerves, &c.

LACTATION (*lac*, milk). The process of secreting and supplying milk, or of nursing.

LACTEALS (*lac*, milk). Numerous minute tubes which *absorb* or take up the chyle, or *milk-like* fluid, from the alimentary canal.

LACTIC ACID (*lac*, *lactis*, milk). An acid obtained from milk. Raspail says it is nothing but an *albuminous acetate*. Its salts are called *lactates*. According to Berzelius, lactic acid, and its accompanying animal matters, exist both in the blood and the urine.

LACTU'CA (*lac*, milk; so named from its milky juice). A genus of plants, yielding a white juice, which, when inspissated, possesses some of the properties of opium: Order *Compositæ*.

L. sativa. The Garden Lettuce.

L. virosa. The Strong-scented Lettuce.

LACTUCARIUM. The name given

by Dr. Duncan to the inspissated juice of the *Lactuca sativa*, and *L. virosa*. The *Extractum Lactuæ*. L. is the juice of the former of these species. An expressed inspissated juice of the lettuce, termed *thridace* (*θρίδαξ*, the lettuce), is used by the continental physicians.

LACTU'MINA (*lacto*, to suckle). *Lactucimina*. A name given by Amatus Lucitanus to the infantile aphthæ, from the supposition that they originated in a vitiated condition of the milk.

LACU'NÆ (pl. of *lacuna*, a little cavity). The excretory ducts of the urethra, vagina, &c.

LAGOPHTHALMIA, or LAGOPHTHALMOS (*λαγὼς*, a hare, *ὀφθαλμὸς*, the eye). *Oculus leporinus*. The hare's eye; a disease in which the eye cannot be completely shut. Shortening of the upper lid.

LAKE. A term applied to certain insoluble compounds, formed by precipitating colouring matter with an earth or oxide. The principal lakes are—

1. *Carmine*, a red pigment, prepared from cochineal, by precipitation with Roman alum.

2. *Florentine lake*, prepared from the sediment of the cochineal in the preceding process, by precipitation with solution of tin. A cheaper sort may be obtained from Brazil wood, instead of cochineal.

3. *Madder lake*, prepared from Dutch crop madder, by precipitation with alum.

Almost all vegetable colouring matters may be precipitated into lakes, by means of alum or oxide of tin. *Ure*.

LALO. A favourite article of food in Africa, made of the dried and pulverized leaves of the *Adansonia* or *Baobab* tree, the largest tree in the world, the trunk of which has been found with a diameter of 30 feet.

LAMBDOIDAL (the Greek Λ , lambda; and *είδος*, likeness). The name of a suture of the skull. See *Suture*.

LAMELLA (dim. of *lamina*, a plate). A small plate or scale, as applied to the gills of a mushroom, &c.—Part. *lamellated*.

LAMINA (a scale or plate). A term applied to the foliated structure of bones or other organs.

L. spiralis. The plate which spirally encircles the modiolus of the ear.

LAMP-BLACK. *Fuligo lampadum*. A species of charcoal, of which the finest sort is produced by collecting the smoke

from a lamp; but it is generally obtained by burning resinous substances, as the dregs of pitch, or pieces of fir-wood, in furnaces, and collecting the smoke in a close-boarded chamber.

LAMPIC ACID. An acid obtained by Sir H. Davy from the combustion of ether. It is merely acetic acid, combined with some etherous matter. Its salts were called *lampates*.

LAMP OF SAFETY. A lamp invented by Sir H. Davy, to prevent the explosion of fire-damp, or inflammable air, in coal mines.

LANA PHILOSOPHICA (*philosophical wool*). Flowers of zinc; or the snowy flakes of white oxide, which arise and float in the air from the combustion of zinc.

LANCET (*lancetta*; dim of *lancea*, a spear). An instrument used in phlebotomy, in opening tumors, &c.

LAPILLUS (dim. of *lapis*, a stone). A little stone. Hence—

Lapilli cancerorum. E. D. Crab's stones; or crab's eyes. See *Cancer*.

LAPIS. Pl. *lapides*. A stone. Hence—

L. armenius. Armenian stone; found in mines. The colour called *blue bice* is prepared from it.

L. ætites (*αιετὶς*, an eagle). Eagle-stone; a variety of iron ore, formerly supposed to have been found in the eagle's nest.

L. bezoar. A concretion found in the stomachs of certain animals; the *orientalis* or eastern, found in Asiatic gazelles and antelopes, was formerly considered of great value; the *occidentalis* or western, found in other animals, was much cheaper, and "used instead of the former, by persons who had faith but no money, or apothecaries with more conscience than ordinary."—*Gray*. The *lapis bezoar factitius* consisted of equal parts of Armenian bole and dried blood, with mucilage of gum tragacanth, q. s.

L. calaminaris (*calamus*, a reed). Calamine; impure carbonate of zinc.

L. calcareus. L. Lime-stone. It consists of carbonic acid and lime, united with argil, silex, magnesia, and oxide of iron. It is used to form lime for pharmaceutical purposes.

L. carpinum. A quadrangular flat bone, yellow, and rather cartilaginous. *Gray*.

L. contrayervæ. The Pulvis Contrayervæ Compositus. P. L. before 1809. Contrayerva balls.

L. dentalis. Dentalium. D. entalis. Tooth-shell. *Gray*.

L. divinus. Lapis ophthalmicus. The name given by Beer to a compound of subacetate of copper, nitrate of potassa, and alum, melted together in equal proportions for an eye-lotion.

L. hæmatitis (*αιμα*, blood). Blood-stone; an iron ore; used in hæmorrhages.

L. hibernicus. Hardesia, or Irish slate; a hard stone found in Ireland.

L. infernalis sive *septicus*. The Potassa cum calce. The old name of the Caustic Potassa.

L. lazuli.
L. cœruleus.
L. cyanus. { Azure stone; a mineral, from which the blue colour *ultramarine* is prepared.

L. lydius. Lydian stone; a species of flinty slate, sometimes used as a touch-stone for ascertaining the purity of gold and silver. It was so named by the ancients from its being found in the Tmolus, a river of Lydia.

L. manati. Manati stone; the tooth of the sea cow, employed for artificial teeth. The *lapis manati spurius* is a flat bone, somewhat similar in weight and hardness. There are specimens of both of these in the London College of Physicians. *Gray*.

L. medicamentosus. A preparation of alum, litharge, Armenian bole, colcothar, vitriol, and vinegar, boiled to a strong consistence.

L. nephriticus. Nephrite; a mineral, of which there are two kinds: common nephrite; and axe-stone, or Amazonian stone, so called from its being found on the banks of the Amazon.

L. ollaris (*olla*, a pot). Potstone; a mineral found on the shores of the lake Como, in Lombardy.

L. petracorius. Perigord stone; found in mines, and used to colour glass black.

L. prunellæ. Sal prunellæ, or sore throat salt; made of melted nitre and flowers of sulphur, poured into moulds.

L. pumex. Pumice stone. Spongy, swims upon water; used whole as a kind of file, in powder as a polishing powder, and added to some dentrifices. *Gray*.

LARCH. See *Pinus Larix*.

LARD. *Adeps suillus*. The fat of the *Sus scrofa*, or Hog, is so named when it has been melted down. It differs from suet chiefly in consistence; it forms the base of many unguents; and is often used by the poor instead of butter.

LARVA (Latin, a mask). The grub or caterpillar state of an insect.

LARYNX (*λαρυγξ*, the larynx). The superior part of the trachea, situated

immediately under the os hyoides. It consists of—

1. *Cartilages*:—the largest of these is the *thyroid cartilage*, occupying the anterior and lateral parts, and forming the prominence termed the *pomum adami*; it has four processes, called *cornua*, or horns, the *superior* pair connected with the os hyoides, the *inferior* to—the *cricoid cartilage*; this is attached, by its *superior edge*, to the preceding cartilage, and, by its *inferior*, to the circumference of the trachea; above the cricoid, at the upper and posterior part of the larynx, are the two *arytænoid cartilages*; between them is the opening called the *glottis*, surmounted by the *epi-glottis*, which is united to the os hyoides and the tongue by the ligament termed the *frænum epiglottidis*.

2. *Ligaments*:—these are termed *articulations*, connecting the cartilages, and are distinguished as the *thyro-hyoid*; the *crico-thyroid*; the *crico-arytænoid*; and the *thyro-arytænoid*; the last are also called *chordæ vocales*, or vocal cords.

3. *Muscles*:—these are the *crico-thyroideus*, which depresses and draws forward the thyroid, or raises the cricoid, cartilage; the *crico-arytænoides posticus*, which draws back the arytænoid cartilage; the *crico-arytænoides lateralis*, which separates the arytænoid cartilages, and the glottis; the *thyro-arytænoides*, which draws the arytænoid cartilages outwards and forwards (a small fasciculus of this muscle, on its upper part, is termed, by Albinus, *thyro-arytænoides alter minor*); and the *arytænoides*, which closes the glottis.

4. *Glands*:—these are, the gland of the epiglottis; the arytænoid glands; and the thyroid gland.

Laryngitis. Inflammation of the larynx.

Laryngotomy (τομή, section). The operation of making an opening into the larynx.

Laryngeal. The designation of nerves furnished by the par vagum, and distributed to the larynx; these are the *superior laryngeal*, and the *recurrent* or *inferior laryngeal* nerves.

LASERPITIUM. Master-wort; a herb, the gum of which was called *laser*. The term was applied by Pliny to *assa-fœtida*, which was a condiment of the ancients. Some apply it to benzoin.

LATERAL (*latus lateris*, the side). Belonging to the side. Hence it is—

1. The name of an operation in cutting for the stone. See *Lithotomy*.

2. The designation of *sinuses* of the dura mater, which occupy the lateral grooves of the occipital bone; &c.

LATERITIOUS (*later, lateris*, a brick). A term applied to the *red sediment* deposited from the urine in some stages of fever. This is supposed by Proust to constitute a peculiar acid, which he named the *rosacic*. It consists essentially of the lithate of ammonia, and sometimes of the lithate of soda; and it owes its colour partly to the colouring matter of the urine, and partly to the purpurates of the same bases. *Proust*.

LATISSIMUS DORSI (*latissimus*; superl. of *latus*, broad; *dorsum*, the back). A flat muscle, situated on the back and side of the lower part of the trunk. It moves the arm backwards and downwards; or brings forward the body when the hand is fixed.

LAUDANUM. The *Tinctura Opii sive Thebaica*. It contains $\frac{1}{19}$ of opium.

Laudanum liquidum Sydenhami. The original of the *Vinum Opii*, with double the quantity of opium, and with wine as the menstruum. One fluid drachm contains gr. x of opium.

LAURINEÆ. The Cinnamon tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

LAURUS. A genus of plants. The properties of the following species are owing to the presence of a volatile oil.

L. nobilis (δάφνη of the Greeks). The Bay tree; the type of the Order *Laurineæ*.

L. cinnamomum. The Cinnamon tree.

L. cassia. The Cassia, or Wild Cinnamon. The parts used are the bark and the unopened flower-buds, *flos nondum explicitus*.

L. camphora. The Camphor laurel.

L. sassafras. The Sassafras laurel.

Laurel water is the distilled water of a species of cherry, the *Prunus Lauro-cerasus*: Order *Amygdaleæ*. It is a narcotic vegetable poison.

LAVA. The matter thrown out from volcanoes, in consequence of the combustion of bituminous masses. The lightest kind is called *pumice-stone*.

LAVANDULA SPICA. The Common Lavender: Order *Labiatae*. The flowers are employed on account of the volatile oil they contain; and, owing to their fragrantcy, they enter into the composition of cephalic snuff.

LAVER. The name of a species of fucus, which is eaten as a delicacy.

LAWSONIA INERMIS. The plant from which the *henné* of Egypt is obtained. It is principally used by the natives as a dye: Order *Salicariæ*.

LAXATIVES (*laxo*, to loosen). Mild purgatives. See *Cathartics*.

LAXATOR TYMPANI (*laxo*, to loosen). A muscle of the tympanum attached to the handle of the malleus.

LAZARETTO (*laxzerétto*, Italian; from *lazzero*, a leper). A pest-house, or establishment for facilitating the performance of quarantine, and particularly the purification of goods arriving from places infected with disease.

LEAD. One of the softest and most useful of metals. See *Plumbum*.

Black lead. Plumbago, or graphite; a carburet of lead, employed in making pencils, crucibles, &c; in polishing the surface of cast iron utensils; and in diminishing friction, when interposed between rubbing surfaces. The finest specimens come from the mine of Borrowdale, in Cumberland.

Red lead. Minium, or red oxide of lead; a tasteless powder of an intensely red colour, often inclining to orange; used in the arts.

White lead. Cerussa; the white used in oil painting; it is produced, in the form of flakes, by the action of the vapour of vinegar on lead. It may be dissolved in acetic acid, forming a crystallizable salt, called, from its sweetness, *sugar of lead*. Goulard's Extract is a sub-acetate, made by boiling litharge in vinegar.

LEAMINGTON WATERS. See *Aquæ*.

LEAPING AGUE. The name of a disease occurring in some parts of Scotland, and consisting of a morbid propensity to running, leaping, &c.

LEATHER. The skins of animals, macerated in lime water, and tanned with astringent substances, particularly oak-bark.

LEAVEN, 'or YEAST. See *Fermentum*.

LEECH. *Hirudo*. A genus of the class *Vermes*, and order *Intestina*.

Hirudo medicinalis. The medicinal leech. Dr. Thomson says that, in consequence of its scarcity, a species, named *troctina* by Dr. Johnson, is much used.

Hirudo sanguisuga. The Horse-leech.

LEGUMINOSÆ (*legumen*, pulse). The Pea tribe of dicotyledonous plants:

one of the most extensive and important orders of Botany.

LEIPOTHY'MIA (*λείπω*, to leave, *θυμός*, the mind). *Deliquium animi*. Fainting.

LEMNIAN EARTH. A mineral found in the island of Lemnos. It is also called *sphragide* (*σφραγίς*, a seal), from its being cut into pieces, and stamped with a seal. It was esteemed, in Homer's time, as an antidote to poison and the plague.

LENITIVES (*lenis*, gentle). Soothing medicines. Gentle purgatives.

Lenitive electuary. Electuarium Sennæ. D. The former name of the Confectio Sennæ. L.

LENS (*lens*, *lentis*, Latin, a bean). Properly, a small roundish glass, shaped like a *lentil*, or bean.

I. In *physics*, the term is applied to any transparent medium, of certain forms: these are—

1. The *convex*, which converges the rays.
2. The *concave*, which disperses them.
3. The *plano-convex*, having one surface plane, and the other convex.
4. The *double convex*, having both sides convex.
5. The *plano-concave*, having one surface plane, and the other concave.
6. The *double concave*, having two concave surfaces.
7. The *meniscus*, having one side concave, and the other convex.

II. In *anatomy*, the term is applied to the *crystalline humour* of the eye. N.B. *Shortsightedness* is occasioned by the convergence of the rays to a point before they fall upon the retina, and a concave lens is employed to delay their convergence; in *longsightedness*, the rays do not converge to a point till they have passed the retina, and a convex lens is employed to promote their convergence.

LENTICULAR (*lens*, *lentis*, a lentil). A term applied to—

1. A *ganglion* of the head, situated on the external side of the optic nerve.
2. The *papillæ*, situated at the posterior part of the tongue; they are from nine to fifteen in number, of a round form, of the size of a large mustard seed.
3. The first variety of *true* cataract, noticed by Beer.

LENTICULAR (*lenticulaire*, doubly convex). An instrument for removing the irregularities of bone from the edge

of the perforation made in the cranium by the trephine.

LENTIGO (*lens*, *lentis*, a lentil; so named from its likeness to lentil seeds). Pl. *lentigines*. Ephelis, freckles, or the little yellow spots on the skin, produced by exposure to the rays of the sun.

LENTOR (*lentus*, clammy). The viscosity or clamminess of a fluid.

LEONTIASIS (λέων, λέοντος, a lion). A designation of the tubercular species of Elephantiasis; so termed from its appearance.

LEONTODON TARAXICUM (λέων, λέοντος, a lion, ὀδὸν, a tooth). The *Dens Leonis*, or Dandelion (*dent-de-lion*): Order *Compositæ*.

Leontodon palustre. Marsh Dandelion.

LEPIDOPTERA. See *Insecta*.

LEPRA (λέπρα; from λεπρός, λεπρά, scaly; th. λεπρίς, or λέπος, a scale). The leprosy of the Greeks; a scaly disease of the skin, occurring generally in circular patches. The species are—

L. vulgaris. Common Lepra.

L. alphoides. White Lepra.

L. nigricans. Black Lepra.

LEPROSY (λεπρός, scaly; from λεπρίς a scale). The leprosy of the Jews appears to have been the *leuce* (λευκή) of the Greeks, the white *baras* of the Arabians, and the third species of *vittiligo* of Celsus. It is principally characterized by *whiteness of the hair*, and *depression of the skin*.

LESION (*læsio*; from lædo, to hurt). Any hurt, injury, &c.

LETHARGY (λήθη, forgetfulness, ἀργία, inactivity). Profound and continued sleep. It is the slightest form of coma, and has been sometimes termed *cataphora*.

LEUCINE (λευκός, white). A name applied by Braconnet to a peculiar white principle obtained from muscle. Nitric acid converts it into a crystallizable acid, called *nitro-leucic*.

LEUCOMA (λευκός, white). *Albugo*. A dense opacity, extending through the laminae of the cornea. The slighter form of opacity is termed *nebula*, haziness, or dulness; and a small patch or speck, *macula*. The popular term for opacity is *film*.

LEUCORRHOEA (λευκός, white, ῥέω, to flow). Literally, a *white discharge*—per vaginam. Its source is either the *vagina* itself, or the *uterus*. This affection has been also termed *fluor albus*; *fluor muliebris*; *les fleurs blanches*;

sexual weakness; a weakness; and, vulgarly, the *whites*.

LEVA'TOR (*levo*, to lift up). A muscle which *raises* any part. Its antagonist is called *depressor*.

LEVIGATION (*lævigo*, to polish; from *lævis*, smooth). The process of rubbing earths and some metallic substances, with a *muller* upon a flat table of hard stone. Some fluid is added to assist the operation, and in this respect it differs from trituration.

LEYDEN PHIAL, or JAR (so called from its effects having been first exhibited in that city). A cylindrical glass vessel, coated to a certain height, inside and outside, with tinfoil, or some conducting substance, so that every point of both sides of the glass may be brought into communication at the same moment. A combination of such phials is called an *electrical battery*.

LICHEN (λειχήν, lichen). Lichenous rash; an eruption of red papulæ, usually terminating in scurf. The species are

L. simplex. Simple Lichen.

L. pilaris. Hair Lichen.

L. circumscriptus. Clustered Lichen.

L. agrius (ἄγριος). Wild Lichen.

L. lividus. Livid Lichen.

L. tropicus. Prickly heat.

L. urticatus. Nettle Lichen.

M. Biett describes a variety characterized by a spiral arrangement of the papulæ, under the name—

L. gyratus. Spiral Lichen.

LICHE'NES. The Lichen tribe of the Aphyllæ, or leafless plants.

Lichen Cinereus. The ash-coloured liver-wort; now called lichen caninus.

Lichen Islandicus. Iceland, or Eryngo-leaved liverwort; Iceland Moss.

Lichen Orcella. Dyer's Lichen, or Orchall; the species which furnishes the litmus dye. See *Litmus*.

LIENTERIA (λεῖος, smooth, ἔντερα, the intestines). *Lævilas intestinorum*. Lientery; a species of diarrhœa, in which the food has been only partially digested.

LIFE. *Vita*. The unknown principle which distinguishes the organized, from the unorganized, kingdom.

LIGAMENTUM (*ligo*, to bind). A ligament; a membrane of a flexible but compact texture, which connects the articular surfaces of bones and cartilages; and sometimes protects the joints by a capsular envelope.

Ligaments are termed—

I. According to their form—

Alar, or winged; as those of the knee, designated the *majus*, and the *minus*.

Annular, or ring-like; the name of a ligament of the carpus.

Capsular, or sacciform; when they form a bag round a joint, containing the synovia, as that of the hip.

Conoid, or conical, as that which comes from the root of the coracoid process to the clavicle.

Deltoid, (like the Greek Δ , delta); a triangular ligament coming from the tibia to the tarsus.

Denticulated (*dens*, a tooth); a ligament extending from the occipital foramen to the termination of the spinal marrow.

Infundibuliform, or funnel-shaped; a name given by Winslow to a ligament which joins the first vertebra to the occiput.

Orbicular, annular, coronary, or ring-like; as that which encircles the neck of the radius.

Radiated, or star-like; as those situated on the point of the acromion.

Rhomboidal, resembling a rhombus; as that which fastens the clavicle to the first rib.

Trapezoid, or square; as that which comes from the point of the coracoid process, and is implanted into the lower or inner edge of the clavicle.

Triangular; as that which stretches from the coracoid process to the acromial process of the scapula.

Vaginal, or sheath-like; as those of the fingers. They are of the same nature as the bursæ.

II. According to their situation, or direction—

Ciliary circle or ligament, formed by the adhesion of the choroid to the sclerótica. The folds, which appear within, are called the *ciliary processes*.

Crucial (*crux*, *crucis*, a cross), or transverse; so called when they cross each other, as those within the knee joint; and those of the vertebræ, termed by FIFE, *crucial intervertebral ligaments*.

Inter-articular, occurring between articulations, as that between the acetabulum, and the head of the femur.

Inter-clavicular, occurring between the clavicles.

Inter-osseous, occurring between bones, as that between the radius and the ulna.

Inter-spinous, occurring between the upper and lower margins of each spinous

process. When they extend from the point of one spinous process to that of another, they are called *supra-spinous*.

Inter-vertebral, occurring between the bodies of the vertebræ. These have also been called *intervertebral fibro-cartilage*.

Lateral, or those situated at the side of a joint, as those of the knee.

Perpendicular, or upright.

Posti'cal (*post*, behind), situated on the back of any part.

III. Other designations of ligaments are—

The *accessory* ligaments; so called when they are connected by contact or approach, and serve to strengthen other ligaments.

The *yellowish* (subflava) ligaments, attached to the opposite margins of the arch of the spinous processes of the vertebræ.

The *mucous* ligament situated within the joint of the wrist; so called from its soft and pulpy nature.

The *ligamentum teres* (round, smooth), or the inter-articular ligament, attached to the acetabulum, and to the head of the femur.

The ligament of FALLOPIUS or POU-PART, extending from the ilium to the ossa pubis.

The *chorda transversalis cubiti*, situated between the ulna and the radius.

The *cartilago intermedia triangularis*, placed between the lower extremity of the same bones.

The *semi-lunar cartilages*, situated between the condyles of the femur and the upper extremity of the tibia.

The *ligament* of WINSLOW is an accessory ligament which covers the capsular membrane of the knee, posteriorly; it is termed *ligamentum posticum Winslovii*, and is often in straggling fibres.

Other names of ligaments may be found under the articles *Liver* and *Uterus*.

LIGATURE (*ligo*, to bind). Thread, or silk, or inkle, commonly rubbed with white wax; for tying arteries, excrescences, &c.

LIGHT. *Lux*, *lucis*. The agent of vision. It is distinguished into two kinds:—

Natural light, proceeding from the sun and stars; and,

Artificial light, proceeding from bodies which are strongly heated. This glowing or shining appearance is called *incandescence*.

The Phenomena of Light may be referred to the following heads :

1. *Radiation*, or the emission of light, like that of caloric, in all directions, in the form of *radii*, or rays. A collection of such rays accompanying each other, is termed a *pencil*. The *radiant point* is the point from which diverging rays proceed; the *focus*, the point into which converging rays are collected.
2. *Reflection*, or the rebound of a ray of light, as of caloric, from a polished surface; the angle of *incidence* being equal to the angle of *reflection*.
3. *Refraction*, or the *break* of the natural course of a ray of light, as it passes into a transparent substance, as glass or water,—this is termed *ordinary refraction*. If a ray fall upon the surface of Iceland spar, or certain other substances, it will be split into two, making an angle with each other, and each pursuing its own separate course,—this is called *double refraction*; one of these rays following the same rule as if the substance were glass or water, the other undergoing *extraordinary refraction*.
4. *Polarization*, or the property by which a ray of light, after its emergence from the substance, or reflection from the surface, of a body, acquires *poles* or sides with different properties, in relation to the plane of its incidence. Polarized light may be procured from common light in three ways, viz.
 1. By *reflection* from the surfaces of transparent and opaque bodies.
 2. By *transmission* through a number of plates or planes of uncrystallized bodies.
 3. By *transmission* through bodies regularly crystallized, and possessing the property of double refraction, as Iceland spar, &c.
5. *Decomposition*, or the division of a ray of light, in traversing a prism, into its constituent colours; the appearance, thus produced, is called the *prismatic spectrum*. See *Prism*.
6. *Phosphorescence*, or the emission of light from certain substances. These are artificial compounds, as Canton's phosphorus; some bodies when strongly heated, as marble; certain marine animals, in the living or dead state, as the medusa, the herring, &c.; certain animalcules, as the fire-fly of the West Indies, the

glow-worm, &c.; vegetable substances, as rotten wood, peat-earth, &c.

LIGNIN (*lignum*, wood). Woody fibre; or the fibrous structure of vegetable substances. When heated in close vessels, it yields *pyro-ligneous acid*; and a peculiar spiritous liquor is produced, called *pyro-xylic spirit*.

LIGNUM. Wood. Hence—

L. aloës. Aloes wood; a fragrant resinous substance, consisting of the interior of the trunk of the *Aquilaria ovata*, and *A. agallochum*. The *lignum aspalathi*, or Eagle wood, is the produce of the *Aquilaria ovata*, but is less esteemed than the *lignum-aloes*.

L. Braziliense. Brazil wood; also called *lignum Pernambucense*, or Pernambuco wood; this is the produce of the *Cæsalpinia Braziliensis*, *Crista*, *Vesicaria*, *Sappan*, and *Echinata*. It yields a red colouring matter.

L. Campechianum. Logwood; the wood of the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*; it is also called *Nicaragua wood*. It yields a red colouring matter, called *hæmatin*.

L. colubrinum (*coluber*, a snake). Snake wood; the produce of the *Strychnos colubrina*, used in Java in intermittent fever, and as an anthelmintic.

L. nephriticum (*νεφρός*, a kidney). The name of a bitter-tasted wood, chiefly imported from Mexico, and formerly supposed to be a sovereign remedy in *nephritis*, or inflammation of the kidneys.

L. pavanæ. The wood of the *Croton Tiglium*. It has the same quality as the seeds, but weaker.

L. rhodium (*ῥόδος*, a rose). Jamaica Rose-wood; the produce of the *Amyris balsamifera*; used in cephalic fumigations, &c. The *African lignum rhodium* is the produce of the *Convolvulus scoparius*; the *West Indian*, of a species of *Cordia*.

L. santali rubri. Red Saunders' wood; the wood of the *Pterocarpus Santalinus*, which yields a deep red colouring matter.

L. serpentinum. The wood of the *Ophioxylon serpentinum*; used in the bites of serpents.

L. vitæ. The wood of the *Guaiacum officinale*, remarkable for the direction of its fibres, each layer of which crosses the preceding diagonally. It is also

called *lignum benedictum*, or St. Benedict's wood; *lignum indicum*, or Indian wood; and *lignum sanctum*, or holy wood.

LIMATU'RA (*lima*, a file). Filings.

L. ferri. Ramenta. Iron filings.

L. stanni. Filings of tin.

LIMAX (*limus*, slime). *Cochlea terrestris*. The snail, so called from its sliminess.

LIME. The oxide of calcium; an alkaline earth, found as a carbonate in marble, chalk, and limestone. These substances become lime, when burned in a white heat. See *Calx*.

The chloride of lime is the bleaching salt, or *bleaching powder* of Mr. Tennant, commonly called *oxymuriate* of lime.

LIME. A species of lemon, which grows in the West India islands; its juice contains a large quantity of citric acid.

LIMON. The Lemon; the fruit of the *Citrus medica*, or Lemon tree: Order *Aurantiaceæ*.

Lemon juice, or citric acid. *Fructus succus*. The expressed liquor of the lemon; of great value on account of its antiscorbutic properties.

Lemon peel. *Limonum Cortex*. The outward rind of the lemon. Its qualities depend on the essential oil which it contains. The liqueur termed *Eau de Barbade*, is manufactured in Barbadoes, from Lemon peel, and much valued in France, &c. See *Citrus*.

LINCTUS (*lingo*, to lick). A term applied to soft substances, of the consistence of syrup, which are taken by being *licked* off a spoon.

L'NEA. Pl. *lineæ*. A line. Hence

Linea alba. A white line formed by the meeting of the tendons of the abdominal muscles; it extends from the ensiform cartilage to the pubes.

Linea semicircularis. A semicircular line, formed by the abrupt termination of the fibres of the abdominal muscles, and extending from the pubes to the ribs, nearly parallel with the former.

Lineæ transversales. Transverse tendinous lines, passing from the *linea semicircularis* to the *linea alba*.

Linea innominata (an unnamed line). An elevated line, forming a part of the brim of the pelvis.

LINEÆ. The Flax tribe of Dicotyledonous plants; these are characterized by the tenacity of their fibre, and the mucilage of their diuretic seeds.

LINIMENTUM (*lino*, to besmear).

A liniment, or embrocation; an external application, having the consistence of an oil or balsam. These are

L. æruginis. *L. Oxymel æruginis*. P. L. 1787. *Mel Ægyptiacum*. P. L. 1745. *Unguentum Ægyptiacum*. P. L. 1720. Liniment of Verdigris.

L. ammoniæ fortius. *L. Oleum ammoniatum*. E. Strong liniment of ammonia. *Volatile liniment*. A soapy liquid.

L. ammoniæ sub-carbonatis. *L. Linimentum ammoniæ*. P. L. 1787. *Linimentum volatile*. P. L. 1745. Liniment of sub-carbonate of ammonia. It differs from the former in its less perfect union of the oil and water.

L. aquæ calcis. E. Liniment of lime-water; an earthy soap, formed by the combination of lime and oil

L. camphoræ. *L. Oleum Camphoratum*. E. D. Camphor liniment; a simple solution of camphor in fixed oil.

L. camphoræ compositum. *L. Compound camphor liniment*. *Ward's Essence for the head-ache*.

L. hydrargyri. *L. Mercurial liniment*. A pound contains nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ iv of mercury.

L. saponis compositum. *L. Tinctura saponis camphorata* E. Compound soap liniment; commonly sold under the name of *Opodeldoc*.

L. saponis et opii. E. *Linimentum anodynum*. D. Soap and opium liniment.

L. terebinthinæ. *L. D. Turpentine liniment*; introduced by Mr. Kentish, of Newcastle, as a dressing for burns.

The following are *ointments*:—

L. album. White liniment, or the *Unguentum Cetacei*.

L. of Arceus. Liniment of Arceus, or the *Unguentum Elemi Compositum*.

LINGUA. The tongue. Hence—

Lingual. The designation of the *gustatory nerve*; of veins, arteries, &c. of the tongue. See *Tongue*.

Lingualis. A muscle of the tongue.

LINT. *Linteam*. Scraped linen, for dressing wounds, ulcers, &c.

LINUM. A genus of plants of the Flax tribe: Order *Lineæ*.

L. catharticum. *L. Purging flax*.

L. usitatissimum. *L. The Lint plant*, or Common Flax. *Linosperrum*. The seed is commonly called *linseed* (properly *lintseed*); and, when reduced to powder, *linseed meal*.

LIPO'MA (λίπος, fat). Adipose tumour, formed of fatty, unorganized substances. Adj. *lipomatous*. *Hooper*.

LIPPITUDO (*lippus*, blear-eyed). Blearedness; a chronic catarrhal inflammation of the eye-lids. This affection commonly begins towards the angles of the eye, and is thence called *lippitudo angularis*; when it is attended with tingling and itching, it has been termed *lippitudo pruriginosa*, and, by Mr. Ware, *psorophthalmia*; syphilitic eruption on the eyelids of infants is termed *lippitudo syphilitica neomontanorum*.

LIQUEFACTION (*liquefacio*, to melt). The passing of a substance from the solid to the liquid state,—one of the effects of caloric. This term is sometimes synonymous with *fusion*,—with *deliquescence*,—and with *solution*.

LIQUEUR (French). A spiritous liquor, composed of water, alcohol, sugar, and some aromatic infusion, extracted from fruits, seeds, &c. The French distinguish three qualities, viz.—

1. The *Ratafias*, or simple liqueurs, in which the sugar, the alcohol, and the aromatic substance are in small quantities; as the anise-water, noyau, &c.
2. The *Oils*, or the fine liqueurs, containing more saccharine and spiritous matter; as the anisetta, curaço, &c.
3. The *Creams*, or superfine liqueurs, as rosoglio, maraschino, Dantzic water, &c.

The same aromatic infusion may, therefore, give its name to liqueurs of different qualities; thus, one proportion of ingredients gives *eau-de-noyau*; another, *crème-de-noyau*, &c.

LIQUID (*liqueo*, to melt). An inelastic fluid. All liquids may be arranged into two great classes, viz.

I. *Simple Liquid*. Mercury.

II. *Compound Liquids*. These are—

1. Simple gases combined, as water, and nitric acid.
2. Gases with a solid base, as sulphuric acid, alcohol, ethers, volatile oils, fixed oils, petroleum, super-sulphuretted hydrogen, and oxymuriate or bichloride of tin.
3. Solids combined, as phosphuret of sulphur, and sulphuret of carbon.

If mercury be excepted, all the known liquids are compounds, and the greater number of them contain water as an ingredient.

The following tables, taken from

Thomson's Dispensatory, show the combination of liquids with each other.

1. Liquids which unite, when mixed together in all proportions, and do not afterwards spontaneously separate.

Water with alcohol.

. . . nitric acid.

. . . sulphuric acid.

Alcohol with ether.

Sulphuric acid with nitric acid.

Fixed oils with petroleum.

. . . volatile oils.

. . . fixed oils.

Volatile oils with petroleum.

. . . volatile oils.

2. Liquids which unite with each other only in certain proportions.

Water with ether.

. . . volatile oils.

. . . sulphuret of carbon.

Alcohol { volatile oils.

with { petroleum.

. . . super-sulphuretted oxygen?

. . . phosphuret of sulphur?

Ether with volatile oils.

. . . petroleum.

Volatile oils with petroleum.

3. The principal liquids which do not sensibly combine in any proportion.

Water { petroleum.

with { fixed oils.

. . . supersulphuretted hydrogen.

Fixed oils with alcohol.

. . . ether.

Mercury with water.

. . . alcohol.

. . . ether.

. . . volatile oils.

. . . petroleum.

LIQUIDAMBAR (*liquidum*, fluid, *ambar*, the aromatic substance which distils from the tree). A genus of plants growing in America.

L. styraciflua. The species which furnishes the liquid storax.

LIQUOR (*liqueo*, to become liquid). A liquor or solution; an intimate mixture of solid with fluid bodies; the dissolving fluid is termed the *solvent*, or *menstruum*.

L. aluminis compositus. *L.* Aqua aluminosa Bateana. *P. L.* 1745, or Dr. Bates' alum water. A compound solution of alum and sulphate of zinc.

L. ammoniæ. *L.* Aqua ammoniæ. *E.* Aqua ammoniæ causticæ. *D.* Solution of ammonia.

L. ammoniæ acetatis. *L.* Solution of acetate of ammonia, formerly *Spirit of Mindererus*.

L. ammoniæ subcarbonatis. L. A solution of the solid subcarbonate in distilled water.

L. arsenicalis. L. A solution of the *Arsenite of Potass*; a substitute for the "tasteless ague drop;" f3j contains gr. ss. of the oxide of arsenic. The dose of this medicine is from five to ten or twelve drops, thrice a day; it must be instantly suspended on the occurrence of griping or diarrhœa. See *Fowler's Solution*.

L. calcis. L. Aqua calcis; solutio calcis. E. D. Solution of lime, or lime-water.

L. calcis muriatis. L. Solution of muriate of lime; more properly *chloride of calcium*. The chloride of lime was first known by the name of *bleaching powder*, or *Tennant's powder*, and has received the names of *oxy-muriate*, or *oxygenated muriate*; *bichloride*, *chloride*, and *sub-chloride of lime*.

L. cupri ammoniati. L. Solution of ammoniated copper. *Blue Eye-water*. Aqua sapharina. See *Cuprum*.

L. ferri alkalini. L. Solution of alkaline iron. It is nearly the same as *Stahl's Tinctura Martis Alkalina*.

L. hydrargyri oxy-muriatis. L. Solution of oxymuriate of mercury.

L. plumbi sub-acetatis. L. Aqua lithargyri acetati. P. L. 1787. Solution of sub-acetate of lead; formerly, *Extract of Saturn*. This preparation was introduced by M. Goulard, of Montpellier, and is hence called *Goulard's Extract*.

L. plumbi sub-acetatis dilutus. L. Aqua lithargyri acetatis composita. P. L. 1787. Diluted solution of sub-acetate of lead. *White Wash*. *Royal Preventative*.

L. potassæ. L. Aqua kali puri. P. L. 1787. Lixivium Saponarium. P. L. 1745. Solution of potash.

L. potassæ sub-carbonatis. L. Aqua kali præparati. P. L. 1787. Lixivium Tartari. P. L. 1745. Oleum Tartari per deliquium. P. L. 1720. Solution of sub-carbonate of potash. *Saline oil of Tartar*. Every minim contains a grain of the salt.

L. volatilis cornu cervini. D. Volatile liquor of Hartshorn; commonly called *Spirit of Hartshorn*, or the *Spiritus cornu cervi*. See *Fuming Liquor*.

LIQUOR OF SURFACES. The fluid poured out on the surfaces of every cavity in the body. To this head may be referred the following fluids:

Liquor Amnii. The fluid contained

in the amnion; it consists, according to Vauquelin, of water, albumen, soda, muriate of soda, and phosphate of lime.

Liquor Cotunnii. A limpid fluid found in the vestibulum of the ear.

Liquor Entericus (έντερα, the bowels). The natural secretion of the interior coat of the bowels.

Liquor Pericardii. A serous fluid contained in the pericardium: it consists of

Water	92.0
Albumen	5.5
Mucus	2.0
Muriate of soda	0.5

100.0

LIQUOR OF VAN SWIETEN. A solution of twelve grains of deutochloride of mercury, in two pints of distilled water.

LIQUORICE (*liquor*, liquor(?)). The root of the *Glycyrrhiza Glabra*, which grows wild in many countries, and is cultivated in several parts of England. See *Glycyrrhiza*.

Liquorice juice. The inspissated juice of the common liquorice root, usually imported in rolls or cakes, from Spain, and hence called *Spanish liquorice*.

LITHARGE (λίθος, a stone, ἄργυρος, silver). *Spuma argenti*. An oxide of lead in an imperfect state of vitrification. Lead becomes oxidised and changed into litharge during the process of refining, which is performed for the purpose of separating the silver which it contains. Litharge is more or less white or red, according to the metals with which the silver is alloyed, the white being called *litharge of silver*; the red, *litharge of gold*.

LITHIA (λίθος, a stone). The protoxide of lithium; an alkali discovered in 1818, by M. Arfwedson, of Sweden, in the mineral called *petalite*; it received its name from its having been first found in an earthy mineral. It has since been found in other substances, in the waters of Carlsbad, &c. It is intermediate in its properties, between the alkalies and the earths.

Lithium. The metallic base of lithia.

LITHI'ASIS (λίθος, a stone). The formation of a calculus, or stone, in the urinary passages.

LITHIC ACID (λίθος, a stone). *Uric acid*, Pearson. A principle constantly present in healthy urine, and generated

by the action of the kidneys. Its salts are called *lithates*, or *urates*.

LITHONTRIPTICS (λίθος, a stone, τρίβω, to wear by friction); or, *Lithon-thryptics*, (θρύπτω, to crush in pieces). Medicines for dissolving stone in the bladder. Hence,

Lithonriptor. The name of an instrument for reducing calculi in the bladder into small particles or powder, which is then washed out or voided with the urine. The following instruments are used by Baron Heurteloup.

1. "*L'instrument à trois branches, avec un foret simple*," consisting of a canula, three tenacula, and a drill, for crushing stones equal in diameter to the drill.
2. "*L'instrument à trois branches, avec le mandrin à virgule*," applicable to stones of from eight to ten lines in diameter; the "*virgule*," or shoulder, being employed to excavate the calculus.
3. "*L'instrument à quatre branches*," or, "*pince à forceps*," adapted to stones of from twelve to eighteen lines in diameter, and furnished with a "*mandrin à virgule*," the "*virgule*" of which makes a larger excavation than that of the preceding instrument.
4. "*Le brise coque*," or the shell-breaker, adapted to breaking down the shell formed by the previous excavations; and also flat and small stones.

LITHOTOMY (λίθος, a stone, τομή, section). The operation of cutting into the bladder, in order to extract a stone. The various modes of performing this operation are termed—

1. The *apparatus minor*, or lesser apparatus; this has been described by Celsus, and hence called *lithotomia Celsiana*. As the stone, fixed by the pressure of the fingers in the anus, was cut directly upon, this has been called *cutting on the gripe*, a knife and a hook being the only instruments used.
2. The *apparatus major*, or greater apparatus, so named from the numerous instruments employed; this has been also called the *Marian method*, from having been first published by Marianus Sanctus, in 1524, as the invention of his master, Johannes de Romanis.
3. The *high operation*, first practised in Paris, in 1475, and performed by

making the incision above the pubes, in the direction of the linea alba.

4. The *lateral operation*, so named from the prostate gland and neck of the bladder being laterally cut.

Lithotome caché. The name of an instrument, used on the continent, for performing the lateral operation of lithotomy.

LITMUS or TURNSOL. A blue pigment obtained from the Lichen Orcella. In an earlier state of its preparation, it is of a purplish red colour, and is then called *archil*, *orchall*, and *orseille des Canaries*. Litmus is employed by chemists for detecting the presence of a free acid.

Litmus paper is prepared by digesting powdered litmus in water, and painting with it white paper which is free from alum. See *Curcuma paper*.

LIVER. The largest glandular apparatus in the body, one of the most important offices of which is to secrete the bile. It is divided into three lobes, viz.

1. The *great lobe*, situated in the right hypochondriac region.
2. The *small lobe*, situated in the epigastric region; and,
3. The *lobulus SPIGELII*, situated on the left side of the great lobe. It has two prolongations, which have been termed the *lobulus caudatus*, and the *lobulus anonymus*, or *quadratus*.

The FISSURES of the liver are—

1. The *fissura umbilicalis*, or the groove of the umbilical vein. See *Fissura*.
2. The *sinus portarum*, or groove of the inferior vena cava. See *Sinus*.

The LIGAMENTS of the liver are—

- L. *latum*, the broad ligament.
- L. *rotundum*, the round ligament.
- L. *coronarium*, the coronary ligament.
- L. *dextrum*, the right ligament.
- L. *sinistrum*, the left ligament.

To these may be added the *hepato-colic*, and the *hepato-renal*,—two ligaments described by Haller.

The ENVELOPES of the liver are—

1. The *peritonæal*, or external; and
2. The *cellular*, passing into its substance, and constituting sheaths, which have been termed the *capsule of Glisson*. See *Hepar*.

LIVOR (libeo, to be black and blue). A blackish mark on the body, produced by a blow, fall, &c. A dark circle round the eye. Adj. *livid*.

LIVIDITY (*livor*, a livid colour). The discoloration which occurs in the body in some diseases of the heart, &c.

LIXIVIA (*lix*, *licis*, anciently, water or liquor in general; also lye). Lye, or Ley, made of ashes. The Potassa Impura.

Lixivius cinis. Ley ashes. Pliny.

Lixivium vinum. The wine which runs out of the grapes before they are pressed.

Lixivation. A term denoting the application of water to a saline body which consists of both soluble and insoluble ingredients. The solution obtained is the *lixivium*, or ley.

Lixivium tartari. Tartar ley, or the liquor potassæ sub-carbonatis.

This term was also formerly applied to some of the alkaline salts, and their solutions.

L. alkali fixum vegetabile. Fixed vegetable alkaline ley, or the Potassa impura.

L. vitriolata. Vitriolated ley, or the Sulphas Potassæ.

L. vitriolata sulphurea. Sulphureous vitriolated ley, or the Sulphas Potassæ cum sulphure.

L. causticum. Caustic ley. } Liquor

L. saponarium. Soap ley. } Potassæ.

LOADSTONE. An ore of iron which possesses the peculiar properties of attracting iron, and of turning towards the north pole, when freely suspended. M. Haüy observes, that the ores in which the iron contains the least oxygen independently of other combinations, form *natural magnets*; and he terms the *loadstones* of commerce, found in different parts of the world, *oxidulated iron*. The properties of the natural loadstone may be communicated to iron and steel, which, when properly prepared and touched by the loadstone, are called *artificial magnets*. See *Magnet*.

LOAM. An impure potters' clay, mixed with mica and iron ochre. The *Hedgerley loam*, found near Windsor, is used in making lutes, &c.

LOBELIA INFLATA. Indian Tobacco, or Emetic weed. It is said to be the most active article of the North American Materia Medica. *Dose*.—From gr. v. to ʒj. of the powdered leaves for an emetic.

LOBULUS (dim. of *lobus*, a lobe). A lobule, or small lobe.

Lobulus Spigelii. A lobe of the liver, on the left of the great lobe.

Lobule of the par vagum. The name of a small tuft at the inferior part of the cerebellum.

LOBUS. A lobe. This is—

1. The designation of the portions into which the lower surface of the brain is divided: these are termed the *anterior*, the *middle*, and the *posterior*, lobes.

2. The name of the lower and pendant part of the external ear.

3. The name of the divisions of the lungs, of the liver, &c.

4. The *lobus* of MORGAGNI is a lobe at the base of the prostate, discovered by Morgagni, and since described by Sir Everard Home.

LOCHIA (λοχέω, to bring forth). The uterine discharge which takes place for some days after delivery; in cattle, the *cleansings*.

LOCKED JAW. A spasmodic affection, preventing the motion of the jaws. See *Trismus*, and *Tetanus*.

LOCOMOTION (*locus*, a place, *moveo*, to move). The act of moving from one place to another.

LOGWOOD. The wood of the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, a native of Campeachy, in America. It is imported in *logs*, and principally used as a dye-wood. The colouring matter is called *hæmatin*.

LOINS. See *Lumbus*.

LONGITUDINAL (*longus*, long). A term applied to two *sinuses* of the dura mater.

LONGUS COLLI. A long muscle at the back of the œsophagus, which supports and bends the neck. The muscle between the spinous processes of the vertebræ and the angle of the ribs, is called *longissimus dorsi*.

LOTIO. A lotion, or wash; a liquid remedy, intended for external application. This generic term comprehends embrocations, fomentations, liniments, collyria, &c.

LOXIA (λοξός, twisted). Wry-neck. Hence—

Loxarthrus (ἄρθρον, a joint). An obliquity of a joint, without spasm or luxation.

LUES VENEREA. Literally, the plague of Venus, or venereal disease. Syphilis. It has been also called morbus Aphrodisius — morbus Gallicus — morbus Indicus — morbus Neapolitanus, &c.

LUMBA'GO (*lumbus*, the loins). A rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins.

LUMBRICALES (*lumbricus*, an earth-worm). The name of four muscles of the hand and foot; so called from their resemblance to the earth-worm.

LUMBRICUS (*lubricus*, slippery). The earth worm. *Ascaris lumbricoides* is the long and round worm, found in the intestines.

Lumbricus cucurbitinus. The Gourd-worm of Dr. Heberden, so called from its joints, when broken, presenting the appearance of gourd seeds.

LUMBUS. The loins. Hence—

Lumbar. The designation of nerves, arteries, veins, &c. belonging to the region of the loins. Hence, also, the *lumbo-abdominal*, or lumbar plexus; the *lumbo-sacral* nerves; and the *lumbo-dorsal* region.

Lumbar Abscess. Psoas abscess. A chronic collection of pus, which forms in the cellular substance of the loins, behind the peritonæum, and descends in the course of the psoas muscle.

LUNA CORNEA. Horn silver. The chloride of silver.

LUNAR CAUSTIC (*luna*, the moon; the old alchemical name for silver). The Argenti nitras, or fused nitrate of silver.

LUNGS. Two vesicular organs, situated in the thorax. The right lung is divided into *three lobes*; the left, into *two*; each of them is subdivided into *lobules*, or small lobes. See *Pulmo* and *Respiration*.

LUPULIN. The name given by Dr. Ives to the active principle of the Humulus Lupulus, or the Hop. It has been described in France under the name of *matière jaune du houblon*.

LUPUS (Lat. a wolf). *Noli me tangere*. A slow tubercular affection, occurring especially about the face, commonly ending in ragged ulcerations of the nose, cheeks, forehead, eyelids, and lips. It is so called from its eating away the flesh, like a wolf.

LUSCITAS (*luscus*, blind of one eye). A term applied by Beer to a distortion of the eye-ball, which resembles squinting, but differs from it in the want of power to move the affected eye when the other is closed.

LUTE. A compound paste, made of clay, sand, and other materials, for closing the joinings of retorts, receivers, &c. in chemical experiments, in order to

render them air-tight. *Fat lute* is made of powdered pipe-clay and boiled linseed oil, otherwise called drying oil, formed into a mass like putty.

LUXATION (*luxo*, to put out of joint). Dislocation; or the removal of the articular surfaces of bones out of their proper situation. See *Dislocation*.

LYCOPODIUM. The name of a genus of plants of the Club-moss tribe. The powder contained in the thecæ of some of the species, is the seed, which, from its inflammability, is used in the theatres, &c., in the manufacture of fireworks.

LYCOPUS EUROPEUS. See *Herb China*.

LYDIAN STONE. See *Lapis Lydius*.

LYMPH (*lympa*, water). A colourless liquid which circulates in the lymphatics. It is composed of fibrin, albumen, chloride of sodium, carbonate of soda, phosphates of lime and magnesia, and carbonate of lime. Raspail says it is alkaline, and is, in fact, to be considered as a variety of chyle, or of colourless blood.

Lymph-cataract. The most frequent form of *spurious* cataract; so named by Beer, who observes, that only this species deserves the name of *membranous*, as alone consisting of an adventitious membrane, formed by inflammation.

LYMPHATICS (*lympa*, water). Minute tubes which pervade every part of the body, which they *absorb*, or take up, in the form of *lymph*; in their course they are supplied with *valves* within, and with *glands* without.

LYNCURIUM. This is supposed to have been the ancient name of tourmalin.

LYSSA (λύσσα, canine madness). *Entasia lyssa*; a term lately applied by Dr. Good, to hydrophobia.

LYTTA. The former name of the *Cantharis vesicatoria*, or blistering beetle.

LYTHRUM SALICARIA. The *Salicaria*; Purple-spiked willow herb; or *Loosestrife*.

M.

M. This letter signifies, in prescriptions—

1. *Manipulus*, a handful; when herbs, flowers, chips, or such like substances are ordered.
2. *Mensurâ*, by measure; and,
3. *Misce*, mix; thus *m. f. haust.* signifies, mix and let a draught be made.

MACE. A thin, flat, membranous substance which envelopes the nutmeg; used as a spice.

MACERATION (*macero*, to make soft by steeping). The steeping of a body in a cold liquid.

MACIES (*maceo*, to be lean). Wasting, atrophy, or emaciation.

MACULA. A spot; a small patch or speck of the cornea. See *Opacity*.

MACULÆ. Pl. of *macula*. Spots; a permanent discoloration of the skin, generally the result of an alteration of the natural texture of the part. *Maculæ* have been distinguished into—

1. *Ephelis*, or sun-burn, freckles, &c.
2. *Nævus*, or mother-spots.
3. *Spilus*, or thickening and discoloration of the rete mucosum; and,
4. *Moles*.

MADAROSIS (*μαδάω*, to be bald). A defect or loss of the eye-brows or eyelashes.

MADDER. The root of the *Rubia Tinctorum*; used in dyeing the *Turkey Red*. It is distinguished, in commerce, according to its quality, by the terms—

1. *Mull*; the first and cheapest species, consisting of a powder procured by pounding the small roots, and the husk of the larger ones.
2. *Gamene*, or gemeens; the second quality, procured by pounding about a third part of the larger roots.
3. *Crops*; procured from pounding the interior, pure, and bright part of the roots; sold in Holland under the name of *kor krops*.
4. *Ombro*, or onberoofde; this consists of about one-third of gamene, and two of crop; it is the entire residue ground, sifted, and packed together, after the separation of the mull.

The *Alizari*, or lizary of the modern Greeks, is the Smyrna or Levant Madder, cultivated in Bœotia; the powder prepared from it, is called *garance*; its colouring matter, *alizarine*.

MADREPORE. A species of coral; a zoophyte, consisting of carbonate of lime, and a little animal membranaceous substance.

MADWORT. The *Alyssum*, or *alsyma plantago*; much valued in America as a specific for the bite of the rattle-snake.

MAGISTERY (*magister*, a master). A term formerly applied to almost all precipitates, supposed to be subtle and *masterly* preparations; but at present it is applied only to a few, as the *magistery of bismuth*, or the sub-nitrate, &c.

MAGMA (*μάσσομαι*, to knead dough). Literally, a kneaded or squeezed mass; dregs, or sediment; a kind of salve.

MAGNES ARSENICALIS. A corrosive preparation of equal parts of sulphur, white arsenic, and common antimony, mixed by fusion.

MAGNESIA (*magnes*, a magnet, or loadstone). One of the primitive earths having a metallic base, called *magnesium*. Dr. Paris says that magnesia was originally a general term, expressive of any substance which had the power of attracting some principle from the air; and that the peculiar body which we now denominate magnesia, was first sold as a panacea, by a canon at Rome, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, under the title of *Magnesia alba*, or Count Palma's Powder. There are—

1. The *calcined*. *Magnesia usta*. D. The simple oxide, or pure magnesia.
2. The *sub-carbonate*. *Magnesiae subcarbonas*. L. Common magnesia; olim, *magnesia alba*.
3. The *sulphate*. *Magnesiae sulphas*. L. *Magnesia vitriolata*. *Sal catharticum amarum*. *Bitter purging salt*. *Epsom salt*. This is found ready formed in many mineral waters, and was first prepared by the evaporation of those of Epsom; it is now obtained from sea-water.

MAGNET (so called from its being first found near the city of Magnesia; or from *Magnes*, its discoverer).

1. The *native magnet*, or loadstone, is an ore of iron, found in the iron mines of Sweden, &c.

2. The *artificial magnet* is a small bar of iron or steel, which, when placed at perfect liberty, assumes a northerly and southerly direction; these points are termed the *north* and *south poles* of the magnet, and the straight line which connects them is called its *axis*. The tendency to acquire these directions, is called *polarity*. Each pole of the magnet attracts iron. Slight poles formed at irregular points of the bar, and which tend to disturb the attraction of the principal ones, are called *consecutive poles*.

Dr. Paris remarks that the magnet, or loadstone, in powder, entered formerly as an ingredient in several plaisters, to draw bullets and heads of arrows out of the body, as in the "emplastrum divinum Nicolai," the "emplastrum nigrum," of Augsberg, the "Opodeldock" and "attractivum" of Paracelsus, with several other preparations to be found in the dispensatory of Wecker, and in the practice of Sennertus.

MAGNETISM. A peculiar property of certain bodies, particularly iron and some of its compounds, by which, under certain circumstances, they mutually attract or repel one another, according to determinate laws. This property was first observed in the *native magnet*, or loadstone. The agent, by which the phenomena of magnetism have been accounted for, is called the *magnetic fluid*; some have supposed two such fluids, a *boreal* or northern, and an *austral* or southern.

Electro-magnetism comprehends the phenomena showing the connexion between electricity and magnetism.

Animal magnetism is a fanciful system introduced by Mesmer, &c., from the supposed effects of the magnet upon the human body.

MAHOGANY. The wood of the *Swietenia Mahagoni*, a native of the West Indies and Central America; the bark is accounted febrifugal.

MAIZE, or INDIAN CORN. The only species of corn cultivated in America before its discovery.

MAL (*malus*, evil). A disease. Hence—

Mal de la Rosa. The name given by Thiery to Scarlatina, or scarlet fever.

Mal de Siam. A name given in some parts of India to yellow fever.

Mal del sole. A name of the Italian Elephantiasis, from its being commonly ascribed to the heat of the sun's rays.

Mâl des ardens. One of the designations of a fatal epidemic disease, which prevailed extensively in the early and dark ages, as the sequel of war and famine. It is placed by Sauvages under the head of Erysipelas pustilens; and, by Sagar, under the genus necrosis. See *Kriebel Krankheit*.

MALA. The cheek. Adj. *malar*.

MALACIA (*μαλακία*, softness). *Pica*. Depraved appetite. The desire for one particular kind of food, and disgust for all other kinds. *Mal d'estomac*, or dirt-eating.

MALACOSTEON (*μαλακός*, soft, *ὀστέον*, a bone). *Mollities ossium*. Softness of the bones.

MALARIA (*mala aria*, bad air, Ital.) A term generally employed to designate certain effluvia or emanations from marshy ground. Hence the term *marsh-fever*, in Europe; *jungle-fever*, in India. The *malaria of Campagna* is the name of an endemic intermittent, arising from the *aria cattiva*, as it is called, exhaled from decaying vegetables in the neighbourhood of Rome, especially about the Pontine marshes.

MALFORMATION. A deviation from the natural form of an organ. It is—

1. *Defective*, when an organ is entirely deficient, as the heart, &c., in *acardia*.
2. *Irregular*, as in the misplacement, &c., of parts in the heart, constituting the *qualitative* malformations of Meckel.
3. *Superfluous*, when consisting of excessive development of an organ, as in the case of supernumerary auricles, &c.

MALIC ACID (*μῆλον*, Dor. *μᾶλον*, *malum*, an apple). An acid obtained from apples, &c.; said to be identical with *sorbic acid*. Its salts are called *malates*. When heated in close vessels, it is decomposed, and forms a new acid, called the *pyromalic*.

MALIGNANT. *Malignus*. A term applied to diseases in which the symptoms appear fatal, as in typhus, cholera, cynanche, &c.

MALIS (μάλις). *Maliasmus*. A cutaneous disease, produced by parasitic worms, formerly called *dodders*. The different species of vermination are—

- M. pediculi*, or lousiness.
- M. pulicis*, or flea-bite.
- M. acari*, or tick-bite.
- M. filarise*, or guinea-worm.
- M. æstri*, or gadfly-bite.
- M. gordii*, or hair-worm.

MALLEABILITY (*malleus*, a hammer). A property of some metals, by which they are beaten out in plates, or leaves, by a hammer. *Gold leaf*, for instance, is so thin, that less than five grains will cover a surface of $272\frac{1}{4}$ square inches; and the thickness of each leaf does not exceed $\frac{1}{282020}$ th part of an inch.

MALLEATIO (*malleus*, a hammer). A form of chorea, consisting in a convulsive action of one or both hands, which strike the knee like a hammer.

MALLEOLAR (*malleolus*, dim. of *malleus*, a hammer). A term applied to two branches of the posterior tibial artery.

MALLEUS (a hammer). One of the *ossiculæ auditûs*, or small bones of the ear; it is described as having a head, a neck, a handle, and a process.

MALT. The designation of grain, principally barley, which has become sweet, by the conversion of its starch into sugar. This is done by the process of—

Malting, or the inducing of an artificial growth or germination, by steeping in water, and then evolving the saccharine principle by the application of heat. This process consists of four distinct stages, viz.—

1. *Steeping*, or immersing the grain in water for about two days, until considerably swelled.
2. *Couching*, or depositing the grain in heaps on the *couch-frame*, for about thirty hours; it then becomes warm and disposed to germinate.
3. *Flooring*, or spreading the grain on floors in layers of a few inches in thickness, to prevent its unequal or partial germination.
4. *Kiln-drying*, or arresting the process of germination, when the saccharine matter is freely developed, by exposure to a gradually increasing temperature in the kiln.

MALTHA. Mineral pitch, or tallow, said to have been found on the coast of Finland. See *Bitumen*.

MALVA SILVESTRIS. The Common Mallow, which grows in our hedges. The decoction is used as a fomentation in abrasions, and as an enema in dysentery.

MAMMA; Pl. *mammæ*. The breasts; the organs which furnish the milk. The deep-coloured circle which surrounds the *papilla*, or the nipple, is termed the *areola*. The *tubuli lactiferi* are lactiferous ducts, which enter into the *mammary gland* situated behind the adipose tissue of the *mamma*.

Mammary abscess. Milk abscess.

MAMMALIA (*mamma*, a breast, or teat). Animals which suckle their young: Class 1, *Vertebrata*. See *Zoology*. These are distinguished into the—

1. *Bi-mana* (*binus*, two, *manus*, hand).

Two-handed animals, as man.

2. *Quadru-mana* (*quatuor*, four, *manus*, hand). Four-handed animals, as monkeys.

3. *Carnivora* (*caro*, *carnis*, food, *voro*, to devour). Carnassiers, or flesh-eating animals. These are subdivided into the *cheiroptera* (*χείρ*, *χείρως*, a hand, *πτερόν*, a wing), or animals with winged hands, as the bat; and *insectivora*, or animals which live on insects, as the hedgehog. They are also distinguished into the *plantigrada* (*planta*, the foot, *gradior*, to walk), or animals which walk on the soles of the feet; *digitigrada*, or such as walk on their *digits*, or toes; *amphibia* (*ἀμφί*, both, *βίος*, life), or animals which live, indifferently, on land or in water, as the seal; and the *marsupialia* (*marsupium*, a pouch), or pouch-bearing animals, as the kangaroo and opossum.

4. *Rodentia* (*rodo*, to gnaw). Gnawing animals, as the beaver.

5. *Edentata*, (*edentulus*, toothless). Animals without teeth, as the armadillo.

6. *Pachydermata* (*παχὺς*, thick, *δέρμα*, skin). Thick-skinned animals, as the elephant.

7. *Ruminantia* (*rumino*, to chew the cud). Ruminating animals, as the deer.

8. *Cetacea* (*cete*, a whale). The Whale tribe. See *Zoology*.

MAMMILLA (dim. of *mamma*, a breast). Literally, a little breast. A term synonymous with *papilla*, as applied to the conical bodies of the kidney,

at the points where the urine oozes out.

Mammillary. The name of an *eminence* of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum.

MANCHINEAL. The *Hippomane mancinella*, a tree of such extremely poisonous properties, that persons have been said to die from merely sleeping beneath its shade; the juice is used to poison weapons : Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

MANGANESE. *Savon de verre*, or soap-glass. A metal which, when pure, is of a greyish white colour, like cast iron, and very brilliant. It was named by Gahn, *magnesium*; a term since applied to the metallic base of magnesia, and for which the words *manganesium* and *manganium* have been substituted. The red oxide is the *oxidum manganoso-manganicum* of Arfwedson. Another compound found in some ores of manganese, is called *varvicite*, from the name of the place in Warwickshire where it was found. The ore of manganese, known in Derbyshire by the name of *black wadd*, is remarkable for its spontaneous inflammation with oil. The black oxide, or peroxide, is used in making oxymuriatic acid, for forming *bleaching liquor*; for glazing black earthenware, and colouring enamels; and in the manufacture of porcelain; it is the substance generally used for obtaining oxygen gas. The *manganeseous acid* is supposed to consist of three, and the *manganic* of four, atoms of oxygen, united with one of manganese. The salts are called *manganesiates*.

MANGEL WURTZEL. Field beet; a mongrel, between the red and white beet. It is used as food for cattle; also in distillation, and in the extraction of sugar.

MA'NIA (*μαίνωμαι*, to be mad). Insanity; disordered intellect. In the works of Sauvages, &c., we find the terms *vesaniæ*, or *hallucinationes*, denoting erroneous impressions of the understanding; *morositates*, or *morbi pathetici*, consisting of depraved appetites, and other morbid changes in the feelings and propensities.

Monomania (*μόνος*, alone). Insanity upon one particular subject, the faculties being unaffected upon every other.

Dementia (*démence*, *Pinel*). Incoherent, or chaotic madness; the first period of fatuity.

Amentia. The last stage of fatuity;

an almost total obliteration of the faculties. See *Dæmonomania*.

MANIP'ULUS (contr. *mani'plus*--quòd manum impleat, because it fills the hand). Properly, a sheaf. A handful, as of herbs, flowers, chips, &c.

MANIPULATION (*manipulus*, a handful). The mode of handling utensils, materials, &c., in experimental philosophy.

MANNA (a term derived from a Chaldaic root, signifying *what?*). The concrete juice (*succus concretus*) of the *Fraxinus Ornus*, a species of ash growing in the south of Europe. The juice exudes spontaneously, and concretes into whitish tears; but it is generally obtained by making incisions in the tree. The best variety is the *manna canulata*, or flake manna, which occurs in a stalactitic form. This substance has been also called *manna calabrina*, *ros calabrinus*, *acromeli*, *alusar*; *drysomeli*, or oak-honey; *mel aerium*, or aerial honey; *nuba*, &c.

Mannite. A principle of manna, distinct from sugar, constituting its sweetness.

MANURES. Animal or vegetable matters deposited in the soil, to accelerate vegetation, and increase the production of crops. The principal manures are rape-cake, sea-weeds, bones, fish, night-soil, pigeon's dung, soot, &c.

MARANTACEÆ. The *Arrow-root* tribe of Monocotyledonous plants; much esteemed for the fecula which abounds in the root. The *Maranta arundinacea* is the species from which the arrow-root of the shops is obtained.

MARASMUS (*μαραίνω*, to wither). Emaciation; a wasting of the body; formerly a generic term for atrophy, tabes, and phthisis.

MARBLE. A genus of fossils, composed chiefly of lime.

MARCORES (*marcor*, from *marceo*, to become lean). Universal emaciation.

MARGARIC ACID (*μαργαρίς*, a pearl). *Margarine*. An acid obtained from soap, composed of lard and potash; so called by Chevreul, from its resemblance to pearl. Its salts are *margarates*.

MARMARYGE (*μαρμαρυγή*, dazzling light, *Hipp.*). *Visus lucidus*. *Photopsia*. A disease of the eyes, in which sparks and flashes of fire seem to present themselves.

MARMOR ALBUM. L. White marble; an indurated carbonate of lime.

Marmor metallicum. Metallic marble; the native sulphate of barytes.

MARROW. The animal fat found in the cavities of long bones.

MARRUBIUM VULGARE. Common Horehound; found as a weed in the hedges: Order *Labiata*.

MARS, Martis. The mythological and alchemical name of iron. Hence the salts of iron were called *martial salts*; and the protoxide, *martial ethiops*. See *Ferrum*.

MASS (μάσσομαι, to knead together). This is—

1. A term synonymous with *quantity*; thus, the mass of a body is the quantity of matter it contains. See *Volume*.

2. A term generally applied to the compound of which pills are formed.

MASSETER (μασσάομαι, to chew). A muscle which assists in chewing. Hence—

Masseteric. The name of a branch of the inferior maxillary nerve; veins, &c.

MASSICOT. Yellow oxide, or protoxide of lead. When partially fused by heat, it is called *litharge*.

MASTICATORIES (*mastico*, to chew). Acrid sialogogues; substances which, on being masticated, stimulate the excretory ducts, and increase the secretion of saliva.

MASTICH, or MASTIC. A resinous substance produced by the *Pistacia lentiscus*, a native of the Levant; it is obtained by making incisions in the trunk and branches of the tree, and is used in fumigations, in making varnishes, &c.

MASTODYNIA (μαστός, the breast, ὀδὴν, pain). Pain of the breasts in women, commonly a form of hysteria, or an attendant on lactation.

MASTOID (μαστός, a breast, εἶδος likeness). Shaped like the breast or nipple; as applied to a *process*, and a *foramen* of the temporal bone. The *stylo-mastoid* foramen is situated between the root of the styloid and mastoid processes.

MATERIA MEDICA. That branch of medical science which relates to medicines. Medicinal agents are—

1. *Natural*, or those which are found ready prepared by nature; these are simple and compound substances, organic and inorganic—the former,

belonging to the animal and vegetable kingdoms; the latter, to the mineral.

2. *Artificial*, or those which have been modified, either by addition or subtraction of some of their parts; these are called pharmaceutical preparations, and belong to the department of chemistry.

Dr. CULLEN arranges all substances into—

I. **NUTRIMENTS.** These are—

1. *Fruits*: these are the fresh, sweet, and acidulous, as oranges, grapes, currants, raspberries, &c., and the dried, sweet, and acidulous, as raisins, currants, figs, &c.

2. *Oleraceous herbs*, as water-cresses, parsley, artichoke, dandelion, &c.

3. *Roots*, as carrot, garlic, potatoe, &c.

4. *Seeds and Nuts*, as almonds, sweet and bitter, walnuts, olives, &c.

II. **MEDICINES.** These act upon—

1. The *Solids*, either *simply*, as astringents, emollients, corrosives, and tonics—or by producing an effect upon the *living* body, as stimulants, sedatives, narcotics, refrigerants, and antispasmodics; and upon

2. The *Fluids*, either 1. by changing their fluidity, as by attenuants and inspissants; by modifying their chemical composition—correcting their acrimony—by demulcents, by antacids, antalkalies, antiseptics; or, 2. by evacuation, the agents of which are errhines, sialogogues, expectorants, emetics, cathartics, diuretics, diaphoretics, and emmenagogues.

Dr. MURRAY arranges the *Materia Medica* into four divisions:—

I. *General stimulants*: these are—

1. Diffusible; as narcotics and antispasmodics.

2. Permanent; as tonics and astringents.

II. *Local stimulants*; these are emetics, cathartics, emmenagogues, diuretics, diaphoretics, expectorants, sialogogues, errhines, and epispastics.

III. *Chemical remedies*; these are refrigerants, antacids, lithontriptics, and escharotics.

IV. *Mechanical remedies*; these are anthelmintics, demulcents, diluents, and emollients.

The following is a more comprehensive sketch of the *Materia Medica*, taken principally from the work of Dr. A. T. Thomson:—

MATERIA MEDICA

I. ANIMAL AGENTS. These, with their respective sources, or systematic names, are—

1. *Milk*The Mammalia.
2. *Castor*Castor fiber.
3. *Hartshorn*Cervus elaphus.
4. *Adeps*, lardSus scrofa.
5. *Musk*Moschus.
6. *Eggs*Phasianus gallus.
7. *Spermaceti*Physeter macrocephalus.
8. *Isinglass*Accipenser huso.
9. *Crabs' stones*Cancer astacus.
10. *Leech*Hirudo.
11. *Cantharides*Cantharis vesicatoria.
12. *Cochineal*Coccus cacti.
13. *Wax and Honey*..Apis mellifica.
14. *Sponge*.....Spongia officinalis.

II. VEGETABLE AGENTS. These are procured from plants belonging to the following orders of the Natural System of Botany. See *Botany*.

VASCULARES—Subclass I. The DICOTYLEDONOUS, or *Exogenous* plants are—

Umbelliferæ. Herbaceous plants with leaves, usually divided; flowers, in umbels; calyx, entire, or 5-toothed; petals, 5, alternate with 5 stamens; ovarium didymous, with 2 styles and solitary pendulous ovula. Found in the northern parts of the northern hemisphere. The medicinal plants are—

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Anethum fœniculum, | Yielding an aromatic volatile oil. |
| — graveolens, | |
| Angelica archangelica, | |
| Carum carui, | |
| Coriandrum sativum, | |
| Daucus carota, | Yielding gum-resins. |
| Pimpinella anisum, | |
| Bubon galbanum, | |
| Cuminum cyminum, | |
| Dorema ammoniacum, | |
| Ferula assafoetida, | |
| — persica, | |
| Pastinaca opoponax, | |
| Conium maculatum | Narcotic. |

Ranunculaceæ. The Crowfoot tribe. Herbaceous plants with divided leaves, opposite or alternate; calyx of 3-6 sepals; petals 5-15, hypogynous; stamens hypogynous, indefinite in number; fruit distinct, simple carpella, and albuminous seeds. Found in Europe and India.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Delphinium stavisagria, | Yielding an acrid principle. |
| Helleborus foetidus, | |
| — niger, | |
| Ranunculus acris, | |
| — flammula, | |
| Aconitum paniculatum..... | |

Papaveraceæ. The Poppy tribe. Herbaceous plants with leaves divided, alternate; flowers, polypetalous, single, on long peduncles; petals 4, or some multiple of 4, cruciate; stamens hypogynous; ovarium solitary; seeds numerous. Found in Europe, China, Japan, &c.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Papaver rhœas..... | Colouring matter. |
| — somniferum..... | Narcotic. |

Cruciferae. Herbaceous plants with leaves alternate; flowers polypetalous; sepals, 4, deciduous, cruciate, alternating with four cruciate petals; stamens 6, hypogynous; fruit a siliqua, or silicula; leaves alternate. Found in the temperate zones, tropics, and north frigid zone.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| Cardamine pratensis | Yielding a volatile and stimulating principle. |
| Cochlearia armoracea, | |
| — officinalis, | |
| Nasturtium officinale, | |
| Sinapis alba, | |
| — nigra, | |

Myristiceæ. The Nutmeg tribe. Trees with leaves alternate; flowers diceous, with no trace of a second sex; fruit baccate, dehiscent, 2-valved; seed nut-like, enveloped in a many-parted arillus. Found in the tropics of India and America.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Myristica moschata..... | Aromatic. |
|-------------------------|-----------|

Winterææ. The Winter's Bark tribe. Trees or shrubs, with leaves alternate; flowers hermaphrodite or unisexual; stamens hypogynous; fruit consisting of a single row of carpella. Found in the southern temperate zone.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Drymis Winteri..... | Oleo-resin. |
|---------------------|-------------|

Monimieæ. Trees or shrubs with leaves opposite; flowers unisexual, apetalous; ovaria numerous and distinct, with definite pendulous ovules; fruit consisting of 1-seeded nuts. Found in South America.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Dorstenia contrajerva..... | Sudorific. |
|----------------------------|------------|

Laurineæ. The Cinnamon tribe, with leaves entire, alternate; flowers apetalous; stamens perigynous; fruit baccate or drupaceous, containing seeds without albumen. Found in either hemisphere, except in Africa.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Laurus cinnamomum, | Yielding a volatile oil. |
| — benzoin, | |
| — nobilis, | |
| — sassafra, | |
| — cassia, | |
| — camphora..... | Narcotic. |

Menispermææ. The Coccus tribe, with leaves alternate; flowers polypetalous, unisexual; stamens hypogynous,

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fruit a 1-seeded drupe. Found in the tropics of Asia and America.

Cocculus palmatus.....Calumba.

———— suberosusNarcotic.

Malvaceæ. The Mallow tribe. Herbaceous plants, trees, or shrubs, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* hypogynous, monodelphous; *fruit* capsular or baccate, containing seed with crumpled cotyledons. Found in the temperate zone and tropics.

Althæa officinalis, } Abounding in
Malva sylvestris, } mucilage.

Dipterocarpeæ. The Camphor tree tribe. Trees abounding in resinous juice; *leaves* alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* hypogynous; *carpella* concrete; *calyx* tubular; *fruit* coriaceous. Found in the Indian Archipelago.

Dryobalanops camphora.....Camphor.

Guttiferæ. The Mangosteen tribe. Trees or shrubs, occasionally parasitical, yielding resinous juice; *leaves* entire, opposite; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* hypogynous; *carpella* concrete; *ovarium* of several cells. Found in South America and Madagascar.

Stalagmitis Cambogioides....Gamboge.

Salicariæ. The Loosetree tribe. Herbs with *leaves* opposite, entire; *flowers* polypetalous; *calyx* tubular; *stamens* perigynous; *carpella* concrete; and a superior ovary with several cells. Found in Europe, America, and the tropics of both hemispheres.

Lythrum salicaria.....Astringent.

Myrtaceæ. The Myrtle tribe. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* opposite, entire, and marked with transparent dots; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* perigynous; *carpella* concrete; inferior ovary with several cells. Found in South America and the East Indies.

Caryophyllus aromaticusCloves.

Eucalyptus resinifera.....Kino.

Myrtus pimenta.....All-spice.

Melaleuca leucadendronCajuputi.

Punica granatumPomegranate.

Aristolochiæ. The Birthwort tribe. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* alternate, *flowers* apetalous, hermaphrodite; *stamens* epigynous; *ovarium* many-celled, and numerous ovules. Found in the Americas, Europe, the Mediterranean, and India.

Aristolochia serpentariaTonic.

Asarum Europæum.....Errhine.

Thymelææ. The Mezereum tribe. Shrubs with *leaves* entire, alternate, and opposite; *flowers* apetalous; *ovarium* single, superior, 1-celled; *fruit* indehis-

cent, nut-like, or drupaceous; *ovula* pendulous. Found in Europe, Cape of Good Hope, and New Holland.

Daphne mezereum.....Epispastic.

Rosaceæ. The Rose tribe. Herbaceous plants and shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* perigynous; *ovaria* superior, solitary, or several, *fruit* 1-seeded nuts, or acini, or follicles containing several seeds. Found in the temperate zone.

Agrimonia Eupatoria, }
Geum urbanum, } Yielding
Rosa canina, } an astring-
———— centifolia, } ent princi-
———— gallica, } ple, tannin,
Tormentilla erecta, } &c.

Pomaceæ. The Apple tribe. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* perigynous; the *fruit* 1 to 5-celled. Found in Europe, Northern Asia, India, &c.

Pyrus cydonia.....Demulcent.

Amygdaleæ. The Almond tribe. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* perigynous; *ovarium* superior, solitary, simple; and *fruit* drupaceous. Found in the temperate zone.

Amygdalus communis, } Yielding
Prunus domestica, } a
———— persica, } fixed oil.
Amygdalus amara, } Hydro-cya-
Prunus lauro-cerasus, } nic acid.

Leguminosæ. The Pea tribe. Herbs with *leaves* alternate; *stamens* perigynous, monadelphous, or diadelphous; *ovarium* superior, solitary, simple; *fruit* leguminous. Found in the equinoctial zone, and in both hemispheres beyond the tropics: chiefly in the north.

Acacia vera, }
———— arabica, } Yielding
Astragalus tragacantha, } gum.
———— verus, }
———— creticus, }

Cassia senna, }
———— lanceolata, } Purgative.
———— fistula, }

Dolichos pruriens }
Geoffrœa inermis, } Acrid
Spartium scoparium, } and
———— cathartic.
Hæmatoxylon campechianum, } Yield-
Pterocarpus santalinus, } ing
———— draco, } tan-
———— Africanus, } nin,

logwood, &c.

Tamarindus Indica.....Acid.

Copaifera officinalis.....Balsam.

Glycyrrhiza glabra.....Saccharum

Myroxylon peruiferum.....Turpentine.

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Urticeæ. The Nettle tribe. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* apetalous, solitary, or clustered; *ovarium* superior, 2-celled; *fruit* a simple indehiscent nut. Found generally over the globe.

Humulus lupulus.....Hops.

Ulmaceæ. The Elm tribe. Trees and shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* apetalous; *ovarium* superior; *fruit* 1 or 2-celled, indehiscent; *seeds* pendulous. Found in Europe, Asia, and North America.

Ulmus campestris.....Ulmin.

Artocarpeæ. The Bread-fruit tribe. Trees, shrubs, or herbs, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* monœcious, in heads or catkins; *fruit* a fleshy receptacle; *seed* suspended, solitary. Found in tropical climates.

Ficus carica, } Demulcent.
Morus nigra, }

Cupuliferae. The Oak tribe. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* amentaceous, dioecious, apetalous; *ovarium* inferior, enclosed in a capsule; *fruit* a horny or coriaceous nut. Found in the temperate zones.

Quercus robur,	}	Yielding
———— infectoria,		tannin,
———— pedunculata,		&c.

Salicineæ. The Willow tribe. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* achlamydeous, amentaceous; *ovarium* superior, 1 or 2-celled; *fruit* coriaceous; *seeds* indefinite, comose. Found in Europe, Northern Asia, and North America.

Salix fragilis,
 — alba,
 — caprea,
 Populus tremula, } Yielding astring-
 } ent principles; sa-
 } licina, &c.

Euphorbiaceæ. The Euphorbium tribe. Trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* apetalous, unisexual; *ovarium* 3-celled; *seed* suspended, with an arillus. Found in equinoctial America and Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

Croton tiglium, } Cathartic oil.
Ricinus communis, }

Euphorbia officinalis, }
 ----- canariensis, } Acrid.

Croton eleutheria.....Cascarilla.

Iatropa Manihot.....Fecula.

Rhamnææ. The Buckthorn tribe.

Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* axillary or terminal, polypetalous; *petals* cucullate; *stamens* perigynous; *ovarium* superior; *seeds* albumi-

nous. Found generally over the globe, except in the Arctic zone.

Rhamnus catharticus.....Cathartic.

Vites. The Vine tribe. Climbing shrubs with tumid joints, and *leaves* stipulate; *flowers* polypetalous, on ramose peduncles; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* 2-celled; *fruit* baccate; *seeds* albuminous. Found in warm and temperate zones of both hemispheres.

Vitis vinifera.....Wine.

Meliaceæ. The Bead-tree tribe. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* symmetrical; *calyx* imbricated; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* of several cells; *seeds* definite, apterous. Found in the East and West Indies, South America and Africa.

Canella alba.....Aromatic.

Cedreleæ. Trees or shrubs, nearly related to the preceding order; chiefly distinguished by their winged and indefinite seeds. Found in America and India.

Swietenia mahagoni, } Astringent.
 ————— febrifuga, }

Aurantiaceæ. The Orange tribe. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate, compound, dotted; *flowers* symmetrical, polypetalous; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* many-celled; *fruit* pulpy; *seeds* attached to the axis, with a *raphe* and *chalaza*, distinctly marked. Found in the East Indies, &c.

Citrus aurantium Orange.

— medica Lemon.

Amyridiæ. Trees abounding in resin, with leaves opposite, dotted; flowers polypetalous; petals and stamens hypogynous, the latter twice as many as the former; fruit indehiscent, sub-drupaceous, 1-seeded, glandular. Found in India and America.

Amyris elemifera,
 ——— gileadensis, } Oleo-resins.

Burseraceæ. Trees or shrubs differing from the following order in their compound *ovarium*, pinnated *leaves*, &c. Found in tropical India, Africa, and America.

Boswellia serrata.....Olibanum.

Anacardiaceæ. The Cashew tribe. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* unisexual; *stamens* perigynous; *ovarium* superior; *seeds* solitary. Found chiefly in tropical America, Africa, and India.

Rhus toxicodendron.....Sudorific.

Diosmeæ. The Buchu tribe. Trees and shrubs with *leaves* exstipulate, dotted; *flowers* axillary or terminal, poly-

petalous, hermaphrodite; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* many-celled; *fruit* consisting of several concrete capsules; *seeds* twin or solitary. Found at the Cape of Good Hope, and in the equinoctial regions of America.

Cusparia febrifuga.....Brucia.

Diosma crenata.....Diuretic.

Rutaceæ. The Rue tribe. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* alternate, dotted; *flowers* symmetrical; *petals* alternate with the divisions of the calyx; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* entire, celled; *fruit* capsular. Found in the temperate zones.

Ruta graveolensStimulant.

Zygophylleæ. The Bean Caper tribe. Trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* polypetalous, symmetrical; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* many-celled; *fruit* capsular. Found in America.

Guaiacum officinale.....Guaiacum.

Simarubaceæ. The Quassia tribe. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* twice as many as the petals, hypogynous; *ovarium* entire, cellular; *fruit* indehiscent drupes. Found in tropical America, Africa, and India.

Quassia excelsa, } Intensely
——— *simaruba*, } bitter.

Oxalideæ. The Wood Sorrel tribe. Herbaceous plants, undershrubs, or trees, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* symmetrical; *stamens* hypogynous; *fruit* capsular. Found in America and at the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

Oxalis acetosella.....Oxalic acid.

Polygaleæ. The Milkwort tribe. Shrubs or herbaceous plants with *leaves* generally alternate; *flowers* polypetalous, unsymmetrical; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* 2-celled; *fruit* dehiscent. Found in Asia and America.

Polygala senega.....Diuretic.

Krameria triandra.....Astringent.

Violaceæ. The Violet tribe. Herbs with *leaves* usually alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; *petals* hypogynous; *stamens* alternate with the petals; *ovarium* 1-celled, many-seeded. Found in Europe, America, and Siberia.

Viola odorata.....Stimulant-emetic.

Lineæ. The Flax tribe. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* usually alternate; *flowers* symmetrical, polypetalous; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium*, entire, many-celled; *seeds* compressed and inverted. Found in Europe and North America.

Linum catharticum.....Cathartic.

——— *usitatissimum*.....Demulcent.

Caryophylleæ. The Chickweed tribe. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* polypetalous, symmetrical; *stamens* definite; *ovarium* celled. Found in the temperate zone.

Dianthus Caryophyllus.....Stimulant.

Polygoneæ. The Buck-wheat tribe. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* occasionally unisexual; *stamens* definite; *ovarium* superior; *seed* with farinaceous albumen. Found generally over the globe.

Rheum palmatum
——— *undulatum*,
——— *australe*,
Rumex aquaticus,
——— *obtusifolius*,
——— *acetosa*.....Oxalic acid.

} Yielding a
cathartic
principle.

Polygonum bistorta.....Astringent.

Styraceæ. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* monopetalous; *stamens* of unequal length; *ovarium* superior, containing cells; *fruit* drupaceous. Found in Asia and South America.

Styrax officinalisStorax.

——— *benzoin*.....Benzoin.

Piperaceæ. The Pepper tribe. Shrubs or herbaceous plants, with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* achlamydeous; *stamens* adhering to the base of the *ovarium*, which is superior, 1-celled. Found in the Indian Archipelago.

Piper nigrum, } Tonic; yielding
——— *longum*, } piperina.
——— *cubeba*.....Diuretic.

Ericææ. The Heath tribe. Shrubs with *leaves* evergreen, rigid, entire, whorled, or opposite; *flowers* monopetalous, regular; *stamens* definite; *ovarium* superior, many-seeded; *seeds* apterous. Found in Europe, America, and Cape of Good Hope.

Arbutus uva ursi.....Astringent.

Rhododendron chrysanthum. Stimulant.

Pyrolaceæ. The Winter-green tribe. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* either wanting or simple, entire or toothed; *flowers* monopetalous; *stamens* hypogynous, double the number of the petals; *ovarium* superior, many-seeded; *seeds* winged. Found in Europe, North America, Northern Asia.

Cheimaphylla umbellata.....Diuretic.

Lobeliaceæ. Herbaceous plants or shrubs, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* axillary or terminal; *stamens* syngeneis; *ovarium* inferior; *fruit* capsular.

Found in the West Indies, Brazil, Cape of Good Hope, &c.

Lobelia inflataExpectorant, &c.

Cucurbitaceæ. The Gourd tribe. Climbing plants with *leaves* palmated, succulent; *flowers* unisexual, monopetalous; *stamens* cohering in three parcels; *ovarium* inferior; *fruit* fleshy; *seeds* flat; *testa* coriaceous. Found in tropical climates, &c.

Cucumis colocynthisColocynth.

Momordica elaterium.....Elatin.

Valerianææ. The Valerian tribe.

Herbs with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* corymbose, panicled, or in heads; *stamens* distinct; *ovarium* inferior, 2-celled; *fruit* dry, indehiscent. Found in the temperate zones.

Valeriana officinalis.....Stimulant.

Compositæ. Herbaceous plants or shrubs with *leaves* alternate or opposite; *flowers* (called *florets*) unisexual or hermaphrodite, collected in dense heads upon a common receptacle, surrounded by an involucre; *florets* monopetalous; *stamens* syngenesious; *ovarium* 1-celled; *fruit* a dry, indehiscent pericarp. Found generally over the globe.

Anthemis pyrethrum,

Arnica montana,

Artemisia absinthium,

—— chinensis,

—— indica,

—— santonica,

Arctium lappa,

Cnicus benedictus,

Inula helenium,

Leontodon taraxicum,

Tannacetum vulgare,

Tussilago farfara,

Lactuca sativa,

—— virosa,

Anthemis nobilis.....Stimulant.

Stellatæ. The Madder tribe. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* whorled; *flowers* monopetalous; *stamens* definite; *ovarium* 2-celled; *fruit* inferior, didymous. Found in the northern parts of the northern hemisphere.

Rubia tinctorum.....Madder.

Cinchonaceæ. The Cinchona tribe.

Trees or shrubs with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* in panicles; *stamens* arising from the corolla; *fruit* inferior, either splitting into two cocci or indehiscent. Found within the tropics.

Cinchona cordifolia,

—— lancifolia,

—— oblongifolia,

—— &c. &c. &c.

Portlandia hexandra,

} Yielding
cinchonia,
quinia, &c.

Cephaelis ipecacuanha.....Emetin.

Nauclea gambir.....Tannin.

Caprifoliaceæ. The Honeysuckle tribe. Shrubs or herbaceous plants with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* corymbose, monopetalous; *stamens* alternating with the lobes of the corolla; *ovarium* inferior, many-celled; *fruit* indehiscent. Found in Northern Europe, Asia, and America.

Sambucus nigra.....Laxative.

Cornus florida.....Tonic.

Asclepiadeæ. Shrubs or herbaceous plants, differing from the following order in having their sexual apparatus consolidated into a single body, &c. Found in Africa, tropical India, and New Holland.

Asclepias gigantiaStimulant.

Apocynææ. Trees or shrubs, usually milky, with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* regular; *stamens* alternate with the segments of the corolla; *fruit* a follicle, capsule, drupe, or berry; *seeds* albuminous. Found nearly in the same parts as the preceding order.

Strychnos nux vomica, } Yielding

—— St. Ignatius, } strychnia.

Gentianææ. The Gentian tribe. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* terminal, axillary; *stamens* alternate with the segments of the corolla; *ovarium* single, superior, celled; *fruit* a many-seeded berry. Found generally over the globe.

Chironia centaurium,

Gentiana lutea,

Menyanthes trifoliata,

Spigeliaceæ. The Wormseed tribe.

Herbaceous plants or undershrubs, resembling the preceding order. Found in America.

Spigelia marilandica....Vermifuge, &c.

Convolvulaceæ. The Bindweed tribe.

Herbaceous plants with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* regular, monopetalous; *stamens* inserted into the base of the corolla; *ovarium* superior, 2-4-celled; *seeds* albuminous. Found in tropical climates.

Convolvulus scammonia, } Cathartic.

—— jalapa, }

Oleaceæ. The Olive tribe. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* regular, monopetalous, hermaphrodite, or diœcious; *stamens* two; *ovarium* simple, superior, 2-celled; *seeds* pendulous. Found in temperate zones.

Olea Europæa.....Demulcent.

Fraxinus ornus.....Manna.

Scrophularinææ. The Figwort tribe. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* opposite;

flowers irregular, unsymmetrical; *stamens* 2 or 4, didynamous; *fruit* capsular; *seeds* albuminous. Found in all parts of the world.

Gratiola officinalis, } Cathartic.
Scrophularia nodosa, }

Digitalis purpurea.....Diuretic.

Solaneæ. The Nightshade tribe. Herbaceous plants or shrubs, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* monopetalous, regular; *stamens* inserted on the corolla; *ovarium* 2-celled; *fruit* succulent. Found in most parts of the world, without the arctic and antarctic circles.

Atropa belladonna, } Yielding a
Datura stramonium, } narcotic prin-
Hyoscyamus niger, } ciple, alka-
Nicotiana tabacum, } loids, &c.
Solanum dulcamara, }

Capsicum annuum.....Stimulant.

Verbascum thapsus.....Demulcent.

Boragineæ. The Borage tribe. Herbaceous plants or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* regular; *stamens* inserted within the petal; *ovarium* superior, deeply lobed; *nuts* 4, distinct. Found in the northern temperate zone.

Anchusa tinctoria.....Red dye.

Coniferæ. The Fir tribe. Trees or shrubs with a stem abounding with resin; *leaves* linear, acerose, or lanceolate; *flowers* monœcious, or diœcious; *ovarium* in the cones, spread open, appearing like a flat scale destitute of style or stigma; *fruit* a solitary naked seed or a cone; *seeds* with a hard crustaceous integument. Found in temperate climates, the Arctic circle, and in the Indian Archipelago.

Juniperus communis, }
----- lœcia, } Yielding
----- Sabina, } resinous
Pinus abies, } and vola-
----- balsamea, } tile oils.
----- larix, }
----- sylvestris, }

Labiataæ. The Mint tribe. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* irregular, unsymmetrical; *stamens* 4, didymous, inserted in the corolla; *ovarium* deeply 4-lobed; *fruit* 1-4 small nuts. Found in the temperate zones between the parallels of 40° and 50° north latitude.

Hyssopus officinalis, }
Lavandula spica, } Yielding
Marrubium vulgare, } volatile
Melissa officinalis, } oils.
Mentha piperita, }
----- pulegium, }
----- viridis, }

Origanum vulgare,

----- officinale, } Yielding vo-
Rosmarinus officinalis, } latile oils.
Salvia officinalis, }

Subclass II. The MONOCOTYLEDONOUS or ENDOGENOUS plants are—

Irideæ. The Cornflag tribe. Smooth herbaceous plants, with *leaves* equitant; *flowers* hexapetalous, triandrous; *stamens* 3; *ovarium* 3-celled, many-seeded. Found at the Cape of Good Hope, North America, Europe, &c.

Crocus sativus.....Stimulant.

Iris florentina.....Demulcent.

Scitamineæ. The Ginger tribe. Herbaceous plants with a creeping, often jointed, *rhizome*; *leaves* simple, sheathing; *flowers* tripetaloidous; *stamens* 3, distinct; *ovarium* 3-celled; *fruit* capsular, 3-celled, many-seeded; *seeds* with or without an arillus. Found in tropical climates.

Amomum aromaticum, } Yielding
----- maximum, } an aroma-
Curcuma longa, } tic, volatile,
Elettaria cardamomum, } oily princi-
Zingiber officinale, } ple.

Melanthaceæ. The Colchicum tribe. Herbs with a *rhizome*, sometimes fleshy; *leaves* sheathing at the base; *flowers* hexapetaloidous, tubular; *stamens* 6; *ovarium* 3-celled; *seeds* albuminous. Found in Europe, Cape of Good Hope, Asia, America, and New Holland.

Colchicum autumnale, } Yielding
Veratrum album, } veratria.

Asphodeleæ. The Asphodel tribe. Herbaceous plants, occasionally trees, with bulbs or fascicled roots; *flowers* hexapetaloidous; *stamens* 6, hypogynous; *ovarium* superior, 3-celled; *fruit* a 3-celled capsule, with numerous seeds. Found in temperate climates.

Allium sativum, } Yielding an
----- cepa, } acrid princi-
----- porrum, } ple.
Aloës spicata, }
----- vulgaris, } Cathartic.
----- perfoliata, }

Scilla maritima.....Scillitina.

Smilaceæ. The Smilax tribe. Herbaceous, climbing plants; *flowers* hexapetaloidous, hermaphrodite, sometimes diœcious; *stamens* 6; *ovarium* 3-celled; *fruit* a berry. Found in Asia and North America.

Smilax sarsaparilla, } Diuretic and
----- China, } demulcent.

Palmæ. The Palm tribe. Plants with an arborescent trunk, covered with the sheathing bases of leaves; *leaves*

terminal, clustered, pinnate, or flabelli-
form; *flowers* hexapetaloidous; *sta-*
mens definite; *ovarium* superior, 3-
celled; *fruit* baccate, or drupaceous,
with fibrous flesh. Found in tropical
regions, except in South America and
the West coast of New Holland.

Cocos butyracea,	} Yielding oil and amylace- ous matter.
Phoenix farinifera,	
Sagus farinifera,	

Ceroxylon andicola.....Wax.

Aroideæ. The Arum tribe. Herba-
ceous plants with leaves sheathing at
the base; *flowers* unisexual, frequently
naked; *stamens* hypogynous; *fruit* suc-
culent, indehiscent; *seeds* solitary or se-
veral. Found in tropical countries.

Acorus calamus.....Aromatic.

Gramineæ. The Grass tribe. Herba-
ceous plants with cylindrical stems;
leaves alternate, with a split sheath;
flowers hermaphrodite, sometimes mo-
nœcious, glumaceous; *glumes* alternate,
unequal; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium*
simple. Found all over the globe.

Avena sativa,	} Yielding farina.
Hordeum distichon,	
Secale cereale,	
Triticum hybernum,	

Saccharum officinarumSugar.

II. CELLULARES. Subclass I. The FI-
LICOIDÆ, or FERN-LIKE plants are—

Filices. The Fern tribe. Leafy plants,
producing a *rhizome*; *leaves* simple or
variously divided; *flowerless*; *reproduc-*
tive organs consisting of *thecæ* or semi-
transparent cases appearing on the back
or margin of the leaves. Found nearly
all over the globe.

Aspidium filix masPurgative.

Asplenium pumilum,	} Pa- ra- sites
Grammitis serrulata,	
Hymenophyllum tunbridgense,	

in the Cinchona Barks.

Subclass II. The MUSCOIDÆ, or
MOSS-LIKE plants are—

Musci. The Moss tribe. Cellular,
flowerless plants, with *leaves* imbricated,
entire, or serrated; *reproductive organs*
either *axillary bodies* containing spheri-
cal or oval particles, emitted on the ap-
plication of water, or *thecæ*, seated on a
seta or stalk. Found wherever the
atmosphere is moist. Several of them
appear as parasites on the Cinchona
Barks.

Hepaticæ. The Liverwort tribe. Cel-
lular, *flowerless* plants, consisting of an
axis or stem, either leafy or bordered;
reproductive organs are valved *thecæ* of
different kinds. Found in damp shaded

places in all climates. Several appear
as parasites on the bad Cinchona and
Cusparia barks.

Subclass III. The APHYLLÆ, or
LEAFLESS plants are—

Lichenes. The Lichen tribe. Aerial,
leafless, perennial plants, spreading over
almost all dry surfaces, of trees, stones,
&c.; *reproductive organs* are *sporules*
lying in *thecæ* in the medullary sub-
stance, or separated *cellules* of the me-
dullary layer of the thallus. Found all
over the globe. Many of them are para-
sites on the Cinchona barks.

Cetraria islandica.....Fecula.

Rocella tinctoria.....Red dye.

Fungi. The Mushroom tribe. Aerial
leafless, *flowerless* plants, with no thallus
or external sporuliferous disks. Several
are parasites on the Cinchona barks.

Boletus igniarius.....Astringent.

Algæ. The Sea-weed tribe. *Leafless*,
flowerless plants, without any distinct
axis of vegetation, growing in water;
without the *reproductive organs*, or with
them contained in the joints of fila-
ments, in *thecæ*; *sporules* without any
proper tegument.

Fucus vesiculosusStimulant.

III. CHEMICAL AGENTS. The *elements*
of these agents are—

1. *Oxygen*. This forms with non-me-
talic substances, binary compounds
called *acids*; with metals, metallic
oxides, including the *mineral alka-*
lies and the *earths*; it enters also into
ternary and quaternary compounds,
as in the *vegetable acids* and *alkaloids*,
and forms a constituent of almost all
the organic substances of the Mate-
ria Medica.

2. *Hydrogen*. The binary compounds
are water, ammonia, and muriatic
acid; the ternary are the vegetable
acids used as medicines, the fixed
oils, resins, balsams, fecula, alcohol,
sulphuric ether, piperina, salicina,
elatin, wax, tannin, camphor, gum,
sugar, and vegetable gluten; the
quaternary are the volatile oils, hy-
drocyanic acid, nitric ether, the
medicinal hydrosulphurets, oil of
wine, emetina, the vegetable alka-
loids, bitumens, animal gelatin, and
fats.

3. *Nitrogen*. The binary compounds
are the nitrous and nitric acids, and
ammonia; the ternary compound is
bicyanide of mercury; the quater-
nary, volatile oils, hydrocyanic acid,
the vegetable alkaloids, all the ani-

mal products, and the medicinal nitrates.

4. *Carbon*. The binary compounds are charcoal, carbonic acid, and pure oil of turpentine; the ternary, hydrocyanic acid, bityanide of mercury, all the medicinal acids used in medicine, alcohol, ether, gum, fecula, sugar, manna, tannin, resins, wax, elatin, piperina, salicina, fixed oils, and camphor; the quaternary are salts composed of the oxides of a metal and carbonic acid, the alkaline carbonates, those of baryta, lime, magnesia, iron, and lead, the vegetable alkaloids, oil of bitter almonds, the medicinal volatile oils, and some animal products.

5. *Sulphur*. The binary compounds are sulphuric acid, and the sulphurets of potassium, calcium, antimony, and mercury; the only ternary compound used in medicine, is the hydrate; the quaternary are the sulphates of the mineral alkalies, of magnesia, alumina, and potassa, iron, copper, zinc, and subsulphate of mercury; the quinary are the volatile oil of mustard, and sulphuretted oil.

6. *Phosphorus*. The medicinal substances are the quaternary compounds, the phosphates of soda and of lime.

7. *Boron*. The medicinal compounds are boracic acid, the binary; and subborate of soda, the quaternary.

8. *Chlorine*. The binary compounds are muriatic acid, the chlorides of sodium, barium, antimony, mercury, and the bichloride of mercury; the only ternary medicinal compound is the chloride of lime; the quaternary are compounds of chloric and muriatic acids with oxides, chlorate of potassa, and the muriates of magnesia, iron, antimony, and ammonia; the senary are the muriates of lime, baryta, morphia, strychnia, cinchonia, and quinia.

9. *Iodine*. The binary compounds are the iodides of lead and of mercury; the quaternary, the tincture of iodine and the hydriodate of potassa.

10. *Potassium*. The binary compounds are potassa, and the sulphuret and bisulphuret of potassium; the quaternary and quinary are salts composed of acids and the oxide, or potassa.

11. *Sodium*. The binary compounds are soda and chloride of sodium; the quaternary and quinary are salts consisting of acids and soda, or the oxide.

12. *Barium*. The binary compounds are the chloride of barium, and the oxide or baryta; and the only medicinal salt is the muriate, consisting of muriatic acid and baryta.

13. *Calcium*. The binary compounds are the chloride of calcium, and the oxide or lime; the ternary is the hydrate or slaked lime; the carbonate and muriate are salts of lime with acid bases.

14. *Magnesium*. The binary compound is the oxide or magnesia; the saline compounds are the carbonate and sulphate, which are salts of the oxide.

15. *Aluminium*. There is no medicinal compound of which it is an immediate constituent. The oxide is united with sulphuric acid in alum.

16. *Zinc*. The protoxide is the only binary compound employed in medicine; in the quaternary the zinc is indirectly as an oxide combined with acids.

17. *Iron*. The binary compounds are the sulphuret, bisulphuret, and the protoxide; the salts are the carbonate, sulphate, and tartrate; in the ferrum ammoniatum iron is only an indirect component.

18. *Arsenic*. The only medicinal agent is arsenious acid, a binary compound of arsenic and oxygen.

19. *Antimony*. The binary compounds are the sulphurets and the chloride; the quaternary and quinary are the hydro-sulphurets, &c.

20. *Bismuth*. The only medicinal agent is the subnitrate, a quaternary compound.

21. *Copper*. The sulphate is a quaternary compound of the peroxide; and also the carbonate contained in ammoniated copper; the acetate is a quinary compound.

22. *Lead*. The binary compounds are the iodide, and the protoxide or litharge; the salts are the acetate, subacetate, and carbonate, which are quaternary.

23. *Mercury*. The binary compounds are the chloride and bichloride, the iodide, sulphuret, bityanide, protoxide and peroxide; the salts are qua-

ternary compounds of acids and the oxide.

24. *Silver*. The only preparation used in medicine, is the nitrate.

MATRASS. A cucurbit or vessel of glass, earthenware, or metal, usually of a globular shape, and open at the top, for the purposes of digestion, evaporation, &c. See *Alembic*.

MATRES. Pl. of *mater*, a mother. The name given to the membranes of the brain. See *Dura mater*.

MATRIX. The earthy or stony matter which accompanies ores, or envelopes them in the earth.

MATTER (materia). The general term to denote any substances. These are termed—

1. *Physical*, embracing the phenomena of the science of natural philosophy; and possessing the primary properties of extension, impenetrability, mobility, divisibility, gravitation, porosity, and indestructibility; to these may be added the secondary properties of hardness, softness, colour, transparency, solidity, fluidity, &c.

2. *Chemical*, illustrating the operations of affinity, combination, decomposition, &c., the agencies of light, heat, electricity, &c. See *Chemistry*.

MATLOCK. A village in Derbyshire, affording a spring of saline water. See *Mineral Waters*.

MATURATION (*maturo*, to ripen). The process succeeding to inflammation, by which pus is formed in an abscess. Applications which promote suppuration have been called *maturants*.

MAW-WORM. The *Ascaris vermicularis*. The term is derived, according to Dr. Harvey, from the occasional visit which this animal makes to the maw or stomach, in migrating from its proper region, which is the rectum; but, more probably, from the peculiar effects which it often produces on the maw or stomach, by sympathy, and without quitting its home, as a gnawing pain, and faintness from the intolerable itching it excites in the anus.—*Good*.

MAXILLA. The jaw. Hence—*Maxillary*, the designation of nerves, arteries, &c., belonging to the jaw.

MAXIMUM (superl. of *magnus*, great). A term denoting the *greatest possible* quantity or effect; it is opposed to *minimum*, or the *least possible*; and to *medium*, or the *mean* between these extremes.

MAY APPLE. The *Podophyllum*

peltatum, a plant of which the leaves are poisonous, the root actively cathartic, and the fruit agreeably esculent.

MEAD or **METHEGLIN**. *Hydromel vinosum*. The ancient beverage of the northern nations, prepared from honey and water.

MEAL. *Farina*. The edible part of wheat, oats, rye, barley, and different kinds of pulse, ground into a coarse flour.

MEASLES. The first genus of the order *Exanthemata*, of Bateman. See *Rubeola*.

MEASURES. See *Quantity*.

MEA'TUS (*meo*, to pass, to flow). Literally, a passage. Hence—

M. auditorius externus, } Two passages
M. auditorius internus, } of the ear.

M. urinarius. The orifice of the female urethra.

MECHANICAL THEORY. A system of medicine, by which all diseases were attributed principally to *lentor* and *morbid viscosity of the blood*; attenuant and diluent medicines, or substances for promoting mechanical force, were adopted: thus, mercury was supposed to act by its specific gravity.

MECHOACANNA (*Mechoacan*, a province of Mexico). A species of *Convolvulus*, the root of which is purgative, but less active than that of jalap.

MECONIC ACID (*μήκων, μήκωνος*, a poppy). A constituent of opium. Its salts are called *meconates*.

MECO'NIUM (*μηκώνιον*, the inspissated juice of the poppy; opium). The first discharge of fæces, of a blackish green colour, in infants.

MEDICINE (*medeor*, to cure). This is—

1. The art of curing, or alleviating disease.

2. A substance used in the treatment of disease, for producing certain changes in the animal functions.

Gymnastic medicine. Horse exercise; carriage exercise; &c. See *Gymnastics*.

Pneumatic medicine. Vapours, or gases, inhaled as remedies. See *Inhalation*.

MEDIUS. Middle. Hence—

Mediana vena. The middle vein of the arm, between the basilic and cephalic.

Mediastinum. A middle portion separating parts from each other. Adj. *mediastinal*.

MEDULLA. Marrow; a kind of fixed oil, occupying the cavities of bones, and consisting, according to BERZELIUS, of—

Pure marrow, or fixed oil.....	0.96
Skin and blood-vessels.....	0.01
Albumen	} 0.03
Gelatin	
Extractive.....	
Peculiar matter.....	
Water	1.03

Medulla oblongata. That portion of the brain which extends from the pons Varolii, to the great foramen of the occipital bone, presenting the eminences termed the *corpora olivaria*, and the *corpora pyramidalia*.

Medulla spinalis. The spinal marrow or cord, extending from the great occipital foramen, to the second lumbar vertebra. It finally separates into the *cauda equina*, or horse's tail.

Medullary. The designation of the white substance of the brain, contained within the *cortical* or cineritious substance.

MEDULLIN (*medulla*, marrow, pith). The name given by Dr. John to the porous pith of the sunflower.

MEDUSA. A genus of the *Acalephæ*, or sea-nettles; on being touched, they induce redness and a tingling sensation; they are also supposed to occasion, in certain latitudes, the phosphorescent appearance of the sea.

MEERSCHAUM. A greasy, soapy substance, occurring in Cornwall. In Turkey and in Germany, it is made into tobacco-pipes. It is also called *keffekil*, or earth of Kaffa; and *ecume de mer*, or sea-foam.

MEGRIM. This term is probably a corruption from the Greek root *hemis-* *crania*, through the French word *mi-graine*. See Quinsey, and Shingles.

MEIBOMIAN GLANDS. *Ciliary follicles.* Small glands, first described by Meibomius, lying under the inner membrane of the eyelids. About twenty or thirty ducts of these glands open upon the tarsus of each eyelid.

MEL. Honey; a substance collected from flowers by the *Apis mellifica*, or honey-bee. When diluted, it undergoes vinous fermentation, and produces the beverage called *mead*. *Virgin honey* is that wrought by the young bees which have never swarmed, and which runs from the comb without heat or pressure. *Clarified honey*, or the *mel despumatum*

L. does not ferment so readily as the crude. Honey is employed for forming the preparations termed *mellita*, viz.—

Mel boracis. L. Honey of Borax.

Mel rosæ. L. Rose honey. See *Honey*.

MELÆNA (μέλαινα νόσος, *morbus niger*; the black disease; hence the name of the black jaundice). A term adopted by Sauvages from the writings of Hippocrates, to denote the occurrence of dark-coloured, grumous, and pitchy evacuations, generally accompanied by sanguineous vomiting. *Secessus niger* of Hoffman.

M. cholæa. Black, or green jaundice.

M. cruenta. Black vomit.

MELALEUCA LEUCADENDRON. A tree of the order *Myrtaceæ*, yielding the *cajuputi oil*. It is a native of the Molucca islands.

MELAMPODIUM. A name given by the Greeks to the Black Hellebore, from Melampus, who is said to have cured the daughters of Prætus, king of Argos, of melancholy, with this plant. See *Helleborus*.

MELANÆMA (μέλαν αἷμα, black blood). The name given by Dr. Goodwin to asphyxia, from the colour of the blood in that affection; he distinguishes the disease into *melanæma*, from hanging; from drowning; and from inspiration of fixed air.

MELANCHOLIA (μέλαινα χολή, black bile, or choler). Melancholy; mental dejection. The varieties are—

1. *Attonita*, gloomy, retiring, &c.
2. *Errabunda*, restless, roving, &c.
3. *Malevolens*, mischievous, morose, &c.
4. *Complacens*, self-complacent, affable, &c.

MELANIC ACID (μέλας, μέλανος, black). The name given to a principle discovered by Dr. Marcet, in a specimen of black urine. Dr. Prout says it is apparently connected with lithic acid.

MELANO'SIS (μέλας, black, νόσος, disease). *Melanoma.* A morbid product of a dark brown or black colour, first described by Laennec, in 1806, under the following forms—

1. That of masses enclosed in cysts.
2. That of masses without cysts.
3. That of infiltration in the tissue of organs; and
4. That of deposition on the surface of organs. This is a liquid form of *melanosis*.

MELAS (μέλας, black). A term applied by the ancients to a superficial af-

fection, resembling the *alphos*, except in its colour; it is synonymous with the *Lepra nigricans*, or Black Lepra. *Celsus*.

MELASMA (μέλας, black). The name given by Linnæus, Plenck, and Vogel, to the *ecthyma luridum*, or lurid papulous scall.

MELASSIC ACID. An acid present in melasses. It has been considered by some, a peculiar acid; by others, the acetic.

MELICERIS (μέλι, honey, κηρός, wax). A tumour of the encysted kind, filled with a substance resembling wax, or honey, in consistence.

MELILOTUS. A leguminous plant, containing Benzoic acid, and giving the peculiar flavour to the schabziger, or scraped cheese of Germany.

MELISSA OFFICINALIS (μέλισσα, a bee). The common Balm, or Balm Mint. It is made into a tea, and used in febrile diseases.

MELLITIC ACID (*mel*, honey). An acid discovered in the *mellite* or honey-stone, or native mellate of alumina. Its salts are called *mellites*.

MELOE. A genus of insects. The *Meloe vesicatoria* was the former name of the *Cantharis*, or blistering beetle. Dr. Thomson observes that the *Melolontha vitis* resembles it in some respect, but has no vesicating property.

MELTING POINT. That point of the thermometer at which a solid becomes fluid. The following table shows the different degrees of heat required to melt different substances.

Fahrenheit.

Ice melts at	32°
Phosphorus	90°
Spermaceti	112°
Potassium	150°
Sodium	190°
Sulphur	218°
Camphor	303°
Lead	612°
Zinc	680°
Silver	4717°
Gold	5237°

MEMBRANA. A membrane. This is sometimes a bag for containing fluids, sometimes a thin substance lining a cavity; it consists of concrete gelatin, and, like skin, it is changed into leather by tannin. The membranes of the body have been divided into—

1. The *Mucous*, investing the sides of cavities which communicate with the external air.

2. The *Serous*, lining cavities which are not externally open.

3. The *Cellular* membrane or tissue, which connects the minute component parts of most of the structures of the body.

4. The *Fibrous membranes*; these are of various forms, constituting capsules, sheaths, aponeuroses, &c.

M. nictitans (*nicto*, to wink). A membrane with which birds can occasionally cover their eyes.

M. pupillaris (*pupilla*, the pupil of the eye). A membrane extended across the pupil of the fœtus.

M. tympani. A membrane extended over the circular opening at the bottom of the meatus auditorius externus.

M. pituitaria, or *SCHNEIDERIAN*. The membrane which lines the cavities of the nose.

MENACHANITE. A substance found in Cornwall, in which Mr. Gregor first discovered Titanium. It consists of the oxide of titanium, iron, and manganese.

MENINGES (pl. of μήνιγξ, a membrane). The name of the dura and pia mater.

Meningitis. Inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal marrow. Compare *Encephalitis*, and *Myelitis*.

Meningophylax (φυλάσσω, to protect). An instrument formerly used for protecting the dura mater and brain from injury, during the operation of trepanning.

MENISCUS (μήνη, the moon). A lens which is concave on one side and convex on the other, its section resembling the appearance of the new moon.

MENISPERMIC ACID. An acid obtained from the seeds of the *menispermum cocculus*.

MENISPERMUM. A genus of plants. The species which yields the *calumba* root, is now referred by the London College to the *cocculus palmatus* of De Candolle.

MENORRHAGIA (μήν, μηνός; a month, ῥήγνυμι, to break forth). A morbidly profuse discharge of the catamenia.

MENSTRUATION (*menses*, a month). The function of the human uterus, by which the menstrual, catamenial, or monthly discharges take place.

MENSTRUUM. A term synonymous with *solvent*. A liquid which does not change the nature of the substance to be dissolved. See *Alkahest*.

The principal menstrua used in organic chemistry are—

1. *Pure water* (that is, water free from salts, such as rain, snow, or ice water, or distilled water), to dissolve gum, certain colouring matters, and vegetable acids.
2. *Alcohol, ether, naphtha, oil of turpentine, &c.*, to dissolve resins, fatty matters, fixed or volatile oils, vegetable alkalies, and certain colouring matters.
3. *Acids*, either vegetable or mineral, to dissolve the bases of colchicum, squills, &c.

MENSURATION (*mensura*, a measure). The process of ascertaining the comparative size of the two sides of the chest. It consists simply in measuring the superficial extent of the chest with a piece of tape stretched over it from certain fixed points.

The *capacity of the lungs* to contain air is ascertained by causing the patient to expire through a bent tube communicating with an inverted jar containing water; the quantity of water displaced by the air being the measure of the capacity of the lungs.—*Abernethy*.

MENTHA. A genus of plants of the Mint tribe: Order *Labiata*.

M. <i>piperita</i> . Peppermint.	} Yielding volatile oils.
M. <i>pulegium</i> . Pennyroyal.	
M. <i>viridis</i> . Spearmint.	

MENTUM. The Chin. Adj. *mental*.

MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA. Buck bean: an indigenous plant, growing in marshes. Dr. Paris observes, that it has been substituted on account of its bitterness for hops; and that it is a cure for the rot in sheep, when given in doses of a drachm of the powdered leaves.

MEPHI'TIS (the name of the goddess of bad smells). An impure or poisonous exhalation. Hence—

Mephitic acid. The name given by Mr. Bewley to carbonic acid, from its occasioning death on being respired. It was called by Bergman, *aërial acid*; by Mr. Keir, *calcareous acid*; and by Dr. Black, *fixed air*, from its existing in certain substances in a fixed state.

Mephitic air. Nitrogen gas.

MERCURY (the name of the messenger of the gods). Hydrargyrum; Argentum vivum, or Quicksilver; a metal differing from all others in being always fluid, unless subjected to a temperature of -39° , when it becomes solid. See *Hydrargyrum*.

Mercurial Erethism. An affection arising from the use of mercury, and characterized by irregular action of the heart, frequent sighing, trembling, &c.

Mercurial Rash. A variety of the Eczema rubrum, arising from the irritation of mercury; hence, it has been called eczema mercuriale; erythema mercuriale; hydrargyria; and mercurial lepra.

MEROCELE (μηρός, the thigh, κήλη, a tumor). Femoral or crural hernia.

MERORGANIZATION (μέρος, a part). Organization *in part*; a modification of the general principles of organization.—*Prout*.

MERUS. Mere, pure; unmixed, as *merum vinum*, neat wine, &c. Hence, when *merum* is said of wine, *vinum* is understood,—“curare genium mero;” hence also, “merobibus,” one who drinks wine without water.

MESOS (μέσος). Middle. Hence—

Mes-entery (έντερα, the bowels). The membrane in the middle of the intestines, by which they are attached to the spine. Adj. *mesenteric*.

Mes-enteritis. Inflammation of the mesentery.

Mes-araic (αραϊά, the small intestines). The same as the preceding term.

Meso-colon (κώλον, the colon). That part of the mesentery in the middle of the colon. Adj. *mesocolic*.

Meso-rectum. That part of the peritonæum which is connected with the rectum.

Meso-cæcum. That part of the peritonæum which embraces the cæcum and its appendix.

META (μετά, prep.). After; with; in composition, it denotes *change, transference, &c.* Hence—

Meta-carpus (καρπός, the wrist). That part of the hand between the carpus and the fingers. Adj. *metacarpal*.

Meta-tarsus (ταρσός, the tarsus). That part of the foot between the tarsus and the toes. Adj. *metatarsal*.

Meta-morphopsia (μεταμόρφωσις, a change, ὄψις, vision). A species of amaurosis, in which objects appear confused or distorted.

Meta'-stasis (μεθίστημι, to transfer). Literally, a removal from one place to another. Generally, the supervention of an affection of a new organ, on the subsidence of a similar disorder of a limb or organ primarily affected; as the cessation of rheumatism, followed by pericarditis, &c.

METALS (μέταλλα). A class of compact, heavy, opaque bodies, distinguished, in different degrees, by the following general properties:—

Malleability, by which they admit of being hammered out into thin plates or leaves. Gold is the most malleable of all the metals.

Ductility, by which they admit of being drawn out into wire. All the malleable metals possess this property.

Fusibility, or the capacity of being melted by heat. The *point of fusion* varies considerably in the different metals, though they are all solid, except mercury, at common temperatures.

Tenacity, by which they are capable of supporting considerable weight without breaking.

Elasticity and hardness; properties, which adapt them for exciting sound.

Crystalline texture; thus, iron is fibrous; zinc, lamellated; steel, granular; others are procured in crystals, as gold, silver, &c.; when they crystallize, they always assume the figure of a cube, the regular octohedron, or some form allied to it.

The following is a Table of the Metals, arranged according to the order in which they have been discovered, with the names of the persons who discovered, or first described them.

1. Gold	} Known to the ancients.
2. Silver	
3. Iron	
4. Copper ...	
5. Mercury ..	
6. Lead	
7. Tin	} element; the rest were called <i>base metals</i> .
8. Antimony	
9. Zinc	} B. Valentine, 15th cent.
10. Bismuth	
11. Arsenic	} Brandt
12. Cobalt	
13. Platinum	} Wood
14. Nickel	
15. Manganese ...	} Scheele, &c. 1774.
16. Tungsten	
17. Tellurium ...	} Müller
18. Molybdenum, Hielm	
19. Uranium	} Klaproth
20. Titanium	
21. Chromium ...	} Gregor
22. Columbium ...	
23. Palladium, } Wollaston ... 1803.	
24. Rhodium, }	
25. Iridium	} Descotils &c. 1803.
26. Osmium	
27. Cerium	} S. Tennant, 1803.
	} Berzelius, &c. 1804.

28. Potassium,	} Sir H. Davy, 1807.
29. Iodine	
30. Barium	
31. Strontium,	
32. Calcium	} Stromeayer... 1818.
33. Cadmium	
34. Lithium	
35. Selenium	
36. Silicium	} Berzelius ... 1824.
37. Zirconium ...	
38. Aluminium,	
39. Glucinium,	
40. Yttrium	} Wöhler
41. Thorium	
42. Magnesium ...	
	} Berzelius 1829.
	} Bussy, &c., 1829.

These Metals are distinguished into the following classes, viz.

1. *Metallic bases of the alkalis*, viz., potassium, sodium, and lithium. These powerfully attract oxygen; the oxides are termed *alkalis*: and the metallic bases, *alkaline* or *alkaligenous* metals.

2. *Metallic bases of the alkaline earths*, viz., barium, strontium, calcium, and magnesium. These also powerfully attract oxygen, and their oxides are termed *alkaline earths*.

3. *Metallic bases of the Earths*, viz., aluminium, zirconium, glucinium, silicium, yttrium, and thorium. The oxides of these metals are the *pure earths*.

4. Metals yielding oxides, which are *neutral salifiable bases*, viz., gold, silver, mercury, copper, lead, iron, tin, platinum, palladium, nickel, cadmium, zinc, bismuth, antimony, cobalt, and manganese.

5. Metals which are *acidifiable*, by combination with oxygen, viz., tellurium, arsenic, chromium, molybdenum, tungsten, columbium, and selenium. Of the oxides of the rest little is known.

6. *Metals magnetic*, viz., iron, nickel, and cobalt; chromium has also been affirmed to be magnetic.

Metals are termed *native*, when found in an uncombined form; *mineralized*, when combined with other bodies; compounds of two or more metals, except mercury, are called *alloys*, and possess the characteristic properties of pure metals; those of mercury with other metals, are called *amalgams*.

The result of the oxidation of metals, when heated in the air, was formerly called a *calx*, and the process of forming it, *calcination*; when mixed with nitrate or chlorate of potash, and projected into

a red-hot crucible, they are said to be *deflagrated*; when the oxides are reduced to the metallic state, they are said to suffer *reduction*. Metals are the best reflectors of caloric, and the worst radiators.

Metalloid (εἶδος, likeness). A term applied, at first, to the metals obtained from the fixed alkalies and some of the earths. They are now called *metallic*.

Metallography (γράφω, to describe). That branch of science which treats of metals.

Metallurgy (ἔργον, work). The separation of metals from their ores. It comprises the several operations of assaying, refining, smelting, &c.

METEOROLITES (μετέωρος, floating in the air, λίθος, a stone). Meteoric stones; *Aërolites*; solid compounds of earthy and metallic matters, descending from the atmosphere; such was the *ancile*, or shield of Mars, which fell in the reign of Numa; the *arx julia* of 1561; &c. They all contain iron alloyed with nickel.

METEOROLOGY (μετέωρα, meteors; from μετὰ, and αἰωρέω, to suspend; λόγος, a description). The doctrine of meteors, or the study of the variable phenomena of the atmosphere. These are owing to the operations of heat, light, electricity, &c.; hence we have—

1. *Temperature*. This is generally considered with reference to the division of the surface of the globe into zones: these are five in number, viz.

The *torrid zone*, extending twenty-three degrees on each side of the equator.

The *two frigid zones*, extending twenty-three degrees from the poles.

The *two temperate zones*, extending intermediately between the torrid and the frigid zones.

The poles and the equator, generally speaking, present the extremes of temperature; that of the intermediate parts, in the northern hemisphere, has been arranged, by Humboldt, in *isothermal lines*, grouped into zones or bands, ranging in mean annual temperature, as follows:—

The *first*, from 32° to 41°.

The *second*, from 41° to 50°.

The *third*, from 50° to 59°.

The *fourth*, from 59° to 68°.

The *fifth*, from 68° to 77°.

The *sixth*, from 77° upwards.

II. *Clouds*. These have been classed by Howard, under three primary

forms, and four modifications. The primary forms are—

1. The *Cirrus*, or streaky cloud, of fibrous appearance, occupying the higher regions of the atmosphere.

2. The *Cumulus*, or cloudy mass of convex or conical form, occupying a lower stratum of the atmosphere.

3. The *Stratus*, or horizontal cloud, usually resting on the surface of the earth, and constituting mists.

Of the modifications of these forms of clouds, the two first are *intermediate*; the two last *composite*. These are—

1. The *Cirro-cumulus*, consisting of small roundish, and well defined masses in close horizontal arrangement.

2. The *Cirro-stratus*, consisting also of small and rounded masses, attenuated towards a part, or towards the whole of their circumference.

3. The *Cumulo-stratus*, made up of the cirro-stratus, blended with the cumulus; the former being either intermingled with the larger masses of the latter, or widely enlarging its base.

4. The *Cumulo-cirro-stratus*, or nimbus, or the rain cloud; consisting of a horizontal layer of aqueous vapour, over which are spread clouds of the cirrous form, while those of the cumulous form enter it laterally and from beneath. See *Dew* and *Rain*.

ME'THODE NUME'RIQUE. A method of pursuing the study of physic, invented by M. Louis. It consists—

1. In the collection, with every precaution to secure accuracy, and to avoid omissions, of individual *Cases*; and—

2. In the analysis and collation of these cases, so as to deduce general *Laws* and conclusions.

METHODIC SECT. A class of practitioners founded by the Roman physician, Themison, a disciple of Asclepiades, who attributed all diseases to *overbracing*, or *relaxation*; hence, all medicines were classed as *relaxing* and *bracing* remedies.

METOPOSCOPY (μέτωπον, the forehead, σκοπέω, to examine). The art of divining by inspection of the forehead; practised among the Romans, and in the middle ages.

METRE. The French standard measure of length, equivalent to 39·371, or very nearly 39½ English inches. The French measures ascend and descend

in a decimal progression. See *Quantity*.

METRITIS (μήτρα, the uterus). Inflammation of the uterus.

METRRORRHAGIA (μήτρα, the uterus, ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth). Uterine hæmorrhage.

MEZEREON. The bark of the *Daphne Mezereum*: Order *Thymeleæ*. The characteristic of this order is the causiticity of the bark, which acts as a vesicatory. The *Daphne Laureola* is frequently sold for mezereon. The French use the barks of the *Daphne mezereum* and the *Daphne gnidium*, under the name of *garou*, for the purposes of vesication, &c.

MIASMA (μίασμα, from μαινώ, to pollute). Originally, pollution or contagion; but, with the addition of the term *marsh*, it denotes certain effluvia, or emanations, from marshy grounds.

MICA. A mineral of various colours, but usually gray. It occurs in the form of very thin plates, which are employed in Russia for window-panes, and are then called *Muscovy glass*.

MICROCOSMIC SALT (μικρός, little, κόσμος, order). A triple salt, obtained by mixing equal parts of the phosphates of soda and of ammonia, in solution, and then crystallizing. It is much employed as a flux, in experiments with the blow-pipe.

MICROGLOSSIA (μικρός, small, γλῶσσα, the tongue). Congenital smallness of the tongue; one of the causes of dysphagia. It is owing, according to Andral, to an arrest of development, and the consequent existence of the *hyoid* portion only of the tongue.

MIDRIFF. *Diaphragma*. The muscle which divides the body into the thorax and the abdomen.

MIDWIFERY. The art of aiding and facilitating child-birth.

MILDEW MORTIFICATION. *Gangræna ustilaginea*; a disease supposed to arise from the use of grain vitiated by the growth of parasitic plants in the interior of the culm, or straw, chiefly the "ustilago," *blight* or *mildew*; This is the ergot, or *spur* of the French. See *Ergota*.

MILIARIA (*milium*, a millet seed). Miliary eruption; minute transparent vesicles, of the size of millet seeds, filled with a colourless acrid fluid, and terminating in scurf; the fifth genus of the order *Vesiculæ*, of Bateman. Miliary fever has been designated by the terms—

1. *Rubra*, or red; when the vesicles, on their first rising, being filled with transparent lymph, exhibit the red colour of the inflamed surface beneath.

2. *Alba*, or white; when, the lymph having acquired in thirty hours a milky opacity, the vesicles assume a white or pearly appearance.

MILIUM (a millet seed). A small white tumor, of the size of a millet seed, or larger, on the margin of the eyelids, containing a substance like boiled rice.

MILK. *Lac*. A fluid secreted by the females of the mammalia, for the nourishment of their offspring. It separates, on standing, into a thick whitish fluid, called *cream*, and what is termed skimmed milk; and by the addition of rennet, acids, or wine, into a solid coagulum called *curd*; and a limpid fluid termed *whey*: the curd is considered to be *caseous matter*, or the basis of cheese, in a state of purity.

MILK, according to Berzelius, contains—

Water	928.75
And with a little cream.....	28.00
Sugar of milk.....	35.00
Muriate of potash.....	1.70
Phosphate of potash.....	0.25
Lactic acid, acetate of potash, with a trace of lactate of iron.....	6.00
Earthy phosphates.....	0.30

1000.00

CREAM contains—

Butter	4.5
Cheese	3.5
Whey.....	92.0

MILK FEVER. *Febris lactea*. An aggravated form of the excitement which takes place at the onset of lactation. It is commonly said, in such cases, that *the milk flies to the head*; phlegmasia dolens, was called by the French writers "depôt du lait."

MILK TEETH. The first set in children, which are shed in childhood.

MILLEPEDES (*mille*, a thousand, *pes*, *pedis*, a foot). Slaters, or Woodlice. These insects, killed by the vapour of spirit of wine, formerly obtained a place in the Pharmacopœias, and were employed in humoral asthma, and dropsy.

MILLET. *Milium*. The grain of the *Panicum Miliaceum*: Order *Gramineæ*. There are three species, viz., the Polish, the common or German, and the Indian; the last kind is used as a substitute for rice. ,

MIMOSA. The name of a genus of leguminous plants, the leaves of which recede from the touch and close together; hence the term *sensitive plant*. The *Mimosa Nilotica* was formerly supposed to be the tree which yields Gum Arabic; this is now the *Acacia vera*.

MINDERERUS' SPIRIT. Liquid acetate of ammonia; a febrifuge.

MINERALOGY. The science which treats of inorganic substances. These are generally solids, extracted from the earth by mining, and hence called *minerals*. The term *fossil* is now commonly applied to organic substances, penetrated with earthy or metallic matters. Professor Mohs of Freyberg, has arranged minerals into three classes, according to the following characters.

CLASS I. If solid, sapid. No bituminous odour. Spec. gr. under 3·8. It has four orders, viz.—

1. *Gas.* Expansible. Not acid. The *Genera* are Hydrogen—Atmospheric air.
2. *Water.* Liquid. Without odour or sapidity: *Genus*, Atmospheric water.
3. *Acid.* Acid. The *Genera* are—Carbonic—Muriatic—Sulphuric—Boracic—Arsenic.
4. *Salt.* Not acid. The *Genera* are—Natron salt—Glauber salt—Nitre salt—Rock salt—Ammoniac salt—Vitriol salt; comprising as species, the sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc—Epsom-salt—Alum-salt—Borax-salt—Brythine-salt (heavy-salt)—Glauberite.

CLASS II. Insipid. Spec. gr. above 1·8. Its orders are—

1. *Haloid*, or salt-like. Not metallic. Streak uncoloured. The *Genera* are—Gypsum-haloid—Cryone-haloid—Alum-haloid—Fluor-haloid—Calc-haloid.
2. *Baryte*, or heavy spar. Not metallic. Streak uncoloured, or orange yellow. The *Genera* are—Parachrose-baryte (altered colour)—Zinc-baryte—Scheelium-baryte—Hal-baryte—Lead-baryte.
3. *Kerate*, or horny. Not metallic. Streak uncoloured. No single eminent cleavage. The *Genus* is—Pearl-kerate.
4. *Malachite*, or carbonate of the peroxide of copper. Colour, blue, green, brown. No single eminent faces of cleavage. The *Genera* are—Staphyline-malachite (grape-like)—Lirochone-malachite (form unknown)

—Olive-malachite—Azure-malachite—Emerald-malachite—Habroneme-malachite (fine-threaded).

5. *Mica.* Metallic, or not metallic. If yellow streak, pyramidal. Single eminent cleavage. The *Genera* are—Euchlore-mica (bright green)—Antimony-mica—Cobalt-mica—Iron-mica—Graphite-mica—Talc-mica—Pearl-mica.

6. *Spar.* Not metallic. Streak uncoloured, brown. The *Genera* are—Schiller-spar—Disthene-spar—Triphane-spar—Dystome-spar (difficult to cleave)—Kouphone-spar (light)—Petaline-spar—Felspar—Augite-spar—Azure-spar.

7. *Gem*, or precious stones. Not metallic. Streak uncoloured. The *Genera* are—Andalusite—Corundum—Diamond—Topaz—Emerald—Quartz—Axinite—Chrysolite—Boracite—Tourmaline—Garnet—Zircon—Gadolinite.

8. *Ore.* If metallic, black; if not metallic, adamantine, or imperfect metallic lustre. The *Genera* are—Titanium-ore—Zinc-ore—Copper-ore—Tin-ore—Scheelium-ore—Tantalum-ore—Uranium ore—Cerium-ore—Chrome-ore—Iron-ore—Manganese-ore.

9. *Metal.* Metallic. Not black. If grey, malleable. The *Genera* are—Arsenic—Tellurium—Antimony—Bismuth—Mercury—Silver—Gold—Platina—Iron—Copper.

10. *Pyrites*, or native compounds of metal with sulphur. Metallic. The *Genera* are—Nickel-pyrites—Arsenic-pyrites—Cobalt-pyrites—Iron-pyrites—Copper-pyrites.

11. *Glance*, or minerals which have a metallic, or pseudo-metallic lustre. Metallic. Grey, black. The *Genera* are—Copper-glance—Silver-glance—Lead glance—Tellurium-glance—Molybdena-glance—Bismuth-glance—Antimony-glance—Melane-glance (black).

12. *Blende.* If metallic, black; if not metallic, adamantine lustre. The *Genera* are—Glance-blende—Garnet-blende—Purple-blende—Ruby-blende.

13. *Sulphur*, a simple inflammable body. Not metallic. Colour red, yellow, or brown. The *Genus* is—Sulphur.

CLASS III. If fluid, bituminous odour. If solid, insipid. Its orders are—

MINERAL WATERS.

1. *Resin*. Fluid, solid. Streak uncoloured, yellow, brown, black. The *Genus* is—Melichrome-resin (honey-coloured).

2. *Coal*. Solid. Streak brown, black. The *Genus* is—Mineral-coal.

Mineral bodies have also been classed under four general divisions:—

1. *Earths*; these are *simple* or *primitive*, or those which can only be resolved into oxygen, and a metallic basis; and *compound*, or composed of two or more primitive earths, united chemically together.

2. *Salts*; or substances which require less than 100 times their weight of water to dissolve them.

3. *Inflammable fossils*; or minerals principally characterised by inflammability.

4. *Metallic substances*; these are termed *native*, when found in their simple state, or alloyed with other metals; and *mineralized*, when combined with unmetallic substances; the compound of the two is called an *ore*.

The *crystalline forms* of minerals are four, viz., the *rhombohedral*; the *pyramidal*; the *prismatic*; and the *tessular*, or that which is derived from the hexahedron.

MINERAL WATERS. *Aqua minerales*. Waters impregnated with mineral substances. Rain water, as it filters through the soil, generally takes up so small a quantity of foreign matter, that its sensible properties are not materially affected; in this state it gives rise to *spring, well, and river water*.

The following table, showing the Composition of several of the principal Mineral waters, is taken from "Henry's Elements of Chemistry." The temperature, when not expressed, is understood to be 49° or 50° Faht.

1. CARBONATED WATERS.

SELTZER. Bergman.

In each wine pint.

Carbonic acid..... 17 cub. in.

Specific gravity..... 1·0027

Carbonate of soda..... 4 grs.

———— of magnesia..... 5

———— of lime..... 3

Chloride of sodium..... 17

29

CARLSBAD (Temperature 165° Faht.)

Berzelius.

In a wine pint.

Carbonic acid..... 5 cub. in.

In 1000 parts by weight.

Sulphate of soda..... 2·58714 grs.

Carbonate of soda..... 1·25200

Chloride of sodium..... 1·04893

Carbonate of lime..... 0·31219

Fluate of ditto..... 0·00331

Phosphate of ditto..... 0·00019

Carbonate of strontia... 0·00097

———— of magnesia... 0·18221

Phosphate of alumina... 0·00034

Carbonate of iron..... 0·00424

———— of manganese a trace

Silica..... 0·07504

5·46656

SPA. Bergman. Sp. gr. 1·0010

In each wine pint.

Carbonic acid..... 13 cub. in.

Carbonate of soda..... 1·5 grs.

———— of magnesia..... 4·5

———— of lime..... 1·5

Chloride of sodium..... 0·2

Oxide of iron..... 0·6

8·3

PYRMONT. Bergman. Sp. gr. 1·0024

In each wine pint.

Carbonic acid..... 26 cub. in.

Carbonate of magnesia..... 10 grs.

———— of lime..... 4·5

Sulphate of magnesia..... 5·5

———— of lime..... 8·5

Chloride of sodium..... 1·5

Oxide of iron..... 0·6

30·6

POUGES. Hassenfratz.

In each wine pint.

Carbonic acid..... 30 cub. in.

Carbonate of soda..... 10 grs.

———— of magnesia..... 1·2

———— of lime..... 12

Chloride of sodium..... 2·2

Oxide of iron..... 2·5

Silica..... 0·5

28·4

MINERAL WATERS.

II. SULPHURETTED WATERS.

AIX LA CHAPELLE. Bergman.

Temperature 143°.

In each wine pint.

Sulphuretted hydrogen ... 5.5 cub. in.

Carbonate of soda..... 12. grs.

----- of lime..... 4.75

Muriate of soda..... 5.

21.75

CHELTENHAM. Sulphur Spring.

Brande and Parkes.

Specific gravity..... 1.0085

In each wine pint.

Carbonic acid..... 1.5 cub. in.

Sulphuretted hydrogen.. 2.5

Sulphate of soda..... 23.5 grs.

----- of magnesia..... 5.

----- of lime..... 1.2

Muriate of soda..... 35.

Oxide of iron..... 0.3

65.

LEAMINGTON. Sulphur water.

Scudamore.

Specific gravity 1.0042

Sulphuretted hydrogen, quantity not ascertained.

In each pint.

Muriate of soda 15. grs.

----- of lime 7.96

----- of magnesia..... 3.30

Sulphate of soda..... 11.60

Oxide of iron..... a trace.

37.86

MOFFAT. Garnet.

Nitrogen..... 0.5 cub. in.

Carbonic acid..... 0.6

Sulphuretted hydrogen ... 1.2

Muriate of soda..... 4.5 grs.

HARROWGATE WATER.

New Well at the Crown Inn.

(West. Quart. Journ. xv. 82.)

Specific gravity..... 1.01286 at 69°.

One wine gallon contains—

Sulphuretted hydrogen ... 6.4 cub. in.

Carbonic acid 5.25

Azote 6.5

Carburetted hydrogen..... 4.65

32.8

Also,

Muriate of soda..... 735. grs.

----- of lime 71.5

----- of magnesia 43.

Bicarbonate of soda..... 14.75

864.25

Old Well.

Specific gravity 1.01324 at 60°

Sulphuretted hydrogen.. 14.0 cub. in.

Carbonic acid..... 4.25

Azotic gas..... 8.

Carburetted hydrogen... 4.15

30.4

Also,

Muriate of soda..... 752.0 grs.

----- of lime 65.75

----- of magnesia..... 29.2

Bicarbonate of soda..... 12.8

859.75

III. SALINE WATERS.

SEIDLITZ. Bergman.

Specific gravity..... 1.0060

In a pint.

Carbonate of magnesia 2.5

----- of lime 0.8

Sulphate of magnesia..... 180.

----- of lime 5.

Muriate of magnesia..... 4.5

192.8

CHELTENHAM, pure saline.

Parkes and Brande.

Specific gravity 1.010

In each pint.

Sulphate of soda 15.

----- of magnesia..... 11.

----- of lime 4.5

Muriate of soda 50.

80.5

LEAMINGTON, saline.

Scudamore.

Specific gravity..... 1.0119

In a pint.

Muriate of soda 53.75

----- of lime 28.64

----- of magnesia..... 20.16

Sulphate of soda 7.83

Oxide of iron..... a trace

110.38

MINERAL WATERS.

LEAMINGTON. Lord Aylesford's spring.

Scudamore.

Specific gravity.....	1.0093
In a pint.	
Muriate of soda.....	12.25
Muriate of lime.....	28.24
----- of magnesia.....	5.22
Sulphate of soda.....	32.96
Oxide of iron.....	a trace.
	<hr/>
	78.67

BRISTOL. Carrick.

Temp. 74°. Specific gravity, 1.00077.
In each pint.

Carbonic acid.....	3.5 cub. in.
	<hr/>
Carbonate of lime.....	1.5 grs.
Sulphate of soda.....	1.5
----- of lime.....	1.5
Muriate of soda.....	0.5
----- of magnesia.....	1.
	<hr/>
	6.0

BATH. Phillips.

Temperature.....109° to 117°.
Specific gravity.....1.002

In each pint.

Carbonic acid.....	1.2 cub. in.
	<hr/>
Carbonate of lime.....	0.8
Sulphate of soda.....	1.4
----- of lime.....	9.3
Muriate of soda.....	3.4
Silica.....	0.2
Oxide of iron.....	a trace.
	<hr/>
	16.3

BATH. Solid contents.

Scudamore.

Muriate of lime.....	1.2 grs.
----- of magnesia.....	1.6
Sulphate of lime.....	9.5
----- of soda.....	.9
Silica.....	.2
Oxide of iron.....	.01985
Loss, partly carb. of soda	.58015
	<hr/>
	14.

BUXTON. Scudamore.

Specific gravity at 60°... 1.0006.
Temperature..... 82°.

In a wine gallon.

Carbonic acid.....	1.5 cub. in.
Nitrogen.....	4.64

Muriate of magnesia.....	.58 grs.
----- of soda.....	2.40
Sulphate of lime.....	.6
Carbonate of lime.....	10.40
Extractive and vegetable	
matter.....	0.50
Loss.....	0.52
	<hr/>
	15.

Or, according to Dr. Murray's view,

Sulphate of soda.....	0.63
Muriate of lime.....	0.57
----- of soda.....	1.80
----- of magnesia.....	0.58
Carbonate of lime.....	10.40
Extract and loss.....	1.02
	<hr/>
	15.00

MATLOCK BATH. Scudamore.

Temperature..... 68°.

Specific gravity..... 1.0003.

Free carbonic acid.

Muriates and } magnesia, lime, and
Sulphates of } soda? In very minute quantities, not yet ascertained.

IV. CHALYBEATE WATERS.

TUNBRIDGE. Scudamore.

In each gallon.

Specific gravity.....	1.0007
Muriate of soda.....	2.46
----- of lime.....	0.39
----- of magnesia.....	0.29
Sulphate of lime.....	1.41
Carbonate of lime.....	0.27
Oxide of iron.....	2.22
Traces of manganese, vegetable fibre, silica, &c... }	0.44
Loss.....	0.13
	<hr/>
	7.61

CHELTENHAM. Brande and Parkes.

Specific gravity..... 1.0092

In a pint.

Carbonic acid..... 2.5 cub. in.

Carbonate of soda.....	0.5
Sulphate of soda.....	22.7
----- of magnesia.....	6.
----- of lime.....	2.5
Muriate of soda.....	41.3
Oxide of iron.....	0.8

73.8

BRIGHTON. Marcet.

Specific gravity	1·00108
Carbonic acid gas	2½ cub.in.

Sulphate of iron.....	1·80 grs.
——— of lime.....	4·09
Muriate of soda.....	1·53 grs.
——— of magnesia.....	0·75
Silica.....	0·14
Loss.....	0·19
	8·50

HARROWGATE. Oddie's Chalybeate.
Scudamore.

Specific gravity.....	1·0053
In each gallon.	
Muriate of soda.....	300·4
——— of lime	22·
——— of magnesia	9·9
Sulphate of lime	1·86
Carbonate of lime.....	6·7
——— of magnesia.....	0·8
Oxide of iron.....	2·40
Residue, chiefly silica.....	·40

344·46

The FACTITIOUS MINERAL WATERS,
prepared at Brighton, are—

I. The WARM. These are—

1. The Springs of *Carlsbad*, viz., the Sprudel, Neubrunnen, Muehlbrunnen, and Theresienbrunnen. *Dose*.—From 3 to 10 beakers (of 6 ounces each).
2. The Springs of *Ems*, viz., the Kesselbrunnen and Kraenchen. *Dose*.—From 4 to 10 beakers.

II. The COLD. These are—

1. The Obersaltzbrunnen, or Silesian Saltzbrunnen; called, also, on account of its good effects in complaints of the chest, the *Seltzer* of Silesia. *Dose*.—From 4 to 8 beakers.
2. The Kreutzbrunnen of *Marienbad*. *Dose*.—From 3 to 10 beakers.
3. The Franzensbrunnen of *Eger*, and the Ferdinandsbrunnen of *Auschowitz*.
4. The Springs of *Pyrmont* and *Spa*. *Dose*.—From 2 to 8 beakers.
5. The Springs of *Seidschutz* and *Pullna*. *Dose*.—From 1 to 4 beakers.
6. The Springs of *Seltzer*, *Fachingen*, and *Geilnau*.

MINERAL YELLOW. *Patent yellow*. A pigment consisting of chloride and protoxide of lead.

MINIUM. *Red lead*, or deutoxide of lead; a tasteless powder, of an in-

tensely red colour; employed as a pigment, and in the manufacture of flint glass.

MISCARRIAGE. The expulsion of the foetus from the uterus, within six weeks after conception, is usually called *miscarriage*; if it occur between six weeks and six months, it is called *abortion*; and, if during any part of the last three months before the completion of the natural term, *premature labour*.

MISCEE. The name of an Indian dentrifice, which produces indeed a black jet upon the teeth, but leaves the enamel untouched, while it destroys the tartar and hardens the gums. Its ingredients are not known.—*Good*.

MISTU'RA (*misceo*, to mix). A mixture; an extemporaneous liquid preparation. Compare *Emulsio* and *Lac*.

MITRA'LIS (*mitra*, a mitre). The name of a *mitre*-shaped valve, which guards the left ventricle of the heart.

MOBILITY (*mobilis*, moveable). A term applied by Dr. Cullen to excessive susceptibility to impressions—one of the afflictions of nervous persons.

MODI'OLUS (dim. of *modus*, a measure).

1. The bony pillar, in the centre of the cochlea, encircled by the lamina spiralis.
2. The crown, or saw of the trepan.

MOFFAT. A village in Dumfriesshire, affording cold sulphuretted water. See *Mineral Waters*.

MOHAIR. The soft, white hair of a variety of the common goat, peculiar to Angora.

MOIRE'E METALLIQUE. Crystallized tin-plate, obtained by pouring on heated tin-plate, a mixture of two parts of nitric acid, and three of muriatic acid, diluted with eight of water. When varnished, it is worked into ornamental vessels.

MOLA'RES (*mola*, a mill-stone). The double, or grinding teeth. See *Dens*.

MOLASSES, or MELASSES (*mel*, honey). The uncrystallizable part of the juice of the sugar cane, separated from the sugar during its manufacture; a sort of mother-water of raw sugar. That which is imported into this country is principally converted into a coarse, soft kind of sugar, called *bastards*. On the continent it is extensively used for preparing tobacco.

MOLE (*mola*, a mill-stone) This is—

1. A brown macula, or spot, generally though not always, congenital.
2. A morbid product of conception, consisting of a false germ, or, as it is called in birds, *œuf clair*; a fleshy substance; a hydatid substance; &c.

MOLECULE (dim. of *moles*, a mass).

A minute particle of a mass or body. It differs from *atom*, in being always considered as a portion of some aggregate.

Integrand molecules. The name given by Haüy to the last particles into which the nucleus of a crystal can be mechanically divided.

MOLLITIES (*mollis*, soft). Softness; softening. Hence—

1. *Mollities cerebri.* Ramollissement du cerveau of the French. Softening of the brain.
2. *Mollities ossium.* A morbid softness and flexibility of the bones. See *Fragilitas ossium*.

MOLLUSCA (*mollis*, soft). Soft, invertebral, inarticulate animals, often protected by a shell. They constitute division 2nd of Cuvier's Animal Kingdom. They are distinguished into the following classes, viz.—

1. *Cephalopoda* (κεφαλή, the head, πόδες, the feet). Animals which have their feet arranged round their heads, as the sepia, or cuttle-fish; nautilus, or sailor-fish; ammonite, an extinct species, coiled like the horn of a ram, or of the statues of Jupiter Ammon; belemnite (βέλεμνον, a dart); nummulite (*nummus*, money, a coin), of which the pyramids of Egypt are built; argonaut (Ἀργώ, the ship Argo, ναῦτης, a sailor); &c.
2. *Pteropoda* (πτερόν, a wing, πόδες, feet). Animals which have fins, or wing-like processes, on each side of the mouth, as the *clio borealis*.
3. *Gasteropoda* (γαστήρ, the stomach, πόδες, feet). Animals which have their feet placed under their belly, as the snail, limpit, &c.
4. *Brachiopoda* (βραχίον, the arm, πόδες, feet). Animals which move by processes resembling arms, as the lingula, &c.
5. *Cirrhopoda* (*cirrus*, a tuft of hair, πόδες, feet). Animals which have tufted feet, as the barnacle, &c.

MOLLUSCUM (*mollis*, soft). Wen; a moveable tumour, little sensible, and often elastic to the touch, containing an

atheromatous matter; the third genus of the *Tubercula* of Bateman.

MOLYBDENUM (μόλυβδος, lead). A brittle metal, of a white colour, and so infusible as to have been hitherto obtained only in a state of semi-fusion. When heated in open vessels, it absorbs oxygen, and is converted into *molybdic acid*. Berzelius says that the blue *molybdous acid* is a bimolybdate of the deutoxide of molybdenum.

MONOCULUS (μόνος, single, *oculus*, an eye). A bandage formerly used for fistula lacrymalis, and diseases of the eye.

MONOCOTYLEDONES (μόνος, single, κοτυληδών, a seed-lobe). Plants which have only one cotyledon, or seed-lobe; those which have two are termed *di-cotyledones*; and those which have none, *a-cotyledones*. The first and second of these classes, respectively identical with the *endogenæ* and *exogenæ*, constitute the first division of plants in the natural system, or **VASCULARES**; the third is identical with **CELLULARES**, the second division. See *Botany*.

MONOMANIA (μόνος, alone, *μανία*, madness.) Madness upon one subject only. See *Mania*.

MONOPETALÆ (μόνος, single, πέταλον, a leaf). Literally, having a single petal or leaf, as applied to the *corolla* of plants. The difference, however, between a *mono-petalous*, and a *poly-petalous* corolla, is, that in the one, the leaves out of which it is formed are distinct; in the other, they are united. Where there are no petals, the plants are termed *a-petalæ*. See *Botany*.

MONORCHID (μόνος, single, ὄρχις, a testis). Having a single testis.

MONSTRUM. *Lusus naturæ*. A monster; an unnatural or irregular production.

MONS VENERIS. The eminence immediately over the os pubis, in women.

MORBILLI (*morbillus*, dim. of *morbus*, a disease). The *minor plague*; a term by which the continental writers have in general designated Rubeola, or Measles. The term is borrowed from the Italians, among whom *il morbo* (the disease) signified the plague. See *Rubeola*.

Morbilli regulares. Common Measles, *Sydenham*; the *Rubeola vulgaris* of Bateman.

MORBUS. A disease; disordered action of any part of the machinery of the body. Hence—

M. aphrodisius. Lues Venerea, or Syphilis. It has also been called *morb*us Gallicus; *morb*us Indicus; *morb*us Neapolitanus; &c.

M. arcuatus, or *arquatus* (arcus, a bow; so called from one of the colours of the rainbow). The Jaundice.

M. caducus. Epilepsy, or falling sickness. This has been also termed *morb*us attonitus; *morb*us comitialis, or "electioneering disease," so called from its occurring at the time of the *comitia*, or popular assemblies, at Rome, from excitement, &c.; *morb*us divinus; *morb*us herculeus; *morb*us infantilis; *morb*us interlunius; *morb*us magnus, or major; *morb*us sacer; &c.

M. interpellatus (interpello, to interrupt). A disease attended with irregular or uncertain paroxysms. *Paracelsus*.

M. cæruleus. Cyanosis; blue disease.

M. cardiacus. Typhus fever.

M. coxarius. Disease of the hip.

M. gallicus. Frambæsia, or yaws.

M. niger. Melæna; black disease.

M. pedicularis. Lousy disease.

M. pilaris. Hair-worm disease.

M. regius. Jaundice. King's evil.

M. rubulus. Frambæsia, or yaws.

M. sitibundus. Diabetes; thirst-disease.

M. sudatorius. Sweating sickness.

Morbi pathetici. Morositates. Depraved appetites, and morbid changes in the feelings and propensities.

MORDANT. A substance, used in dyeing, which has an affinity both for the colouring matter, and for the stuff to be dyed; the combination of the colour with the texture is thus aided by a kind of double decomposition. The term *basis* is more commonly employed.

MOROXYLIC ACID (μόρον, the mulberry, ξύλον, wood). An acid produced from the bark of the mulberry tree. Its salts are called *myroxalates*.

MORPHIA. A newly discovered alkaloid, existing in opium, in combination with a peculiar acid, which has been named the *meconic*, in the form of a meconate. Morphia is generally admitted to constitute the narcotic principle of opium. Its medicinal salts are—

1. The *Acetate*, prepared by adding to four parts of morphia, dissolved in eight parts of distilled water, acetic acid of the sp. gr. 1.075, until litmus paper is slightly tinged red; the solution is then to be evaporated to dry-

ness, and the salt reduced to a powder. *Dose*.—gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ —j—ij, in solution.

2. The *Sulphate*, prepared by pouring dilute sulphuric acid into an alcoholic solution of morphia. *Dose*.—gr. ss.

3. The *Muriate*, prepared by the direct combination of its constituents. *Dose*.—gr. ss.

4. The *Citrate*, formed by the direct combination of its components. It has only been used in solution, in a preparation which has not come into general notice.

MORTAR CEMENT. A mixture of lime and siliceous sand, used for building.

MORT DE CHIEN (dog's death). A name of the spasmodic cholera, of Mr. Curtis; it is said to be a corruption of *mordezym*, the Indian name of the disease; or of the Arabic *mordekia*, which signifies "the death-blow,"—according to Golius, *actio inferens mortem*, and hence synonymous with "mors violenta."

MORTIFICATION (*mors*, *mortis*, death, *fi*o, to become). A generic term denoting the death of any part of the body. The particular stages of mortification are designated in this country, by the terms—

1. *Gangrene*, or the incipient stage. On the continent it denotes the complete form.
2. *Sphacelus*, or complete mortification. Some apply the term gangrene to the death of the *superficial texture*, and sphacelus to the death of the *whole substance* of an organ.
3. *Slough*; the technical term for the fibrous, senseless substance, resulting from sphacelus.
4. *Necrosis*, or death of the bones; the term *Caries*, meaning ulceration of bone.
5. *Hospital gangrene*, or the combination of humid gangrene with phagedenic ulceration.
6. *Pustule maligne*, or *charbon* of the French; malignant pustule, or carbuncle, supposed by some to originate in horned cattle.
7. *Gangrenous ergotism*, necrosis ustilaginea seu epidemica, arising from the use of spurred rye.

Other designations of mortification are—

1. *Inflammatory*, *humid*, or *acute gangrene*; so called when it is preceded by inflammation

2. *Dry, chronic*, and sometimes *idopathic*; so termed when it is not preceded by any, or much, inflammation. The dry form, being frequently found to affect old people, has been also named *gangræna senilis*.

MORUS. The name of a genus of plants: Order *Artocarpeæ*.

M. alba. A species, the bark of which contains moroxylic acid in combination with lime.

M. nigra. The Mulberry tree.

M. tinctoria. The species from which the Yellow dye called *fustic* is procured.

MOSAIC GOLD. *Aurum musivum.* The former name of the bi-sulphuret of tin. It is produced in fine flakes of a beautiful gold colour, and is used as a pigment. It is composed of—

1 equivalent of tin	59
2 equivalents of sulphur.....	32

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MOTHER SPOTS. *Maculæ maternæ.* Congenital spots, and discolourations of the skin. See *Nævus*.

MOTHER WATER. See *Bittern*.

MOTION. This may be distinguished—

I. In **ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY**, as—

1. The *Voluntary*; the spontaneous act of the will of the individual; a function attached to the *brain*.

2. The *Excited*, of the *Reflex Function*; as the closure of the larynx on the contact of acrid vapours,—of the pharynx on that of the food, &c., a function of the *medulla*.

3. That of the *Irritability*; as the action of the heart, the intestinal canal, &c., a function of the *muscular fibre*. See *Action*.

II. In **VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY**, as the Vascular Circulation, which exists in plants as well as in animals; and the Muscular movement, which may be observed—

1. In the *Bud*, as it spreads its leaves.

2. In the *Flower-bud*, as it throws back its petals and its calyx.

3. In the *Stamens*, when at the period of fecundation they bend towards the pistil which they surround.

4. In the corolla of the *Great Nightshade*, when it closes itself against the rays of the sun, and opens to the freshness of the night air.

5. In the *Convolvulus*, which, on the contrary, shuts its flowers in the evening, and expands them again in the morning.

6. In the *Acacias*, which fold up their leaves during the night, and open them during the day; or—

7. In the *Mimosa pudica*, which recoils, as if by an electric impulse, from the slightest touch;—or, at a lower point in the scale—

8. In those *Fungosities* which, when they are ripe, throw out puffs of dust, or which are themselves projected to a distance, like shells from a mortar. In what do these motions differ from spontaneous movements?—*Raspail*.

MOTOR (*moveo*, to move). A mover. Hence—

1. *Motores oculorum.* The movers of the eyes; the name of the third pair of nerves.

2. The metals were denominated by Volta, *motors* of electricity, from their property of transferring electricity to each other by simple contact; and the process which takes place, was called by Sir H. Davy, *electro-motion*.

MOULD. See *Géine*.

MOULDINESS. A peculiar plant, propagated by seeds, infinitely small. Reaumur found the interior of an addled egg mouldy; hence the seeds must have passed through the pores of the shell.—*Paris*.

MOUNTAIN BLUE. Malachite, or carbonate of copper. *Mountain green* is the common copper green, also a carbonate.

MOUNTAIN CORK. The name of the elastic variety of asbestos. *Mountain leather* is the tough variety; when in very thin pieces, it is called *mountain paper*. The ligniform variety is called *mountain*, or *rock wood*.

MOUNTAIN SOAP. A substance occurring in the island of Skye; used in crayon-painting.

MOUTH. *Os oris.* The cavity bounded—

Anteriorly, by the lips.

Posteriorly, by the velum palati.

Superiorly, by the palate or roof.

Inferiorly, by the tongue; and—

Laterally, by the cheeks.

MOXA. A remedy of Chinese origin, consisting of a substance used as a cautery, by burning it upon parts affected

with gout and rheumatism. The Chinese moxa consists of the tomentum of the leaves of the *Artemisia latifolia*, and other species. The stalk of the great sun-flower is used for the same purpose, in Europe.

A "*porte moxa*" is an instrument for fixing the cylinder of moxa upon the spot where the application is to be made.

MUCIC ACID. An acid first obtained from sugar of milk (*saccharum lactis*), and hence termed *sacclactic*, or *saccho-lactic*; but as all the gums appear to afford it, and the principal acid in the sugar of milk is the oxalic, it is now called *mucic*.

MUCILAGE. An aqueous solution of gum.

MUCOCELE (*mucus*, and *κήλη*, a tumour). *Hernia sacci lacrymalis*. An enlargement of the lacrymal sac, constituting a soft swelling, which contains tears mixed with mucus.

MUCUS (*μούξα*, the mucus of the nostrils). One of the primary animal fluids, distinct from gelatin (*Bostock*). Raspail considers it as merely the result of the ordinary and daily disorganization of the mucous surfaces, and says it is more abundant as the vital action of the texture is more energetic. He adds, that the study of mucus is yet in its infancy, and that perhaps the half of Physiology is involved in it.

MUDAR. The name of a bark yielded by the root of the *Asclepias gigantea*, a native of Bengal; much used in India.

Mudarine. A principle of the Mudar root, possessing this remarkable peculiarity, that its solubility in water diminishes as the temperature increases.

MUFFLE. A small earthen oven, fixed in a furnace, and used in cupellation, and other processes which require the access of air.

MULBERRY CALCULUS. A species of urinary calculus, consisting of oxalate of lime, and named from its rough and tuberculated surface. There is a variety of it, denominated from its colour and general appearance, the *hemp-seed calculus*, which seems to contain lithate of ammonia.

MULBERRY EYELID. An ancient designation of the ophthalmia purulenta; said also to be the *pladarotis* (πλαδαρός, moist) of the Greeks.

MULSUM. *Hydromel*. Honey-water. Wine sweetened with honey.

MULTICUSPIDATI (*multus*, many, *cuspis*, a spear). The name of the three last molares; so called from their having several tubercles. See *Dens*.

MULTIFIDUS SPINÆ (*multus*, many, *fido*, to cleave). The name of a mass of muscles, which are placed obliquely from the transverse, to the spinous, processes. They have been described as three distinct sets of muscles, by the names—

Transverso-spinalis colli.

Transverso-spinalis dorsi.

Transverso-spinalis lumborum.

MULTIPLE (*multus*, many). A number which includes another, a certain number of times; as 6 the multiple of 2; 18 the multiple of 6, &c. See *Weights*, *Atomic*.

MULTUM. The name of a compound of extract of quassia and liquorice, used by brewers for the purpose of economizing malt and hops.

Hard multum, or Black Extract, is a preparation made from *Cocculus Indicus*, and used by brewers to impart an intoxicating quality to beer.

MUMPS. The popular name in this country for *Cynanche parotidæa*. In Scotland it is called *branks*. See *Parotitis*.

MUNGO. The root of the *Ophiorrhiza mungos*, supposed to be a specific for the bite of the cobra di capello and the rattle-snake. In India and Ceylon it is still used as an antidote against the bite of the mad dog.

MUNJEET. A species of *Rubia tinctorum*, or madder, produced in Nepal and in various districts of India. That which is brought to England is imported from Calcutta.

MUREX. A shell-fish noted among the ancients for its purple dye. In the Linnæan system it is a genus of insects, under the Class Vermes, the animal of which is a limax; the shell is univalve and spiral.

MURIAS. A muriate, or hydro-chlorate; a salt formed by the union of muriatic acid with an alkaline, earthy, or metallic base. Metallic muriates contain either an excess or deficiency of acid; in the former case, the salt is called an *oxy-muriate*; in the latter, a *sub-muriate*. The muriates, when in a state of dryness, are chlorides, consisting of chlorine and the metal

M. Ammoniac. Muriate of Ammonia; generally called *Sal Ammoniac*, and formerly imported from Egypt, where it is procured by sublimation from the soot of the camel's dung.

M. Calcis. Muriate of lime; formerly known by the names of *marine selenite*; *calcareous marine salt*; *muria*; *calx salita*; *fixed sal ammoniac*; &c. When deliquesced, it has been called *oil of lime*; and Homberg found that, on being reduced by heat to a vitreous mass, it emitted a phosphoric light on being struck by a hard body, and in that state it was called *Homberg's phosphorus*.

M. Ferri. Muriate of Iron; formerly *ferrum salitum*; *oleum martis per deliquium*; &c.

M. Potassæ. Muriate of potash; formerly known by the names of *febrifuge salt of Sylvius*; *digestive salt*; *regenerated sea salt*; &c.

M. Sodæ. Muriate of soda, or common salt, found in large masses, or in rocks under the earth. In the solid form it is called *sal gem*, or *rock salt*; and that which is obtained by evaporation from salt water, is called *bay salt*.

MURIATIC ACID (*muria*, brine). The *hydro-chloric* of the French chemists. *Spiritus Salis*. P. L. 1720. *Spiritus Salis Marini Glauberi*. P. L. 1745. An acid contained in great abundance, in sea water, in combination with soda and magnesia. Its salts are called *murates* or *hydro-chlorates*.

Oxygenated muriatic acid. Chlorine.

MUSA. The name of a genus of plants: Order *Musacæ*.

M. paradisaica. The Plantain tree.

M. sapientum. The Banana tree.

MUSCA. The Fly; a genus of insects which deposit their eggs in meat which is becoming putrid, and have hence passed into the human intestines. These are—

M. carnaria, or the flesh-fly.

M. vomitoria, or the blow-fly.

M. cibaria, or the pantry-fly.

M. putris, a species of which the larvæ are known by the name of *hoppers*, as those of all of them are by that of *maggots*; the latter term has often been applied, though in a looser sense, to the grubs of insects generally.

MUSCÆ VOLITANTES. *Visus muscarum.* An appearance of motes or small bodies floating before the eyes—a common precursor of amaurosis. See *EYE, diseases of*.

MUSCLES. The flesh of animals, and the proper organs of motion. They consist chiefly of fibrin, with albumen, gelatin, osmazome, phosphates of soda, ammonia, and lime, carbonate of lime, and sulphate of potash. Muscles are distinguished—

I. By the *properties* of—

1. *Contractility*, by which their fibres return to their former dimensions, after being extended; and,
2. *Irritability*, by which their fibres shorten on the application of a stimulus.—*Glisson, Haller, &c.* See *Irritability*.

II. By their *form*, into—

1. The *simple*, or those which have their fibres arranged in a similar or parallel direction, as the sartorius muscle.
2. The *radiated*, or those which have their fibres converging, like the radii of a circle, to their tendinous insertion, as the pectoral muscle.
3. The *ventriform*, or belly-shaped, which have their centre large, diminishing towards their tendons, or extremities, as the biceps muscle.
4. The *penniform*, or pen-shaped, which have their fibres arranged obliquely on each side of the tendon, as the rectus femoris.
5. The *half-penniform*, which have their fibres arranged on one side of the tendon, as the peronæus longus.
6. The *complicated*, or compound, which have two or more tendons, as the flexors of the fingers; or a variety in the insertion of oblique fibres into the tendons, as the lingual muscles.

III. By their *source of action*, into—

1. The *voluntary*, or those which are subject to the will, as the muscles of locomotion.
2. The *involuntary*, or those which act independently of the will, as the heart, &c.
3. The *mixed*, or those which act imperceptibly, but yet are subject, more or less, to the control of the will, as the muscles of respiration.

MUSCOVADO. *Cassonade.* Raw Sugar.

MUSCULI PECTINATI (*pecten*, a comb). The name of the muscular fasciculi, within the auricles of the heart; so called from their being arranged like the teeth of a comb.

MUSK. A substance obtained from the *Moschus moschiferus*, a species of deer inhabiting the Alpine mountains of the east of Asia. It is found in a small bag under the belly, in the form of grains concreted together.

Artificial musk (*moschus factitius*). Digest f^{ss} of nitric acid, for ten days, upon $\frac{3}{4}$ of fetid animal oil, obtained by distillation; add 0j of rectified spirit, and digest the whole for a month.

MUST. The expressed juice of the grape; it contains water, sugar, a peculiar matter, which changes into gluten by contact with the air, mucilage, super-tartrate of potassa, tartrate of lime, muriate of soda, and sulphate of potassa.

MYDRI'ASIS (μύδος, moisture; μυδάω, to be moist). A preternatural dilatation of the pupil.

MYELITIS (μυελος, marrow). Inflammation of the substance of the brain or spinal marrow, as distinguished from meningitis, specifically, or encephalitis, generally.

MYLABRIS. A genus of insects.

M. variabilis. A species brought from China, and used as a substitute for Cantharides.

M. chicorii. A species said to be the same as the *buprestis* of the Greeks, and which is said by Pliny to have been used in the same manner as the blister-beetle.

MYLO-HYOIDEUS (μύλη, a mill-stone). A triangular muscle, arising from the inside of the lower jaw, between the molar teeth and the chin, and inserted into the os hyoides. It raises the os hyoides, or depresses the jaw.

MYOCEPHALON (μύια, a fly, κεφαλή, the head). A small prolapsus of the iris, forming a brownish tumour, as large as a fly's head. See **EYE**, Diseases of.

MYODESOPSIA (μύια, a fly, εἶδος, likeness, ὄψις, sight). *Visus muscarum*. The imaginary appearance of floating bodies in the air,—a common symptom of incipient amaurosis. The technical term for these objects is *muscae volitantes*, or mouches volantes, commonly called *motes*.

MYOIDES (μύς, μυός, a muscle, εἶδος, likeness). *Platysma myoides*; a muscular expansion on the neck.

MYOLOGY (μύς, μυός, a muscle, λόγος, a description). A description of the muscles.

MYO'PIA (μύω, to close, ὠψ, the eye). *Paropsis propinqua*. Short sight; near sight. It is also called *myopiasis* (μύς, μυός, a mouse), or "mouse-sight," from the supposition that mice have naturally this kind of vision. See **LENS**.

MYO'SIS (μύω, to close the eyes). An unnatural contraction of the pupil. Compare *Mydriasis*.

MYRICA CERIFERA. A plant, the berries of which yield a considerable quantity of wax.

MYRICIN. The ingredient of wax, which remains after digestion in alcohol. The name is derived from that of the *Myrica cerifera*, the berries of which yield wax in great abundance. Compare *Cerine*: art. *Cera*.

MYRISTICA. A genus of plants, the type of the *Myristiceæ*, or Nutmeg tribe. The bark abounds in an acrid juice, which imparts a red stain; the rind of the fruit is caustic; the arillus is known under the name of *mace*; the albumen under that of *nutmeg*; the two last are aromatics, abounding in a fixed oil of a consistence analogous to fat.

M. moschata. The Nutmeg tree; a native of the Molucca islands, but chiefly found in the island of Banda. The fruit is a fleshy berry, as large as a peach, containing the *nutmeg* (*myristicæ nucleus*), covered with an arillus, which is *mace*.

M. otoba. The Nutmeg of Santa Fé.

MYROBALANS (μύρον, ointment, βάλανος, an acorn). Dried fruits of the plum kind, brought from Bengal and other parts of India: there are five kinds, viz., the *belleric*, the *emblic*, the *chebulic*, the *Indiān*, and the *yellow*. They are now discarded from the *Pharmacopœias*.

MYROXYLON (μύρον, a liquid perfume, ξύλον, wood). The name of a genus of fragrant resinous plants: Order *Leguminosæ*.

M. Peruiferum. The Sweet-scented, or Peruvian Balsam tree, a native of South America, called by the natives *quinquino*. The balsam, which is procured in a liquid state, by incisions, is called *white liquid balsam*; what is sold in the shops, is obtained by boiling the twigs in water.

MYRRH (μύρον, an ointment). *Myrrha*. A resinous substance, produced, according to some, by the *Amyris* *Kataf*; according to others, by the

Balsamodendron Myrrha. It is also called *stacte*, from *στάζω*, to distil.

MYRTIFORM. The name of the *carunculæ* which remain after the laceration of the hymen; so called from their supposed resemblance to the myrtle.

MYRTUS PIMENTA. The Pimenta, or Allspice tree; a native of South America, where it is called *Pumake* (in the Maypure language); and of the West India islands; hence the fruit is also called *Jamaica pepper*.

N.

N. This letter, in prescriptions, denotes *numero*, in number.

NÆVUS. *Congenitæ notæ*. *Envies*. *Maculæ maternæ*, or mother-spots; congenital spots and discolorations of the skin; the second genus of the Order *Maculæ*, of Bateman. These marks are vulgarly ascribed to the influence of the imagination of the mother upon the child *in utero*; hence, we have the following varieties:—

N. *araneus*, the spider-like stain.

N. *foliaceus*, the leaf-like stain.

N. *cerasus*, the cherry stain.

N. *fragarius*, the strawberry stain.

N. *morus*, the mulberry stain.

N. *ribes*, the currant stain.

N. *rubus*, the blackberry stain.

To these may be added the *claret*, or *port wine stain*, supposed to be represented by the flat and purple *nævus*, or the *nævus flammeus* of Plenck; and those resembling a slice of bacon, or other flesh. See *Spilus*.

The VASCULAR NÆVI have been distinguished into—

1. The *Arterial*, consisting in numerous *enlarged* cutaneous arteries, as is seen in the *nævus araneus*; and there is every intermediate form or degree of this species between that of distinct and scattered minute arteries, and that of minute arteries so crowded together, as to constitute a diffused, florid, and uninterrupted redness. This kind of *nævus* is little elevated, and of no certain form.

2. The *Capillary*, consisting in *dilated* capillary vessels; the points of dilatation are frequently manifest on the surface; the colour is deep and livid; the boundary more regular and circular; the tumor more elevated and globular.

3. The *Sub-cutaneous*, so denominated by Mr. Wardrop, and probably iden-

tical with the preceding species, when seated more deeply and unattended by discoloration. It sometimes attains a large size; in other instances it involves the subjacent textures, or organs, as the bones of the skull, &c., and may then be called the *complicated* *nævus*.

4. The *Venous*, or *varicose*. This is sub-cutaneous; if it consists of a few minute veins, these are seen in the vicinity of the *nævus* itself, which consists of more crowded minute branches, or even of capillary vessels; but when the veins are large, the sensation which it imparts to the finger, is precisely that presented by *varicocele*.

5. The *Increscens*. This must be distinguished from the stationary *nævus*, because, as Celsus observes—“*quædam remedia increscentibus morbis, plura jam inclinantibus, conveniunt.*”

NAILS. These consist of coagulated albumen, with a little phosphate of lime.

NAPHTHA. A native combustible liquid, occurring in springs on the shores of the Caspian sea; and procured also by distillation from petroleum.

Naphtha nitri. The *Æther nitrosus*.

Naphtha vitrioli. The *Æther sulphuricus*.

NAPHTHALINE. A compound obtained by distillation from coal tar; said to be a *sesquicarburet of hydrogen*. It combines with sulphuric acid, forming an acid which has been described under the name of *sulpho-naphthalic*.

NAPLES YELLOW. A colour prepared by calcining lead with antimony and potash, in a reverberatory furnace.

NARCEINE (νάρκη, stupor). A principle discovered by Pelletier, in opium.

NARCOTICS (νάρκη, stupor). *Hypnotics*. Medicines which induce sleep, or stupor.

NARCOTINE (νάρκη, stupor). Formerly called *Salt of Derosne*; a principle of opium.

NARES. Pl. of *naris*. The nostrils.

NASUS. The nose. Hence, *nasal*, belonging to the nose; and, *naso-palatine*, applied to nerves, &c. See *Nose*.

NATES. The buttocks. The name of the upper pair of the tubercula quadragermina of the brain; the lower pair is called the *testes*.

NATRON. Native carbonate of soda; it is found in mineral seams or crusts, and is hence called the *mineral alkali*. It is of two kinds, the *common* and the *radiated*. See *Soda*.

NAUCLEA GAMBIR. A plant, belonging to the natural order Rubiaceæ, which yields the greater part of the *kino* of commerce.

NAUSEA (sea-sickness, from ναῦς, a ship). Sickness of the stomach; loathing; tendency to reject, but without regurgitation.

NAVICULARE (*navicula*, dim. of *navis*, a boat). A bone of the carpus, and of the tarsus.

NEAR SIGHT. See *Myopia*.

NEBULA (a cloud.) Haziness, or dulness; a slight form of opacity.

NECROSCOPICAL (νεκρός, dead, σκοπεῖω, to examine). Relating to post-mortem examination.

NECRO'SIS (νεκρώω, to mortify). Literally, mortification; it is confined to that affection of the bones. *Caries* is ulceration of the bones. Necrosis is termed—

1. *Simple*, when it is confined to one bone, the patient being in other respects healthy.

2. *Compound*, when several parts of the same bone, or several distinct bones, are affected at the same time; when the health is bad, &c.

Necrosis ustilaginea. The name given by Sauvages to that species of mortification which arises from the use of grain infected by "ustilago" or blight.

NEGRO CACHEXY. *Mal d'estomac* of the French. A propensity for eating dirt, peculiar to the natives of the West Indies and Africa, and probably similar to *Chlorosis*.

NEPHROS (νεφρός). A kidney.

1. *Nephralgia* (ἄλγος, pain). Pain of the kidneys, from calculus.

2. *Nephritis*. Inflammation of the kidney.

3. *Nephrotomy* (τομή, section). The operation of cutting a stone out of the kidney.

NERIUM TINCTORIUM. A tree growing in Hindostan, said to yield indigo.

NERVES (*nervus*, a string). White cords arising from the brain or the spinal marrow, and distributed to every part of the system.

1. The **CEREBRAL NERVES**, or those arising from the brain, are thus named according to the enumeration of **WILLIS** :—

1. The *First Pair* or *Olfactory nerve*, expanding upon the membrane of the nose.

2. The *Second Pair* or *Optic nerve*, terminating in the retina of the eye.

3. The *Third Pair* or *Motores oculorum*, distributed to the muscles of the eye.

4. The *Fourth Pair* or *Trochleares*, distributed to the superior oblique muscle of the eye. *Pathetici* of Willis, so called from their influence on the expression.

5. The *Fifth Pair*, *Trigemini*, or *Trifacial nerve*; the grand sensitive nerve of the head and face. This nerve consists of—

1. The large, or ganglionic portion, or *trifacial*; the sentient and organic nerve of the face. *Bellingeri*.

2. The minor, or a ganglionic portion, or *masticatory*; the nerve of motion in the temporal, masseter, buccinator, pterygoids, &c. *Bellingeri*.

6. The *Sixth Pair* or *Abducentes*, distributed to the external rectus muscle of the eye.

7. The *Seventh Pair*; this includes—

1. The *Portio mollis*, or *Auditory*; and

2. The *Portio dura*, or *Facial*; the nerve of motion and expression; the respiratory of the face of Sir C. Bell. *Nervus communicans faciei*; or *le petit sympathique* of Winslow.

8. The *Eighth Pair*, or Grand respiratory nerve. This comprises—

1. The *Glosso-pharyngeal*.

2. The *Par Vagus*; or *Le moyen sympathique* of Winslow.

3. The *Spinal accessory*.

9. The *Ninth Pair*, or *Lingual nerve*; the muscular nerve of the tongue; the Hypoglossal, sub-lingual, or gustatory nerve.

II. The SPINAL NERVES, or those arising from the spinal marrow, are distinguished into—

1. The *Cervical nerves*—nine pairs. The *First* of these is enumerated by Willis as the *tenth* nerve of the head, and called *sub-occipital*, from its situation. The *four last* cervical, and the first dorsal, nerves, furnish the axillary plexus.
2. The *Dorsal Nerves*—twelve pairs.
3. The *Lumbar Nerves*—five pairs.
4. The *Sacral Nerves*—six pairs.

III. The RESPIRATORY NERVES which arise from the medulla oblongata, are—

1. The *Fourth*, or *pathetici*.
2. The *Portio dura* of the Seventh or *facial*.
3. The *Glosso-pharyngeal* nerve.
4. The *Par Vagus*, and the *nervus ad par vagum accessorius*.
5. The *Phrenic* nerve; and,
6. The *External Respiratory*.
7. The *Fifth*, and certain Spinal Nerves, with the *par vagum*, should be distinguished as *exciters* of respiration, the rest being *motors*.—*Dr. M. Hall*.

IV. The SYMPATHETIC NERVE is a collection of ganglia and branches connected with the sixth nerve, the Vidian portion of the fifth, the portio dura, the eighth, ninth, and all the spinal nerves. It is, in fact, a collection of branches from almost every nerve in the frame, which join it at the adjacent ganglia.

NERVINE (*nervinus*, from *nervus*, a nerve). Neurotic; that which relieves disorders of the nerves, as antispasmodics, &c.

NERVOUS QUINSY. A name given by Dr. Heberden to the *globus hystericus* of Dr. Darwin and other writers.

NETTLE-RASH. Elevations of the cuticle, or wheals resembling the sting of the nettle. See *Urticaria*.

NEURON (*νεῦρον*). A nerve. Hence—

1. *Neuralgia* (*ἄλγος*, pain). Nerve-ache, or pain in a nerve. It occurs in nerves of the face, and is then called *face* *ague*, *tic douloureux*, &c.
2. *Neurilemma* (*λέμμα*, a coat). The sheath of a nerve.
3. *Neurology* (*λόγος*, a description). The doctrine of the nerves.
4. *Neuroses*. Nervous diseases. A class of diseases in Cullen's Nosology.
5. *Neurotica*. Nervous medicines.
6. *Neurotomy* (*τομή*, section). Dissection of the nerves.

NEUTRALIZATION. A term expressing the effect, when an acid and alkali are combined in such proportions that the compound does not change the colour of litmus or violets.

NICARAGUA WOOD. *Peach wood*. A tree of the same genus (*Cæsalpinia*) as the Brazil wood; it grows near the lake of Nicaragua. It is used as a dye.

NICKEL. A scarce white metal, occurring in combination with other metals. It is employed in potteries, and in the manufacture of porcelain.

Coppernickel. A native arseniuret.

Speiss. An artificial arseniuret.

Kupfernickel. The native sulphuret.

NICOTIN. A peculiar principle obtained by Vauquelin from tobacco.

NICTITATIO (*nictito*, to wink). Twinkling of the eye-lids; winking.

NIGHTMARE. *Incubus*. Struggle and tremor during sleep, attended with pressure on the chest, &c. The Romans attributed this affection to the frolics of the fauns, and termed it *ludibria fauni*.

NIHIL ALBUM (white nothing). A former name of the flowers or white oxide of zinc. See *Lana philosophica*.

NIPPLE. *Papilla*. The prominent part in the centre of the areola of the mamma.

NIRLES. The popular appellation of the Herpes phlyctænodes, or miliary Herpes of Bateman.

NISUS FORMATIVUS (*bildungstrieb*). A formative effort; a principle similar to gravitation, applied by Blumenbach to organized matter, by which every separate organ is endowed, as soon as it acquires structure, with a *vita propria*.

NITRAS. A nitrate; a compound of nitric acid with a salifiable base.

N. potassæ. The salt well known by the name of *nitre*, or *saltpetre*.

N. sodæ. Formerly called *cubic*, or *quadrangular nitre*.

N. calcis. Formerly called *calcareous nitre*. The ignited nitrate of lime is called *Baldwin's phosphorus*.

N. ammoniæ. Formerly called *nitrum flammans*, from its property of exploding at the temperature of 600°.

N. magnesiæ. Also called *magnesian nitre*; it combines with the preceding species, and forms a triple salt, called the *ammoniaco-magnesian nitrate*.

N. argenti. Fused nitrate of silver, or *lunar caustic*.

NITRE. *Saltpetre.* The common name of the nitrate of potash. When fused, and poured into moulds, it is called *sal-prunella*, or *crystal mineral*; when mixed with charcoal, and burnt, the residuum was formerly called *clyssus of nitre*; mixed with carbonate of potash and sulphur, in a warm mortar, it forms the *fulminating powder*; mixed with sulphur and charcoal, it forms *gunpowder*; and when mixed with sulphur and fine saw-dust, it constitutes the *powder of fusion*.

NITRIC ACID. Generally called *aqua fortis*, from its corrosive qualities. This consists of 100 nitrogen, and 250 oxygen, by volume; and of 40 oxygen, and 14 nitrogen, by weight. Its salts are called *nitrates*. See *Nitras*.

NITRICUM. A name applied by Berzelius to the supposed base of nitrogen.

NITRO-MURIATIC ACID. A compound acid formed by the union of the nitric and muriatic acids; it is generally known by the name of *aqua regia*, from its property of dissolving gold.

NITROUS ACID. Formerly called *fuming nitrous acid*; it consists of 1.75 nitrogen + 4 oxygen, by weight; of 2 oxygen + 1 nitrogen, by measure. Its salts are called *nitrites*. There is a third acid, consisting of 100 azote, and 150 oxygen, called the *hyponitrous*, or the *pernitrous* of the French chemists.

NITROGEN (νίτρον, nitre, γεννάω, to produce; so called from its being a generator of nitre). *Azote*. An elementary principle, constituting four-fifths of the volume of atmospheric air. It unites with oxygen in four proportions, forming—

1. *Nitrous oxide.* Formerly called by Priestley, who discovered it, *dephlogisticated nitrous air*; but, more properly, protoxide of nitrogen.
2. *Nitric oxide*, or nitrous gas. Formerly called *nitrous air*; but, more properly, deutoxide of nitrogen. When mixed with atmospheric air, *nitrous acid vapours* are produced, of a red or orange colour.
3. *Nitrous acid.*
4. *Nitric acid.*

NOCTAMBULATIO (*nox, noctis*, night, *ambulo*, to walk). Sleep-walking.

NODE (*nodus*, a knot). A swelling of a bone, or a thickening of the periosteum, from a venereal cause. See *Exostosis*.

NOLI ME TANGERE (*touch me not*). A name given by various writers to *Lupus*, the seventh genus of the *Tubercula* of Bateman. It is the *cancer lupus* of Sauvages, and the *dartre rougeante* of the French writers.

NOMA (νομάω, to eat). Water-canker; a form of sphacelus.

NOSE. *Nasus*. The organ of smelling. It is composed, superiorly, of bones, and, inferiorly, of cartilages; and it is lined by a mucous membrane, termed the *membrana pituitaria*, or *Schneiderian membrane*; the two moveable sides are called *ala nasi*, or the wings of the nose.

NOSOCOMIUM (νόσος, disease, κομῶ, to take care of). A hospital.

NOSOLOGY (νόσος, disease, λόγος, description). An arrangement of diseases according to their genera and species. The following is Dr. CULLEN'S Classification of Diseases—

CLASS I. PYREXIÆ. FEBRILE DISEASES.

Order I. FEBRES. Fevers.

Section I. Intermittents.

Intermittent Fever, or *ague*, occurs in paroxysms, with alternate remissions. The genera are—

1. *Tertianæ.* Tertian ague; the paroxysms recur at intervals of 48 hours; accession about noon.
2. *Quartana.* Quartan ague; the paroxysms recur at intervals of 72 hours; accession after noon.
3. *Quotidiana.* Quotidian ague; the paroxysms recur at intervals of 24 hours; accession in the morning.

Section II. Continued Fevers.

Continued fever, occurs without intermission, but with remissions and exacerbations; two paroxysms each day. The genera are—

1. *Synocha.* Inflammatory fever; known by considerable increase of heat.
2. *Typhus.* Nervous fever. Its species are—
T. petechialis.....Petechnal fever.
T. icterodes.....Yellow fever.
3. *Synochus.* Mixed fever, beginning with synocha, and ending with typhus.
4. *Hectica.* Hectic fever.

Order II. PHLEGMASIÆ.

Phlegmasiæ, or *Inflammations*, are characterized by pyrexia, pain, and inflammation. The genera are—

1. *Phlogosis*. This is—
P. phlegmon.....Simple phlegmon.
P. erythemaErysipelas.
Phlogosis is succeeded by—
Apostema, or abscess.
Gangræna, or gangrene.
Sphacelus, or sphacelation.
2. *Ophthalmia*. Inflammation of the eye, attended with intolerance of light, and generally an effusion of tears. The *species* are—
O. membranarum. Inflammation of the coats, generally of the tunica adnata.
O. tarsi. Inflammation of the eyelid, with exudation from the tarsus.
3. *Phrenitis*. Phrensy, or inflammation of the brain. Violent pyrexia, pain of the head, redness of the face and eyes, intolerance of light and sound, watchfulness, violent delirium, or typhomania.
4. *Cynanche*. Quinsy, or inflammation of the throat. Pyrexia sometimes inclining to typhus; redness and pain of the fauces; swallowing and breathing difficult; with a sense of straightness in the fauces. The *species* are—
C. tonsillaris. Affecting the mucous membrane of the fauces, and particularly the tonsils; with synocha.
C. maligna. Affecting the tonsils and mucous membrane of the fauces; attended with mucous crusts, typhus, &c.
C. trachealis. Difficult respiration, wheezing inspiration, hoarse voice, hollow cough, slight swelling of the fauces, deglutition little impeded, and synocha.
C. pharyngea. Redness, particularly in the lower part of the fauces, deglutition very difficult and painful, respiration tolerably easy, and synocha.
C. parotidæa. External tumor of the parotids and maxillary glands; respiration and deglutition little impaired, and slight synocha.
5. *Pneumonia*. Inflammation of the lungs. Pyrexia, pain in the thorax, difficult respiration and cough. The *species* are—
P. peripneumonia. Pulse sometimes soft; obtuse pain in the breast; respiration difficult, only performed in the upright posture; face swelled, livid; cough, generally with expectoration, frequently bloody.

- P. pleuritis*. Pulse hard; pungent pain in one side; respiration difficult; uneasiness when lying on one side; painful cough, dry at first, afterwards with expectoration, and frequently bloody.
6. *Carditis*. Inflammation of the heart.
7. *Peritonitis*. Inflammation of the peritonæum. The *species* are—
P. propria. When the peritonæum, strictly so called, is inflamed.
P. omentalis. Omentitis. Epiploitis. When the omentum is affected.
P. mesenterica. When the mesentery is inflamed.
8. *Gastritis*. Inflammation of the stomach. Pyrexia, inclining to typhus; anxiety; heat and pain in the epigastric region, increased by whatever is swallowed; an inclination to vomit; the ingesta immediately rejected; hiccup. The *species* are—
G. phlegmonodea. Seated in the nervous coat of the stomach, or in the peritonæum investing it; with acute pain and fever.
G. erythematica. Seated in the villos coat and cellular texture immediately subjacent; pain and fever slighter, with an erysipelatous redness appearing in the fauces.
9. *Enteritis*. Inflammation of the intestines. Pyrexia, inclining to typhus; smarting pain of the abdomen, with a sense of tightness and twisting about the umbilicus; vomiting; obdurate costiveness. The *species* are, as in the preceding—
E. phlegmonodea.....Phlegmonous.
E. erythematicaErythematic.
10. *Hepatitis*. Inflammation of the liver. Pyrexia; tension and pain in the right hypochondrium, sometimes pungent, as in pleurisy, oftener obtuse; pain in the clavicle and top of the right shoulder; a difficulty of lying on the left side; dyspnœa; dry cough; vomiting; hiccup. It is acute and chronic.
11. *Splenitis*. Inflammation of the spleen. Pyrexia; tension, heat, tumor, and pain in the left hypochondrium, increased by pressure.
12. *Nephritis*. Inflammation of the kidneys. Pyrexia; pain in the region of the kidneys; frequent desire to make water, which is pale or very red; vomiting; numbness of the thigh; retraction and pain of the testis of the same side.

13. *Cystitis*. Inflammation of the bladder.

14. *Hysteritis*. Inflammation of the uterus.

15. *Rheumatismus*. Rheumatism. This is—

Acute. Pyrexia; pain about the joints, following the course of the muscles, generally affecting the larger joints, and increased by external heat.

Chronic. After rheumatism, violent sprain, or luxation; pains of the joints or muscles, increased by motion, more or less fleeting, alleviated by heat; joints weak, stiff, and cold; no pyrexia; for the most part without swelling. It is followed by *Arthrodynia*, or rheumatalgia.

16. *Odontalgia*. Toothache.

17. *Podagra*. Gout. The species are—

Regular gout. Violent inflammation, remaining for a few days, and gradually receding with swelling, itching, and desquamation of the part.

Atonic gout. Accompanied with atony of the stomach, or other internal part, with the usual inflammation of the joints; or with slight and temporary pains; with dyspepsia, and other symptoms of atony, often alternating with each other.

Retrograde gout. Marked by inflammation of the joints suddenly disappearing, and atony of some internal part immediately following.

Aberrant gout. Attended with inflammation of an internal part; the inflammation of the joint either not preceding, or suddenly disappearing.

18. *Arthropoyosis*. Pus in a joint.

Order III. EXANTHEMATA.

Exanthemata, or Eruptive Fevers, are contagious diseases, attacking a person only once in his life; commencing with fever; and attended with pimples spread over the skin. The genera are—

1. *Variola*. Small-pox. Contagious synocha, with vomiting, and pain upon pressure of the epigastrium; pimples on the third day, completed on the fifth, suppurating in eight days, and terminating in crusts, often leaving depressed scars or pits in the skin. The species are—

V. discreta. Distinct small-pox; attended with a few distinct, circular, and elevated pustules; the fever ceasing after the completion of the eruption.

V. confluens. Confluent small-pox; attended with numerous confluent pustules, not regularly circumscribed, little elevated, and flaccid; the fever continuing after the eruption.

2. *Varicella*. Chicken-pox. After a slight fever, pimples, similar to those in small-pox; seldom suppurating; and terminating in a few days in scales, leaving no pits behind them.

3. *Rubeola*. Measles. Contagious synocha, with sneezing, watering of the eyes, and dry hoarse cough; about the fourth day, pimples in clusters, scarcely elevated above the skin; in about three days afterwards they terminate in small mealy scales. The species are—

R. vulgaris....Common measles.

R. variolodes. With elevated pimples.

4. *Scarlatina*. Scarlet fever. Contagious synocha, characterized by swelled face, florid redness of the skin, with large spots, which unite, and terminate after the third day, in mealy desquamations. Anasarca often supervenes. The species are—

S. simplex.....The mild form.

S. cynanchica, or *anginosa*, attended with ulcerated sore throat.

5. *Pestis*. Plague. Typhus, extremely contagious; great prostration of strength; buboes.

6. *Erysipelas*. St. Anthony's fire. Synocha, of two or three days, attended with drowsiness, and not unfrequently delirium; on some part of the skin, generally the face, an *erythematous* swelling appears. The species are—

E. vesiculosum. Attended with erythema; a spreading redness, occupying a large space, and running into large blisters in several places.

E. phlyctænodes. Attended with erythema, accompanied with several pimples occupying the trunk of the body, and running into small blisters.

7. *Miliaria*. Miliary fever. Synchus, with anxiety; frequent sighing, an oily sweat, and a prickling sensation of the skin: small, red, distinct pimples over the whole skin, except the face, whose *apices*, in one or two days, show small white pustules of short duration.

8. *Urticaria*. Nettle-rash. Pyrexia, and an eruption on the skin, like

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that produced by the sting of a nettle.

9. *Pemphigus*. Vesicular fever.

10. *Aphtha*. Aphthous fever. Thrush.

Order IV. HÆMORRHAGIÆ.

Hæmorrhagies. Pyrexia, attended with a flow of blood, without external violence; the blood, when drawn, having the same appearance as in cases of inflammation. The *genera* are—

1. *Epistaxis*. Bleeding from the nose.

Pain, or heaviness of the head, redness of the face, accompanied with a flow of blood from the nostrils.

2. *Hæmoptysis*. Discharge of blood from the lungs. Redness of the cheeks; sense of uneasiness or pain, and sometimes of heat, in the breast; dyspnoea; tickling of the fauces; cough; accompanied with the rejection of blood, not unfrequently frothy. The *species* are—

H. plethorica. From fulness of vessels.

H. violenta. From external violence.

H. phthisica. From ulcerated vessels.

H. calculosa. From pulmonary calculi.

H. vicaria. From the suppression of some customary evacuation.

The consequence of hæmoptysis is—

Phthisis. Pulmonary consumption.

Emaciation of the body, and debility, attended with a cough; hectic fever; and generally a purulent expectoration. It is either *incipient*, or *confirmed*.

3. *Hæmorrhoids*. Piles. Pain, or heaviness of the head; vertigo; pain in the loins; pain of the anus; livid and painful swellings about the anus, from which blood generally flows, which sometimes, without any apparent tumor, comes from the anus. The *species* are—

H. tumens.....Tumid piles.

H. procidens.....Prolapsed piles.

H. fluens.....Flowing piles.

H. cæca.....Blind piles.

4. *Menorrhagia*. Immoderate flow of the menses. Pain of the back, loins, and belly, attended with an unusual flow of the menses. The *species* are—

M. rubra. Bloody; from women neither with child, nor in childbirth.

M. alba. Serous. Fluor albus.

M. vitiorum.....From local disease.

M. lochialis.....After delivery.

M. abortus.....From abortion.

M. nabothi. Serous flow in pregnancy.

5. *Stomacace*. Bleeding of gums.

6. *Hæmatemesis*. Vomiting of blood.

7. *Hæmaturia*. Bloody urine.

8. *Cystirrhagia*. Hæmorrhage from the urinary bladder.

Order V. PROFLUVIA. Fluxes.

Pyrexia, attended with an increased excretion of a matter not naturally bloody. The *genera* are—

1. *Catarrhus*. Catarrh. Pyrexia, often contagious, accompanied with an increased excretion of mucus from the membrane of the nose, fauces, and bronchia. The *species* are—

C. a frigore.....Cold in the head.

C. a contagio.....Epidemic catarrh.

2. *Dysenteria*. Dysentery. Contagious pyrexia, accompanied with frequent mucous or bloody stools, while the natural fæces are retained; gripes and tenesmus.

CLASS II. NEUROSES. NERVOUS DISEASES.

Sense and motion impaired, without idiopathic pyrexia, or any local disease.

Order I. COMATA.

Comatose diseases. A diminution of voluntary motion, accompanied with sleep, or an interruption of the senses. The *genera* are—

1. *Apoplexia*. Apoplexy. A diminution of almost all voluntary motion, with sleep more or less profound, while the action of the heart and arteries continues. The *species* are—

A. sanguinea. With marks of general plethora, and chiefly of the head.

A. serosa. In leucophlegmatic habits, and for the most part in old men.

A. hydrocephalica. Hydrocephalic.

A. atrabilaria.....Atrabilious.

A. traumatica.....Traumatic.

A. venenata.....From poison.

A. mentalis.....Mental.

A. cataleptica.....Cataleptic.

A. suffocata.....From suffocation.

2. *Paralysis*. Palsy. Only some of the voluntary motions impaired, often attended with sopor. The *species* are—

P. partialis. Partial palsy; or palsy of some particular muscle.

P. hemiplegica. Palsy of one side of the body longitudinally.

P. paraplegica. Palsy of one half of the body, taken transversely, as both legs and thighs.

P. venenataPalsy from poison.

Order II. ADYNAMIÆ.

Diseases from want of vital power. The involuntary motions, either vital or natural, diminished. The genera are—

1. *Syncope.* Fainting. The motion of the heart diminished, or altogether stopped. The species are—

S. cardiaca. Cardiac syncope; occurring without a visible cause, and with violent palpitation of the heart.

S. occasionalis. Occasional syncope; the exciting cause being manifest.

2. *Dyspepsia.* Indigestion. Loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, distention of the stomach, eructation, costiveness, heart-burn, and pain in the region of the stomach.

3. *Hypochondriasis.* Hypochondriac affection; vapours, or low spirits.

4. *Chlorosis.* Green sickness.

Order III. SPASMI.

Spasmodic affections. These occur in the animal, the vital, and the natural functions. The genera are—

1. *Tetanus.* Cramp. A spastic rigidity of several muscles.

2. *Trismus.* Locked jaw. The species are—

T. nascentium. Of infants, during the two first weeks from their birth.

T. traumaticus. From a wound or cold, incident to persons of all ages.

3. *Convulsio.* Convulsion.

4. *Chorea.* St. Vitus's Dance.

5. *Raphania.* Spasm of the joints.

6. *Epilepsia.* Epilepsy. Convulsion of the muscles, accompanied with sopor. The species are—

E. cerebialis. Attacking suddenly, without any manifest cause, or any preceding unpleasant sensation, unless a slight giddiness or dimness of sight.

E. sympathica. Without any obvious cause, but the sense of an *aura* arising from some part of the body to the head.

E. occasionalis. Arising from mani-

fest irritation, and ceasing on its removal.

7. *Palpitatio.* Palpitation. Irregular and violent action of the heart.

8. *Asthma.* Asthma. Difficulty of breathing, recurring at intervals, with a sense of straitness in the chest; a wheezing noise in respiration, and cough. The species are—

A. spontaneum. Spontaneous Asthma.

A. exanthematicum. Exanthematic.

A. plethoricum. Plethoric asthma.

9. *Dyspnœa.* Difficult breathing. Without straitness, but rather with a sense of distention and infarction in the breast, and frequent cough. The species are—

D. catarrhalis. When, with a cough, there are copious discharges of viscid mucus; called also *asthma catarrhale, pneumodes, pneumoniscum,* and *pilitosum.*

D. sicca. When there is cough without any considerable discharge.

D. ærea. When the discharge is much increased by slight changes of the weather.

D. terrea. When earthy or calculous matters are expectorated.

D. aquosa. When there is a scarcity of urine, and cedematous feet, without the other symptoms of hydrothorax.

D. pinguedinosaFrom corpulency.

D. thoracica. When parts surrounding the chest are injured or deformed.

D. extrinseca ...From external cause.

10. *Pertussis.* Hooping-cough. Convulsive and suffocating cough, with repeated sonorous inspiration, not unfrequently attended with vomiting; a contagious disease.

11. *Pyrosis.* Water-brash. Burning pain of the epigastrium, with eructation of watery liquid, insipid, or acrid.

12. *Colica.* Colic. Pain of the abdomen, principally twisting about the umbilicus; vomiting; costiveness. The species are—

C. callosaColic from stricture.

C. stercoreaStercoraceous colic.

C. accidentalis...Accidental colic.

C. spasmodica...Spasmodic colic.

C. meconialis.....Meconial colic.

C. calculosa.....Calculous colic.

C. pictonum.....Painter's colic.

13. *Cholera.* Cholera. Vomiting, and purging of bilious matter; anxiety,

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gripes, and spasms of the inferior extremities. The *species* are—

C. spontanea. Occurring without any manifest cause, in hot seasons.

C. accidentalis. Occurring after taking food which digests slowly, and irritates.

14. *Diarrhœa.* Looseness. Frequent stools; not contagious; no primary pyrexia. The *species* are—

D. crapulosaFrom ingurgitation.

D. biliosaBilious diarrhœa.

D. mucosaMucous diarrhœa.

D. coeliacaCœliac passion.

D. hepatirrhœa.....Hepatic diarrhœa.

D. lientericaLientery.

15. *Diabetes.* Inordinate discharge of urine. The *species* are—

D. insipidus. When the urine retains its usual urinary taste.

D. mellitus. When the urine is sweet.

16. *Hysteria.* Hysterics.

17. *Hydrophobia.* Hydrophobia. Horror and aversion to any drink, as exciting painful convulsion of the pharynx; generally from the bite of a mad animal. The *species* are—

H. rabiosa. With a desire to bite, from the bite of a mad animal.

H. simplex. Without rage, or any desire to bite.

Order IV. VESANIÆ.

Disorders of the functions of the judgment, without pyrexia or coma. The *genera* are—

1. *Amentia.* Idiotism. Weakness of the judgment, whereby the relations of things are either not perceived, or not remembered. The *species* are—

A. congenita...Natural stupidity.

A. senilis.....Dotage; childishness.

A. acquisita...Induced idiotism.

2. *Melancholia.* Melancholy. Partial insanity, without dyspepsia.

3. *Mania.* Madness. Universal insanity. The *species* are—

M. mentalisMental mania.

M. corporeaCorporeal mania.

M. obscura.....Obscure mania.

4. *Oneirodynia.* Nightmare. The imagination, during sleep, unusually active or troublesome. The *species* are—

O. activa.....Sleep-walking.

O. gravans.....Nightmare.

CLASS III. CACHEXIÆ. DEPRAVED HABIT OF BODY.

Depressed habit of the whole, or great

part of the body, without primary pyrexia or neurosis.

Order I. MARCORES.

Emaciations. Wasting of the whole body. The *genera* are—

1. *Tabes.* Wasting of the body. Emaciation, weakness, hectic fever, but without cough or spitting. The *species* are—

T. purulenta. From ulcerous discharge.

T. scrofulosa. From scrofulous habit.

T. venenataFrom poison.

2. *Atrophia.* Atrophy. Wasting of the body, without cough or evident fever. The *species* are—

A. inanitorium. From defective nourishment.

A. famelicorumFrom famine.

A. cacochymica.....From bad food.

A. debiliumFrom debility.

Order II. INTUMESCENTIÆ.

Intumescences. External swelling of the whole or great part of the body. The *genera* are—

Fatty Intumescence.

1. *Polysarcia.* Corpulency; or obesity. *Fatulent Intumescence.*

2. *Pneumatosis.* Windy swelling. Tense elastic swelling of the body, crackling from pressure. The *species* are—

P. spontanea. Without manifest cause.

P. traumatica.....From a wound.

P. venenataFrom poison.

P. hystericaWith hysteria.

3. *Tympanites.* Tympany. Tense, elastic, sonorous swelling of the abdomen; costiveness; emaciation of other parts. The *species* are—

T. intestinalis. Attended with swelling of the abdomen, often unequal, and a frequent expulsion of air, alleviating the tension and pain.

T. abdominalis. Attended with a more distinct sound, and a more equal swelling; the air is less frequently expelled, and gives less relief.

4. *Physometra.* Wind in the uterus. *Watery Intumescence, or Dropsy.*

5. *Anasarca.* Dropsy of the cellular substance. A soft inelastic swelling of the whole body, or of particular parts. The *species* are—

- A. serosa.* Serous anasarca.
A. oppilata. Congestive anasarca.
A. exanthematica. Exanthematous.
A. anæmia. From thinness of blood.
A. debilium. From debility.
6. *Hydrocephalus.* Water in the head.
 7. *Hydrorachitis.* Water on the spine.
 8. *Hydrothorax.* Water in the chest.
 9. *Ascites.* Dropsy of the belly. A tense fluctuating swelling of the abdomen, little elastic. The *species* are—
A. abdominalis. With an equal swelling of the abdomen, and an evident fluctuation.
A. saccatus. Encysted dropsy; with a partial swelling of the abdomen, and a less evident fluctuation.
10. *Hydrometra.* Dropsy of the uterus.
 11. *Hydrocele.* Dropsy of the scrotum.
Solid Intumescence.
Physconia. Enlargement of the belly.
Rachitis......Rickets.

Order III. IMPETIGINES.

Cutaneous diseases. Depraved habit, with affections of the skin. The *genera* are—

1. *Scrophula.* Scrophula. King's Evil. Swellings of the conglobate glands, chiefly in the neck; the upper lip and columna nasi tumid; the face of a florid complexion; the skin soft, and the belly swelled. The *species* are—
S. vulgaris. When it is without other disorders external and permanent.
S. mesenterica. When it is internal, with loss of appetite, pale countenance, swelling of the belly, and an unusual fœtor of the excrements.
S. fugax. Seated about the neck, and caused for the most part by absorption from sores on the head. This is the most simple kind.
S. Americana. When it is joined with frambœsia, or the yaws.
2. *Syphilis.* Venereal disease.
 3. *Scorbutus.* Scurvy. Extreme debility, bleeding of the gums, various-coloured spots upon the skin, more particularly livid, and chiefly at the roots of the hair. The *species* are—
S. lividusLivid scurvy.
S. petechialis.....Petechial scurvy.
S. pallidus.....Pale scurvy.

- S. ruber*.....Red scurvy.
S. calidusWarm scurvy.
4. *Elephantiasis.* Elephant leg.
 5. *Lepros.* Leprosy.
 6. *Frambœsia.* The yaws.
 7. *Trichoma.* Plaited hair.
 8. *Icterus.* Jaundice. A yellowness of the skin and eyes; whiteness of the fæces; the urine slightly red, and tinging cloth immersed with a yellow colour. The *species* are—
I. calculosus Acute pain in the epigastric region, increasing after eating; gall-stones pass by stool.
I. spasmodicus. Without pain after spasmodic diseases, and passions of the mind.
I. mucosus. Without pain, gall-stones, or spasm; and relieved by the discharge of tough phlegm by stool.
I. hepaticus. Jaundice, arising from an induration of the liver.
I. gravidarum. From pregnancy, and disappearing after delivery.
I. infantum.....Infantile Jaundice.

CLASS IV. LOCALES. LOCAL DISEASES.

Morbid affections which are partial. There are eight orders, viz.—

Order I. DYSÆSTHESIÆ.

Impaired sensations. Diseases in which the senses are depraved, or destroyed, from a defect of the external organs. The *genera* are—

1. *Caligo.* Blindness. The *species* are distinguished according to the situation of the body interposed between the object and the retina—
C. lentisOf the lens.
C. corneæOf the cornea.
C. pupillæOf the pupil.
C. humorum.....Of the humours.
C. palpebrarum.....Of the eye-lids.
2. *Amaurosis.* Gutta serena. A disease of the eye, arising from affection of the retina and optic nerve. The *species* are—
A. compressionis. From compression.
A. atonica.....From want of tone.
A. spasmodica.....From spasm.
A. venenataFrom poison.
3. *Dysopia.* Bad sight. Requiring one certain quantity of light, one particular distance, or one position. The *species* are—
D. tenebrarum. Requiring objects to be placed in a strong light.

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This is also called *amblyopia crepuscularis*.

D. luminis. Requiring objects to be placed in a weak light. This is also called *amblyopia meridiana*.

D. dissitorum. Short-sightedness; in which distant objects are not perceived.

D. proximorum. Long-sightedness; in which near objects are not perceived. This is also called *dysopia amblyopia*.

D. lateralis. Objects are not seen, unless placed in an oblique position. This is also called *amblyopia luscorum*.

4. *Pseudoblepsia*. False vision. Depraved sight, creating objects, or representing them different from what they are. The *species* are—

P. imaginaria. Objects supposed to appear, which have no real existence.

P. mutans. Objects which are really present, appear somewhat changed.

5. *Dyseccæa*. Deafness. Hearing diminished, or destroyed. The *species* are—

D. organica. From wax in the meatus, injury of the membrane, or inflammation and obstruction of the tube.

D. atonica. Without any discernible injury of the organ.

6. *Paracusis*. Wrong hearing. Depraved hearing. The *species* are—

P. imperfecta. Deafness; when existing sounds are not heard as usual.

P. imaginaria. When imaginary sounds are heard, not from without, but excited within the ear. This is also called *susurrus*, *syrrigmus*, *tinnitus aurium*, &c.

7. *Anosmia*. Loss of smell. The *species* are—

A. organica. When it arises from disease of the Schneiderian membrane.

A. atonica. Without manifest cause.

8. *Ageusia*. Defect, or loss of taste. The *species* are—

A. organica. When it arises from any organic affection.

A. atonica. Without manifest cause.

9. *Anæsthesia*. Loss of touch.

Order II. DYSOREXIÆ.

Depraved appetites. False, or defective appetites.

False appetite.

1. *Bulimia*. Voracious appetite. Canine appetite. The *species* are—

B. helluonum Gluttony.

B. syncopalis. With fainting, from hunger.

B. emetica With vomiting.

2. *Polydipsia*. Immoderate thirst.

3. *Pica*. Depraved appetite.

4. *Satyriasis*. Incontinence in men.

Priapismus, &c. The *species* are—

S. juvenilis ... Youthful incontinence.

S. furens Furious incontinence.

5. *Nymphomania*. Incontinence in women.

6. *Nostalgia*. Longing for home.

Home-sickness. The *species* are—

N. simplex Simple nostalgia.

N. complicata Complicated nostalgia.

Defective appetite.

7. *Anorexia*. Loss of appetite; without loathing of food. The *species* are—

A. humoralis Humoral anorexia.

A. atonica Atonic anorexia.

8. *Adipsia*. Want of thirst.

9. *Anaphrodisia*. Impotence.

Order III. DYSCINESIÆ.

Depraved, or impeded motions; from an imperfection of the organ. The *genera* are—

1. *Aphonia*. Loss of voice; without syncope or coma. The *species* are—

A. gutturalis. Aphonia from tumor of the fauces, or about the glottis.

A. trachealis. Aphonia arising from disease of the trachea.

A. atonica. Aphonia from paralysis, or want of nervous energy.

2. *Mutitas*. Dumbness. An inability of articulation. Its *species* are—

M. organica. Dumbness, occasioned by removal, or injury, of the tongue.

M. atonica. Dumbness, from an affection of the nerves of the tongue.

M. surdorum. Dumbness depending upon being born deaf, or becoming so in infancy.

Paraphonia. Bad voice. Alteration of the voice. The *species* are—

P. puberum ... Paraphonia of puberty.

P. rauca Hoarse paraphonia.

P. resonans ... Resonant paraphonia.

P. palatina ... Palatal paraphonia.

P. clangens ... Shrill paraphonia.

P. comatosa ... Comatose paraphonia.

4. *Psellismus* ... Bad utterance. Defect of speech. The *species* are—

- P. balbutiens.* Lispings; vicious multiplication of labials.
- P. emolliens.* Vicious substitution of soft for harsher letters.
- P. lallans.* Lullaby-speech; vicious pronunciation of the letter L.
- P. ringens.* Rotacismus; vicious pronunciation of the letter R.
- P. lagostomatum.* Hare-lip speech.
- P. acheilos.* From defect of lip.
- P. hæsitans.* Hesitation.

5. *Strabismus.* Squinting. Objects seen in an oblique manner, from distortion of the axis of vision. The species are—

- S. habitualis.* Squinting, induced by a custom of using only one eye.
- S. commodus.* Cast of eye; when one eye, from greater weakness or mobility, cannot accommodate itself to the other.

S. necessarius. Squinting, from some change taking place in the situation or figure of the eye, or of a part of it.

6. *Dysphagia.* Difficult swallowing.

7. *Contractura.* Contraction. A rigid contraction of the joints. The species are—

- C. primaria.* Contraction; from a rigid contraction of the muscles; called also *obstipitas*—a word which, with any other annexed, distinguishes the variety of the contraction. There are four varieties.—
- a. Contractura ab inflammatione;* when it arises from inflammation.
- b. Contractura a spasmo;* called also tonic spasm and cramp; when it depends upon spasm.
- c. Contractura ob antagonistas paralyticos;* from the antagonist muscles losing their action.
- d. Contractura ab acrimoniâ irritante;* from an irritating cause.
- C. articularis.* Contraction, arising from a disease of the joint.

Order IV. APOCENOSES.

Increased secretions. Superabundant fluxes of blood, or other fluid, without pyrexia. The genera are—

1. *Profusio.* Flow of blood.
 2. *Ephidrosis.* Morbid perspiration.
 3. *Epiphora.* Flux of tears.
 4. *Ptyalismus.* Flux of saliva.
 5. *Enuresis.* Incontinence, or involuntary flow of urine. The species are—
- E. atonica.* When the sphincter of the bladder has lost its tone from some previous disease.

E. irritata. Arising from irritation or compression of the bladder.

6. *Gonorrhœa.* Preternatural flux of fluid from the urethra in males, with or without libidinous desires. The species are—

- G. pura, or benigna.* Puriform discharge, without contagion.
- G. impura or maligna.* Clap.
- G. mucosa.* Gleet. Mucous flow.
- G. laxorum, or libidinosa.* Flux from impure ideas, while awake.
- G. dormientium.* Seminal discharge, during sleep.

Order V. EPISCHESES.

Obstructions. Suppression of excretions. The genera are—

1. *Obstipatio.* Costiveness. Retention of the fæces. The species are—

- O. debilium.* Costiveness in weak and commonly dyspeptic persons.
- O. rigidorum.* Costiveness from rigid fibre, and melancholy temperament.

O. obstructorum. From obstruction.

2. *Ischuria.* Suppression of urine. The species are—

- I. renalis.* Ischuria, following after a disease of the kidneys, with a sense of weight or pain in that part.
- I. ureterica.* Ischuria, following after a disease of the kidneys, with a sense of pain or uneasiness in the course of the ureters.
- I. vesicalis.* Ischuria, marked by a frequent desire to make water, with a swelling of the hypogastrium, and pain at the neck of the bladder.
- I. urethralis.* Ischuria, marked by a frequent desire to make water, with a swelling of the hypogastrium, and pain of some part of the urethra.

3. *Dysuria.* Suppression, or difficult discharge of urine. The species are—

- D. ardens.* With a sense of heat, without manifest disorder of the bladder.
- D. compressionis.* From compression of the neighbouring parts.
- D. calculosa.* From the presence of calculus in the urinary bladder.
- D. mucosa.* From an abundant secretion of mucus.
- D. phlogistica.* From violent inflammation.
- D. spasmodica.* From spasm.

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4. *Dyspermatismus*. Slow, or difficult discharge of semen. The *species* are—

D. *urethralis*. Arising from obstruction in the urethra.

D. *nodosus*. From a tumor in either corpus cavernosum penis.

D. *præputialis*. From straitness of the orifice of the prepuce.

D. *mucosus*. From obstruction of the urethra, by viscid mucus.

D. *hypertonicus*. From excessive erection of the penis.

D. *epilepticus*. From epileptic fits occurring in coitu.

D. *apractodes*. From want of vigour in the organs of generation.

D. *refluens*. When the semen is thrown back into the bladder.

5. *Amenorrhœa*. Interruption of the menstrual flux. Either a complete stoppage, or unusually scanty discharge of the menses in women who are not pregnant. The *species* are—

A. *emansionis*. Retention of the menses, in young women which have passed the age when the menses used to appear, and who are troubled with various diseases.

A. *suppressionis*. Suppression of the menses, in adults, in whom the menses, after having flowed regularly, are suppressed.

A. *difficilis*. Difficult menstruation.

Order VI. TUMORES.

Tumors. Partial swellings, without inflammation. The *genera* are—

1. *Aneurysma*. Aneurysm.

2. *Varix*. Dilated vein.

3. *Ecchymoma*. Livid swelling.

4. *Scirrhus*. Hardened tumor.

5. *Cancer*. Cancer.

6. *Bubo*. Glandular tumor.

7. *Sarcoma*. Fleishy tumor.

8. *Verruca*. Wart.

9. *Clavus*. Corn.

10. *Lupia*. Wen. (Molluscum. *Willan*.)

11. *Ganglion*. Swelling of a tendon.

12. *Hydatid*. Hydatid.

13. *Hydarthrus*. White swelling.

14. *Exostosis*. Tumor of a bone.

Order VII. ECTOPIÆ.

Protrusions. Parts displaced. The *genera* are—

1. *Hernia*. Rupture.

2. *Prolapsus*. Uncovered protrusion.

3. *Luxatio*. Luxation of a bone.

Order VIII. DIALYSES.

Disunions. Solutions of continuity. The *genera* are—

1. *Vulnus*. Wound.

2. *Ulcus*. Ulcer.

3. *Herpes*. Tetter. (Impetigo. *Willan*.)

4. *Tinea*. Scalled head.

5. *Psora*. Itch. (Scabies. *Willan*.)

6. *Fractura*. Fracture.

7. *Caries*. Death of a bone.

The following Arrangement of Diseases, adopted by Dr. MARSHALL HALL, is the simplest and most practically useful:—

I. THE DISEASES OF SYSTEMS.

I. FEVERS.

I. Synochus.

II. Typhus.

III. Intermittent.

II. ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

I. Rubecula.

II. Scarlatina.

III. Variola.

IV. Erysipelas.

III. INFLAMMATION, ETC.

I. Inflammation.

II. Rheumatism.

III. Arthritis.

IV. TUBERCLES, SCIRRHUS, ETC.

I. Tubercles.

II. Encephalosis; Scirrhus.

III. Melanosis.

V. THE HÆMORRHAGIES.

I. Topical.

II. Interstitial.

III. Dyspeptic.

IV. Purpura.

V. Scorbutus.

VI. THE DROPSIES.

I. Inflammatory.

II. Exanthematous.

III. From Exhaustion or Debility.

IV. From obstructed venous circulation.

V. From disease of the kidney.

VII. DYSPEPSIA, CHLOROSIS, ETC.

I. Dyspepsia.

II. Chlorosis.

III. Hysteria.

VIII. IRRITATION, EXHAUSTION, ETC.

- I. Intestinal irritation.
- II. Exhaustion from loss of blood.
- III. Delirium tremens.
- IV. Erethismus mercurialis.

II. THE DISEASES OF ORGANS.

I. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

I. *Of the Nervous Centres, viz.—*

- I. Of the Encephalon.
 1. Of the membranes.
 2. Of the cerebrum, its hemispheres, its more important divisions.
 3. Of the cerebellum.

II. Of the medulla oblongata.

III. Of the medulla spinalis.

II. *Of the Nerves, especially.*

1. Of the Fifth.
2. Of the Seventh.

III. *Diseases not of central origin.*

- I. Chorea.
- II. Epilepsy.
- III. Tetanus.
- IV. Hydrophobia.

IV. *The Symptomatic Affections.*

II. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

- I. Of the Larynx and Trachea.
- II. Of the Bronchia.
- III. Of the Lungs.
- IV. Of the Pleura.
- V. The Symptomatic Diseases.

III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

- I. Of the Heart.
- II. Of the Pericardium.
- III. Of the Arteries.
- IV. { Of the Capillaries.
Of the Veins.
Of the Spleen.
- V. The Symptomatic Affections.

IV. DISEASES OF THE ALIMENTARY CANAL.

- I. Of the Œsophagus
- II. Of the Stomach.
- III. Of the Small Intestines.
- IV. Of the Colon and Rectum.
- V. Of the Peritonæum.
- VI. Of the Symptomatic Affections.

V. DISEASES OF THE LIVER AND PANCREAS.

VI. DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

- I. Of the Kidney and Ureter.
- II. Of the Bladder.
- III. Of the Prostate and Urethra.

VII. DISEASES OF THE UTERINE SYSTEM.

- I. Of the Uterus.
- II. Of the Ovaria.
- III. Of the Mammæ.

VIII. VACCINIA AND VARIOLOID DISEASES.

IX. CUTANEOUS DISEASES. &c. &c.

NOSTALGIA (νόστος, a return, ἄλγος, pain). Home-sickness; a vehement desire to return to one's country.

NOSTRUM (*our own*). A term applied to a quack medicine.

NUCLEUS. The kernel of a nut.

NUMBNESS. Insensibility of touch, or general feeling.

NUMMULARY (*nummus*, money). A term applied to the sputa in phthisis, when they flatten at the bottom of the vessel like a piece of money.

NUT, or HAZEL NUT. The fruit of different species of *corylus*, or hazel. The expressed oil is little inferior to that of almonds.

NUTMEG. The fruit of the *Myristica moschata*, or Nutmeg tree, a native of the Moluccas.

NUTRITION (*nutrio*, to nourish). The process of nourishing the frame.

NUX VOMICA. The fruit of a species of *Strychnos*, growing in the East Indies. It yields the alkaloids *strychnia* and *brucia*, and is a very virulent poison.

NYCTALOPIA (νύξ, νυκτός, night, ὤψ, the eye). *Visus nocturnus*. Night-eye, or *day-blindness*, vulgarly called owl-sight; an affection of the sight, in which the patient is blind in the day, but sees very well at night. It is sometimes called *night-blindness*. See *Hemeralopia*.

NYMPHÆ (νύμφη). Two semicircular glandular membranes in the pudendum, so called because they direct the course of the urine. Hence—

1. *Nymphomania* (μανία, madness). Lascivious madness in females; in males it is the *satyriasis furens* of Cullen.

2. *Nymphotomia* (τομή, section). The operation of removing the nymphæ.

NYSTAGMUS (νυσταγμός, from νύσσω, to be sleepy). A term applied by Plenck to denote habitual squinting.

O.

OBL

OBESITY (*obesitas*). Fatness; corpulency; an excessive development of fat in the body; it is synonymous with *polysarcia*. There are two varieties, viz.—

1. *General obesity*, extending over the body and limbs; a kind of dropsy of animal oil, instead of a dropsy of water.
2. *Splanchnic obesity*, confined to the organs. It most generally overloads the omentum, and gives that rotundity to the abdomen which is vulgarly called *pot-belly*, and described, in the person of Falstaff, as “a huge hill of flesh,”—“a globe of sinful continents.”—*Good*.

OBLIQUUS EXTERNUS. A muscle of the abdomen, arising from the eight lowest ribs, and inserted into the linea alba, and the pubes. It is also termed *descendens*.

Obliquus internus. A muscle situated within the preceding, and termed *ascendens*, or *minor*. It arises from the spine of the ilium, the crural arch, the pubes, the lumbar vertebræ, and the sacrum, and is inserted into the cartilages of the seventh and all the false ribs, and into the linea alba. This, and the preceding muscle, turn the trunk upon its axis, &c.

OBLIQUUS INFERIOR. This is—

1. A muscle which arises from the outer edge of the orbital process of the upper jaw-bone, and is inserted into the sclerotica. It is also called *brevissimus oculi*, from being the shortest muscle of the eye. This, and the obliquus superior, are said to roll the eye, and have hence been named *circumagentes*; and, from the expression they impart, *amatorii*.
2. A muscle which arises from the transverse process of the atlas, and is inserted into the spinous process of the dentata. It inclines the head backward, and to one side.

OBLIQUUS SUPERIOR. This is—

1. A muscle which arises from the optic foramen, passes through the ring of the cartilaginous pulley which is in the margin of the socket, and is in-

OCC

serted into the sclerotica. It is also called *longissimus oculi*, from being the longest muscle of the eye; and *trochlearis*, from its passing through the trochlea, or pulley.

2. A muscle which arises from the transverse process of the atlas, and is inserted into the occipital bone. It inclines the head backward, and to one side.

OBLITERATION (*oblitero*, to efface). The closure of a canal or cavity of the body, by adhesion of its parietes or edges.

OBLIVION (*obliviscor*, to forget). *Amnestia*. Forgetfulness; failure of memory.

OBSTETRIC (*obstetrix*, a midwife). Belonging to midwifery. Pliny uses the term *obstetricia*, sc. *officia*, for the office of a midwife.

OBSTIPATION (*obstipo*, to stop up). A form of costiveness, in which the fæces, when discharged, are hard, slender, and often scybalous.

OBSTIPUS (*ob*, and *stipes*, a stake). Stiff, awry. Hence, *caput obstipum*, for torticollis, or wry neck.

OBSTRUENTS (*obstruo*, to shut up). Medicines which close the orifices of vessels, &c.

OBTURATOR (*obturo*, to stop up). The name of two muscles of the thigh; these are—

1. *Obturator externus*, arising from the obturator foramen, &c., and inserted into the root of the trochanter major. It is sometimes called *rotator femoris extrorsum*.
2. *Obturator internus*, arising and inserted as the externus, and formerly called *marsupialis*, or *bursalis*. This, and the preceding muscle, move the thigh backwards, and roll it upon its axis.

OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS. The name of a muscle which arises from the transverse ridge of the occipital bone, passes over the upper part of the cranium, and is inserted into the orbicularis palpebrarum and the skin under the eyebrows. A slip, sometimes called *pyramidalis nasi*, goes down over the nasal

bones, and is fixed by its base to the compressor nasi. This muscle has been also termed *epicranius*, *biventer*, or *di-gastricus capitis*, &c. It raises the eyebrow, wrinkles the forehead, &c.

OCCIPUT (*ob caput*). The back part of the head; the front part is called *sinciput*.

OCCLUSIO (*occludo*, to close up). Closure. Hence—

1. *O. pupillæ lymphaticæ*. Closure of the pupil by an adventitious membrane.

2. *O. pupillæ cum synechiâ posteriori*. Closure of the pupil, with adhesion of its margin to an opaque capsule, the lens being at the same time generally, if not always, opaque; a consequence of iritis.—*Lawrence*.

OCCULT (*occultus*). Hidden; as applied—

1. To *diseases*, the causes and treatment of which are not understood.

2. To *qualities* in bodies, which do not admit of any rational explanation.

OCHRE (*ὄχρος*, pale). An argillaceous earth, impregnated with iron of a red or yellow colour; used in painting.

OCULAR SPECTRES. *Phantasmata*. Imaginary objects floating before the eyes. These assume the form of—

1. *Musæ volitantes* of authors.

2. *Net-work*; this is the *suffusio reticularis* of Sauvages, and *visus reticularis* of Plenck.

3. *Sparks*; this is the *suffusio scintillans* of Sauvages; it proceeds generally from a blow, or excess of light.

4. *Dazzling*; this is the *marmaryge* of the Greek writers; supposed to arise from plethora of the small vessels of the eye.

5. *Iridescent appearance*, exhibiting all the colours of the rainbow; this is the *suffusio coloris* of Sauvages.

OCULIST (*oculus*, the eye). One who practises in diseases of the eye.

ODAXISMUS (*ὀδαξέω*, to bite). Pain or irritation of the gums.

ODOUS (*ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*). A tooth.

1. *Odontagra* (*ἄγρα*, a seizure). Gout in the teeth.

2. *Odontalgia* (*ἄλγος*, pain). Tooth-ache; pain in the teeth. Remedies for the tooth-ache are called *odontalgics*.

3. *Odontiasis*. Dentition, or the cutting of teeth.

4. *Odontoides* (*εἶδος*, likeness). *Dentatus*. Tooth-like; the name of a pro-

cess of the dentata, or second vertebra.

CEDE'MA (*οἰδήμα*, from *οἰδέω*, to swell). Literally, a swelling of any kind; but now confined to a swelling of a drop-sical nature, situated in the cellular tissue. The affection, when extensive, and accompanied with a general dropsical tendency, is termed *anasarca*.

CENANTHE CROCATA. The Hemlock Dropwort; a poisonous plant growing in Pembrokeshire, and called by the inhabitants, *five-fingered root*. It is said to be useful in cutaneous diseases.

ÆSOPHAGUS (*οἶω*, *οἶσω*, to carry, *φάγω*, to eat). The carrier of food; or the passage by which the food is conveyed from the mouth to the stomach.

Æsophagotomy (*τομή*, section). The operation of cutting into the œsophagus, for the purpose of extracting any foreign body.

ÆSTRUS (*οἶστρος*), The Breeze, or Gad-fly; a variety of *ascaris*, the larvæ of which, called *bots*, are found convoluted in the mucus and fæces of man, but more generally in those of the horse. See *Malis*.

OFFICINAL (*officina*, a shop). A term applied to any medicine directed by the colleges to be kept in the shops.

OIL (*oleum*, from *olea*, the olive). The designation of a number of unctuous liquors, which give a greasy stain to paper. These have been divided into—

I. The **FIXED OILS**. These are comparatively fixed in the fire, and give a permanently greasy stain to paper. The term *philosopher's oil* was formerly given to them when acrid and empyreumatic; and *oil of brick*, from their being sometimes obtained in this state, by steeping hot brick in oil, and submitting it to distillation. They are—

1. *Vegetable*; obtained from vegetables by expression, with or without heat; in the latter case they are termed *cold-drawn*. Some of them lose their limpidity, on exposure to the air, and are hence called *drying oils*; the principal of these are—

Extracted from the seed of	Become thick at
Linum usitatissimum.....	—4°
Juglans regia.....	5°
Cannabis sativa.....	5°
Papaver somniferum.....	28°
Ricinus communis.....	—
Croton tiglium.....	—
Atropa belladonna.....	3°

Nicotiana tabacum	6°
Helianthus annuus.....	—
Pinus abies.....	5°
Pinus sylvestris.....	—17°
Vitis vinifera	—

Not Drying.

Amygdalis communis	—
Olea Europæa	40°
Brassica napus.....	—
Brassica campestris	—
Sinapis nigra.....	—
Sinapis alba.....	—
Prunus domestica	—

2. *Animal*; obtained from animals, by boiling. These are *solid* or *fluid*; the principal of these bodies are as follow:—

Extracted from the

Names. adipose texture of

Axunge	Sus scrofa.
Suet	{ Ovis aries.
	{ Bos taurus.
	{ Cervus elaphus.
	{ Hircus capra.
Butter	{ From the milk of
	{ various animals.
Train oil	Balæna cetus, &c.
Animal oil..	{ From the feet of
	{ the ox, by boiling.
Fish oil.....	Delphinus globiceps, &c.
Spermaceti	Physeter macrocephalus.

II. The **VOLATILE OILS**. These are so called from their evaporating, or flying off, when exposed to the air; they are also called *essential*, from their constituting the chief ingredient, or *essence*, of the vegetable from which they are obtained; the other parts being considered as an useless *caput mortuum*. The following is a table of the principal volatile oils:—

Anise. From the seed of the Pimpinella anisum; used in medicine.

Bergamotte. From the fruit of the Citrus bergamium; a perfume.

Bitter Almond. From the kernel of the Amygdalus communis; poisonous.

Cajeput. From the leaf of the Melaleuca leucadendron; used in medicine.

Camphor. From the wood, &c., of the Laurus camphora. See *Camphor*.

Caraway. From the seed of the Carum carui; used in medicine.

Cinnamon. From the bark of the Laurus cinnamomum; used in medicine.

Cloves. From the germ of the Caryophyllus aromaticus; used in medicine.

Dill. From the seed of the Anethum graveolens; used in medicine.

Fennel. From the seed of the Anethum foeniculum; used in medicine and the arts.

Grain Spirit. From the seed of the Hordeum vulgare; used in medicine and the arts.

Grape Spirit. From the fruit of the Vitis vinifera; used in medicine and the arts.

Horse Radish. From the root of the Cochlearia armoracia; used in medicine and the arts.

Juniper. From the berry of the Juniperus communis; used in medicine and the arts.

Lavender. From the flower-top of the Lavandula spica; used as a perfume.

Lemon. From the fruit of the Citrus medica; a perfume.

Mustard. From the seed of the Sinapis alba; a perfume.

Nutmeg. From the kernel and arillus of the Myristica moschata; used in medicine.

Orange Flower. From the flower of the Citrus aurantium; used in medicine and as a perfume.

Peppermint. From the stem and leaf of the Mentha piperita; used in medicine and as a perfume.

Potato Spirit. From the tubercle of the Solanum tuberosum; used in medicine and as a perfume.

Rose. From the petals of the Rosa centifolia; used as a perfume.

Rosemary. From the stem of the Rosmarinus officinalis; used as a perfume.

Sassafras. From the root of the Laurus sassafras; used in medicine.

Spearmint. From the leaf of the Mentha crispa; used in medicine.

Tonka. From the bean of the Dipteryx odorata; used as a perfume.

Turpentine. From the resin of the Pinus sylvestris; used in the arts.

Wormwood. From the stem of the Artemisia absinthium; used in medicine.

OINTMENT. See *Unguentum*.

OLD OIL. The name given by watch-makers to olive oil, after it has been purified and reduced to limpidity.

OLEA EUROPÆA. The Olive; a plant which is a native of the north of Africa. The ripe fruit yields, by pressure, the *olive oil*; the best portion of which flows first, and is called *virgin oil*. This is the plant which, from its value, became the emblem of peace.

OLECRANON (ὠλένη, the ulna, κράνον, the head). The elbow, or head of the ulna.

OLEFIANT GAS (*oleum*, oil, *fio*, to become; so called by the Dutch chemists, from its yielding, by the action of chlorine, a substance resembling oil). A compound of one atom of carbon, and one of hydrogen; it is named, by **URE**, *carburetted hydrogen*, to distinguish it from the gas resulting from one atom of carbon and two of hydrogen, which is termed *sub-carburetted hydrogen*. It is sometimes called *bi-carburetted*, or *per-carburetted hydrogen*, and *hydroguret of carbon*.

OLEIC ACID (*oleum*, oil). An acid prepared from soap made with potash and fluid vegetable oil; it receives its name from its property of saturating bases, and forming neutral compounds.

OLEO-RESINS. Native compounds of volatile oil and resin, the proper juices of plants which constitute the natural orders *Coniferæ*, *Amyridiæ*, and some of the *Leguminosæ*. These are the *turpentine*s, &c.

OLEOSACCHARUM (*oleum*, oil, *saccharum*, sugar). The name given to a mixture of oil and sugar incorporated with each other, to render the oil more easily diffusible in watery liquors.

OLEUM (*olea*, the olive). Oil.

1. *Oleum animale*. Animal oil. *Dip-pel's oil*; an empyreumatic oil obtained by distillation from animal substances.

2. *Oleum æthereum*. Ætherial oil, or oil of wine, used as an ingredient in the compound spirit of æther.

3. *Oleum sulphuratum*. Sulphuretted oil, formerly called simple balsam of sulphur.

4. *Oleum e vitellis*. Oil of eggs. Obtained by boiling the yolks, and then submitting them to pressure; fifty eggs yield about 5oz. of oil. It is much used on the continent for killing mercury.

OLFACTORY (*olfacio*, to smell). Belonging to the smell; the name of the first pair of nerves.

OLIBANUM. A gum-resin, the produce of the *Boswellia serrata*. It has been supposed to be the *thus*, or frankincense, of the ancients.

OLIVARIS (*oliva*, an olive). Resembling an olive; hence, the term *corpora olivaria* is used to denote two olive-shaped eminences of the medulla oblongata.

OLIVE. A fruit which yields a large quantity of oil; the produce of the *Olea*, or Olive tree.

OLIVILE. The name given by Pelletier to a peculiar substance which remains after gently evaporating the alcoholic solution of the gum which exudes from the olive tree.

OMENTUM (*omen*, an omen). *Epi-ploon*. The Caul; it is named from its being formerly examined for the purposes of augury. The Omenta consist of folds of the peritonæum, connected together by cellular tissue, and are named—

1. The *hepato-gastric*, or *smaller omentum*.
2. The *great omentum*.
3. The *colic omentum*; and,
4. The *gastro-splenic omentum*.

OMOS (ὤμος). The Shoulder. Hence—

1. *Omo-hyoideus*. The name of a muscle which arises from the shoulder, and is inserted into the os hyoides. It depresses that bone, and the lower jaw.
2. *Omo-plata* (πλατὺς, broad). A name of the scapula, or shoulder-blade.

OMPHALOCELE (ὀμφαλός, umbilicus, κήλη, a tumor). A rupture, or hernia at the umbilicus.

ONEIRODYNIA (ὄνειρος, a dream, ὀδύνη, pain). Disturbed imagination during sleep, comprehending *night-mare* and *somnambulism*.

ONYCHIA (ὄνυξ, the nail). An abscess near the nail of the finger.

ONYX (ὄνυξ, the nail). *Unguis*. A small collection of pus in the anterior chamber of the aqueous humour, so named from its being shaped like a nail; it is of the same nature as *hypopyum*. Some denote, by this term, a small abscess between the layers of the cornea.

OPACITY (*opacitas*, from *opacus*, opaque). Popularly, *film*. Any change which affects the transparency of the cornea, from a slight film to an intense whiteness, like that of marble or chalk. Opacities are distinguished into—

1. *Leucoma*, or *albugo*. The denser form.
2. *Nebula*, or haziness. The slighter form.
3. *Macula*, or a small patch or speck.

OPAL. A stone, of which there are several varieties, found in different parts of Europe. Some have the property of emitting various coloured rays; these are distinguished by lapidaries, by the term *Oriental*; and, by mineralogists, by that of *nobilis*.

OPERATION. Any exercise of the surgical art performed by the hand, or by the assistance of instruments. It is termed—

1. *Simple*, when one kind of operation only is required, as incision, &c.
2. *Complicated*, when it consists of more than one kind, as in the operation for cataract, requiring incision, extraction, &c.

OPHIASIS (*ὄφης*, a serpent). A term applied by Celsus to a variety of *Area*, which spreads in a *serpentine* form, round both sides of the head, from the occiput. That which spreads in irregular patches, he denominates *Alopecia*.

OPHTHALMIA (*ὀφθαλμός*, the eye). *Ophthalmitis*. Inflammation of the eye. The species are—

- I. The *Catarrhal*, arising from atmospheric causes or peculiarities, and particularly designated by the terms *cold*, or *blight*; the expression *ophthalmia mucosa* denotes the increased mucous discharge, which is one of its most striking characters. It is seated in the conjunctiva.

II. The *Purulent*, or inflammation of the most acute kind, attended with a puriform secretion. This is the *blepharo-blennorrhœa* and *ophthalmo-blennorrhœa* of Schmidt and Beer. Its forms are—

1. *Purulent ophthalmia of infants*.—This is the *ophthalmia neonatorum*; the “*purulent eye*” of children, of Mr. Ware, &c.

2. *Purulent ophthalmia after infancy*.—This is the *Egyptian ophthalmia*, so called from being endemic in Egypt, and brought to Europe by the French and English troops; *contagious ophthalmia*, &c.

3. *Gonorrhœal ophthalmia*.—This is the *blepharophthalmia*, and *ophthalmia gonorrhœica vera* of BEER.

III. The *Rheumatic*, or inflammation chiefly confined to the sclerotica, and caused by exposure to cold.

1. *Catarrho-rheumatic ophthalmia* is an active external inflammation, embracing the mucous and fibrous coats of the eye.

2. *Erysipelatous ophthalmia* is a modification of conjunctival inflammation, and attended with erysipelatous redness and swelling of the palpebræ, and the surrounding parts.

3. *Pustular ophthalmia* is an inflammation of the mucous membrane, attended with the formation of pustules,

and constituting an intermediate link between catarrhal and strumous inflammation.

IV. The *Scrofulous*, or *Strumous*, an external inflammation of the eye, occurring in scrofulous subjects.

V. The *Variolous*, occurring in small-pox.

The *Morbillous*, occurring in measles.

The *Scarlatinous*, in scarlet fever.

VI. The *External*, or inflammation of the outer coats of the eye; the *ophthalmitis externa idiopathica* of Beer. The modifications of this species are called *ophthalmia levis*, *ophthalmia angularis*, *taraxis*, and sometimes *chemosis*, and *ophthalmia sicca*.

VII. The *Internal*, or idiopathic inflammation of the internal textures of the eye-ball.

OPHTHALMOPLEGIA (*ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *πλῆσσω*, to strike). Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye.

OPHTHALMOPTOSIS (*ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *πτῶσις*, prolapsus). Prolapsus of the globe of the eye. This term is applied by Beer, when the displacement is caused by division of the nerves and muscles of the orbit, or by paralysis of the latter.

OPIATE (*opiatum*, sc. *medicamentum*). An anodyne; a medicine which acts like opium, in producing sleep, &c.

OPISTHOTONUS (*ὀπισθεν*, backwards, *τεῖνω*, to bend). Tetanus of the extensor muscles, the body being rigidly bent backwards. See *Emprosthotonos*.

OPIUM (*ὀπός*, juice). The concrete juice which exudes from the unripe capsules of the *Papaver somniferum*, or White Poppy. The varieties are the *Turkey* and *East India* opium; the *Egyptian*, from Thebes; and the *European*.

1. *Morphia*. The narcotic principle of opium; an alkaloid which exists in native combination with *meconic acid*.

2. *Narcotine*. Salt of Derosne; a principle obtained by treating opium with ether.

3. *Narceine*. } Principles lately discovered by Pelletier.
4. *Meconine*. }

5. *Laudanum*. The spiritous infusion. It contains the active ingredients of $\frac{1}{12}$ th part of its weight of opium.

6. *Scotch Paregoric Elixir*. A solution in ammoniated spirit, only $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the strength of laudanum.

7. *English Paregoric*. A tincture of opium and camphor, four times weaker than the Scotch.

8. *Wine of Opium*. This preparation contains the soluble part of $\frac{1}{16}$ th of its weight.

9. *Battley's Solution*. } See *Quack Me-*
10. *Black Drop*. } *dicines*.

OPOBALSAM. The most precious of all the balsams, commonly called *Balm of Gilead*. It is the produce of the *Amyris Gileadensis*, indigenous to Arabia and Abyssinia, and transplanted at an early period to Judea.

The Canada balsam, now referred to, is merely *fine turpentine*, the produce of the *Pinus Balsamea*.

OPODELDOC. A solution of soap in alcohol, with the addition of camphor and volatile oils. It is used externally, in rheumatic pains, bruises, &c.

OPOPONAX. A gum-resin obtained from the *Pastinaca Opoponax*, a species of parsnip. It is imported from Turkey.

OPPILATION (*oppilo*, to close up). Obstruction. Medicines which shut up the pores, are called *oppilatives*.

OPPONENS POLLICIS. The name of a muscle which arises from the annular ligament of the wrist, &c., and is inserted into the thumb. It brings the thumb inwards, so as to *oppose* the fingers.

OPTIC (*ὀπτομαι*, to see). Belonging to the sight; a term applied—

1. To the second pair of nerves.

2. To two *thalami* of the brain.

3. To two *foramina* of the sphenoid bone, through which the optic nerves pass.

OPTICS (*ὀπτομαι*, to see). That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the properties of *light* and *vision*. It is distinguished into three divisions, viz.—

1. *Optics*, properly so called, which treats of *direct* vision.

2. *Catoptrics*, which treats of *reflected* vision, or the progress of rays of light after they are reflected from plane and spherical surfaces, and of the formation of images from objects placed before such surfaces.

3. *Dioptrics*, which treats of *refracted* vision, or the progress of rays of light which enter into transparent bodies, and are transmitted through their substance. See *Light*.

ORA SERRATA. A dentated line, constituting the posterior edge of the ciliary processes.

ORANGE-SKIN. An orange hue of the skin, chiefly observed in newly-born infants, and improperly termed *ephelis lutea*, by Sauvages.

ORBICULARE OS (*orbiculus*, a little orb). The small *orb*ed bone of the ear.

ORBICULARIS. The name of two muscles of the face; these are—

1. *Orbicularis Oris*, a muscle constituting the substance of the lips, and often termed *constrictor oris*, *sphincter*, or *osculator*. It has been considered as consisting of two semicircular muscles, called the *semi-orbicularis superior* and *inferior*. The *nasalis labii superioris* is a small slip of this muscle, sometimes extending to the tip of the nose.

2. *Orbicularis palpebrarum*, a muscle arising from the outer edge of the orbital process, and inserted into the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone. It shuts the eye.

ORBICULUS CILIARIS. *Annulus*, or *circulus ciliaris*. The white circle formed by the ciliary ligament, marking the distinction between the choroid and iris. A similar circle defines the boundary of the cornea.

ORBIT (*orbita*). The cavity under the forehead, in which the eye is fixed. The angles of the orbit are called *canthi*.

ORCHILLA, or ARCHIL: The Lichen *Orcella*; a whitish lichen, yielding the archil or orchal of commerce, from which a rich purple tincture is obtained.

ORCHIS (*ὄρχις*). The testis. Hence, the term *monorchid* denotes a person possessed of only one testis.

Orchitis. Inflammation of the testis; a term adopted by Dr. M. Good, as more appropriate than the unmeaning name *hernia humoralis*.

ORCHIS MASCULA. The Male Orchis; a plant, from the root of which is prepared the nutritive substance called *salep*.

ORES. The mineral bodies from which metals are extracted. These are termed—
Sulphurets, when combined with sulphur.

Oxides, when combined with oxygen.

Salts, when combined with acids.

ORGAN (*ὄργανον*). A part which has a determined office in the animal economy. Organs are distinguished into those—

1. Of *Circulation*, as the heart, the arteries, veins, capillaries, &c.

2. Of *Absorption*, as the lymphatic vessels and glands, the lacteals, &c.

3. Of *Sensation*, as the eye, ear, nose, tongue, skin, the muscular system, &c.

4. Of *Digestion*, as the mouth, the stomach, the intestines, &c.

5. Of *Respiration*, as the lungs, the trachea, the bronchia, &c.

6. Of the *Voice*, as the larynx, the cartilages and muscles of the throat, &c.

7. Of *Secretion*, as the liver, for the secretion of the bile; the kidneys for that of the urine; the lacrymal gland for that of the tears; &c.

8. Of *Generation*, as the testes, penis, &c. in the male; the pudendum, uterus, &c. in the female.

ORGANIC MOLECULES. A term applied by Spallanzani to certain floating bodies supposed to exist in the male semen, and which he regarded as primordial monads of peculiar activity, existing through all nature, and constituting the nutrient elements of living matter. These are the *animalcules*, *homuncular tadpoles*, &c. of Leewenhoeck, &c.; the *vital germs* of Darwin, &c.

ORGASMUS (*ὄργασμα*, to desire vehemently). Salacity, in general. The desire of procreation.

ORICALCUM. The brass of the ancients; their *æs* was a species of bronze.

ORIFICE. The mouth or entrance to any cavity of the animal body.

ORIGANUM. The name of a genus of plants: Order *Labiatae*.

O. Vulgare. Common Marjoram.

O. Majorana. Sweet Marjoram.

ORIGIN (*origo*). The commencement of a muscle from any part. Its attachment to the part it moves, is called its *insertion*.

ORMSKIRK MEDICINE. A medicine prepared by Mr. Hill of Ormskirk, and supposed to consist of powder of chalk \mathfrak{z} ss.; Armenian bole, \mathfrak{z} ij.; alum grs. x.; powder of elecampane root, \mathfrak{z} j.; oil of anise, gtt. vi. This remedy has acquired much celebrity in the cure of *lyssa*: the single dose, thus compounded, is to be taken every morning for six times in a glass of water, with a small proportion of fresh milk.—*Good*.

ORNITHOLOGY (*ὄρνις*, a bird, *λόγος*, an account). That department of Natural History which treats of birds. This Class of the *Vertebrata* is divided by Cuvier into the following Orders:—

1. *Accipitres*. The hawk tribe, including birds of prey, as the eagle, vulture, &c.

2. *Passeres*. The sparrow tribe, including the small singing-birds, as the lark, swallow, &c.

3. *Scansores*. Climbing birds, including the parrot, woodpecker, &c.

4. *Gallinæ*. Gallinaceous birds, including the domestic fowl, peacock, &c.

5. *Grallæ*. Waders, including the heron, woodcock, ostrich, &c.

6. *Palmipedes*. Web-footed birds, including the duck, gull, darter, &c.

ORPIMENT (*auri pigmentum*). The name usually given to sesqui-sulphuret of arsenic; it is principally used as a pigment, and is the colouring principle of the paint called *King's yellow*.

ORSEDEW, or **ORSIDUE**. *Manheim*, or *Dutch Gold*. An inferior sort of gold-leaf, prepared of copper and zinc. It is sometimes called *leaf-brass*. It is principally manufactured at Manheim.

ORTHOPNŒA (*ὀρθός*, erect, *πνέω*, to breathe). An affection of the breathing when it can only take place in the erect position.

OS, *ossis*. A bone. The human skeleton consists of about 252 bones, which are distinguished into—

I. The *Bones* of the **HEAD**. These, including the teeth, are 55 in number, viz.—

<i>Os frontis</i>	The frontal.....	1
<i>Os occipitis</i>	The occipital	1
<i>Ossa parietalia</i>	The parietals.....	2
<i>Ossa temporum</i>	The temporals.....	2
<i>Os sphenoides</i>	The sphenoid.....	1
<i>Os ethmoides</i>	The ethmoid	1
<i>Ossa nasi</i>	The nasal	2
<i>Ossa malarum</i>	The cheek	2
<i>Ossa lacrymalia</i>	The lacrymal.....	2
<i>Ossa maxillaria</i> } <i>superiora</i>	The upper jaw	2
<i>Os maxillare infe-</i> <i>rius</i>		
<i>Ossa palatina</i>	The palatine	2
<i>Ossa turbinata</i>	The turbinated ...	2
<i>Vomer</i>	1
<i>Os hyoides</i>	The tongue bone	1
<i>Dentes</i>	The teeth.....	32

II. The *Bones* of the **TRUNK**. These are 57 in number, viz.—

<i>Vertebræ</i>	Spine bones	24
<i>Costæ</i>	The ribs	24
<i>Sternum</i>	Breast bone	1
<i>Ossa innominata</i>	Hip bones.....	2
<i>Os sacrum</i>	Rump bone	1
<i>Ossa coccygis</i>	Coccygeal bones...	4

III. The Bones of the EXTREMITIES.

These are 132, viz.—

<i>Claviculæ</i>	Collar bones	2
<i>Scapulæ</i>	Blade bones	2
<i>Ossa humeri</i>	Arm bones	2
<i>Radii et ulnæ</i>	Fore-arm bones...	4
<i>Ossa carpi</i>	Wrist bones	16
<i>Ossa metacarpi</i>	Hand bones	8
<i>Phalanges</i>	Finger bones	24
<i>Ossa pollicis</i>	Thumb bones.....	6
<i>Ossa sesamoidea</i> ...	Sesamoid bones...	4
<i>Ossa femoris</i>	Thigh bones.....	2
<i>Patellæ</i>	Knee pans	2
<i>Tibiæ</i>	Shin bones	2
<i>Fibulæ</i>	Small leg bones...	2
<i>Ossa tarsi</i>	Tarsal bones	14
<i>Ossa metatarsi</i>	Metatarsal bones.	10
<i>Phalanges</i>	Toe bones.....	28
<i>Ossa sesamoidea</i>	Sesamoid bones...	4

IV. To these may be added the proper Bones of the EAR, contained in the temporal bones; these are—

<i>Mallei</i>	2
<i>Incudes</i>	2
<i>Stapedes</i>	2
<i>Orbicularia</i>	2

OS, *oris*. A mouth. Hence—

1. *Os tincæ*. Os uteri, or the orifice of the uterus.
2. *Os externum*. The entrance of the vagina; so named to distinguish it from the *os internum*, or orifice of the uterus.

OSCHEOCELE (*ὄσχεον*, the scrotum, *κίλη*, a tumor). A hernia which has descended into the scrotum.

OSCILLATION (*oscillum*, an image hung on ropes, and swung up and down in the air). A term applied by Boerhaave to muscular irritability. See *Irritability*.

OSCITANCY (*oscito*, to gape; from *os ciere*, to stretch the mouth.) Yawning, or gaping.

OSMAZOME (*ὀσμὴ*, odour, *ζωμός*, broth). A peculiar principle obtained from muscular fibre, having the taste and smell of broth.

OSMIUM (*ὀσμὴ*, odour). A new metal lately discovered by Mr. Tennant among platina, and so named by him from the pungent and peculiar smell of its oxide.

OSMUNDA REGALIS. A plant of the Fern tribe, which has been much employed as a vermifuge; it has also been successfully used, in doses of 3 drachms, in the rickets.

OSSA ALBA (white bones). The name given by Van Helmont to the precipitate formed by the natural salt of the urine,

in the production of calculus. It was called by Paracelsus, *tartar*.

OSSICULUM (dim. of *os*, *ossis*, a bone).

A little bone. Hence

Ossicula auditûs. A series of small bones contained in the cavity of the tympanum. See *Auris*.

OSSIFICATION (*os*, *ossis*, a bone, *fio*, to become). The formation of bone; the deposition of calcareous phosphate, or carbonate, on the soft solids of animal bodies.

OSTEON (*ὀστέον*). A bone. Hence—

1. *Osteogeny* (*γένεσις*, formation). The growth of bones.
2. *Osteography* (*γράφω*, to describe). A description of the bones.
3. *Osteology* (*λόγος*, an account). A description of the bones.
4. *Osteoma*. Bony tumor. *Hooper*.
5. *Osteopædion* (*παιδίον*, a child). *Lithopædion*. An osseous or stony mass into which the fetus is sometimes found to have been converted in the uterus.

6. *Osteosarcoma* (*σὰρξ*, flesh). The growth of a fleshy, medullary,
7. *Osteosarcosis* or cartilaginous mass within a bone.
8. *Ostitis*. Inflammation of a bone.

OSTREA (*ὄστρακον*, a shell). The Oyster. The shell is used as an absorbent, under the term *calx e testis*, or lime from shells.

OTALGIA (*ὄτις*, *ὠτός*, the ear, *ἄλγος*, pain). Ear-ache; pain in the ear. It has been distinguished into—

1. *Externa*, which generally suppurates, and forms what is vulgarly called an *imposteme*, or *imposthume* in the head—a term corrupted from *aposteme*. It sometimes becomes chronic, and is then called *otorrhœa*.
2. *Interna*, or internal imposteme.

OVARIUM (dim. of *ovum*, an egg). An ovary, or seed-vessel. The ovaries, anciently called *testes muliebres*, are two oval bodies placed in the substance of the broad ligament.

OURETIC ACID (*οὔρον*, urine). A supposed new acid of Proust and Bergmann, shown by Klaproth to be bi-phosphate of soda.

OVULIGER (*ovulum*, a little egg, *gero*, to bear). The name of a new kind of Hydatid, supposed to be formed in the articulation of the wrist. See *Hydatis*.

OVULUM (dim. of *ovum*, an egg). A little egg; a cell of the ovary, attached to this organ by what is called the *cicatrix*.

OVUM. An egg; a small vesicle within the ovarium, containing the embryo, or rudiments of the foetus. Hence—

1. *Ovalis*. Egg-like. Hence the term *ovale* is applied to a *foramen* between the auricles in the foetus.
2. *Oviduct* (*ductus*, a canal). A name sometimes given to the Fallopian tube, which conducts the ovum to the uterus.
3. *Oviparous* (*pario*, to bring forth). Animals which bring forth their young in the egg.
4. *Ovorum testæ*. Egg-shells.

OXALIC ACID. An acid found in the state of oxalate of lime in the roots of several plants; and in the state of bin-oxalate of potash, in the leaves of the *Oxalis acetosella*, some species of *Rumex*, &c. Its salts are called *Oxalates*; the essential salt of lemons, or salt of sorrel, is the binoxalate of potash; and the oxalate of lime is the basis of the *mulberry calculus*.

OXIDATION. The process of converting metals or other substances into oxides, by combining with them a certain portion of oxygen. It differs from *acidification*, in the addition of oxygen not being sufficient to form an acid with the substance oxidized.—*Ure*.

OXIDES, formerly called *Calces*. Substances combined with oxygen, without being in the state of an acid. Oxides are distinguished by the following prefixes—

1. *Proto* (πρῶτος, first), denoting the minimum of oxygen, as *protoxide*.
2. *Deuto* (δεύτερος, second), denoting a second proportion, as *deutoxide*.
3. *Trito* (τρίτος, third), denoting a third proportion, as *tritoxide*.
4. *Per* (very much), denoting the maximum of oxidation, as *peroxide*.

OXY- (ὀξύς, sharp). A prefix denoting—

I. The production, or the presence of *acidity*:—

1. *Oxy-gen* (γεννάω, to generate). A gas which forms about a fifth of atmospheric air, is capable of supporting flame, and is essential to the respiration of animals. Its name was proposed by Lavoisier, from the supposition that it was the sole cause of acidity. It has been also called—

Dephlogisticated air, by Priestley.

Empyrean air, by Scheele.

Vital air, by Condorcet.

Oxygen combines with hydrogen, in the proportion of one of the latter and two of the former by volume, forming *water*; and with metallic substances, forming *oxides*.

2. *Oxy-mel* (μέλι, honey). A compound of honey and vinegar. The *Simple Oxy-mel* is the Mel Acetatum. P. L. 1787.

II. The presence of *oxygen*:—

1. *Oxy-generation*. A term often used as synonymous with oxidation; it differs, however, from it, in being of more general import, every union with oxygen being an *oxygenation*; whereas *oxidation* takes place only when an oxide is formed.
2. *Oxy-iodine*. A name given by Sir H. Davy to *anhydrous iodic acid*, or the compound of oxygen and iodine. Its compounds with metallic bases were called *oxyiodes*, and by Gay Lussac, *iodes*.
3. *Oxy-muriatic acid*. The former name of chlorine; it was also formerly called *dephlogisticated marine acid*; and by the French, *oxygenized muriatic acid*. See *Chlorine*.
4. *Oxy-prussic acid*. A name formerly given to chloro-cyanic, or chloro-prussic acid, from its being supposed that the hydrocyanic acid had acquired oxygen on being mixed with chlorine.

III. *Acuteness of sense, or function*:—

1. *Oxy-opia* (ὄψις, vision). Acuteness of sight. Increased sensibility of the retina, by which the smallest objects are clearly seen, for a few moments, in an extremely weak light; yet, excepting at such periods, even larger objects are not seen in the same degree of light.
2. *Oxy-phonia* (φωνή, voice). Acuteness, or shrillness of voice; synonymous with *paraphonia clangens*.

IV. *Sharp-pointedness*, as in—

Oxy-urus (οὐρά, a tail). The Vermicular *Ascaris*; a parasitic animal, sometimes found in the uterus, or its appendages, the intestines, &c.

OZÆNA (ὄζη, a stench). An ulcer, situated in the nose, discharging a fetid purulent matter, and sometimes accompanied with caries of the bones.

P.

PAL

PACCHIONI. See *Glands*.

PAINTER'S COLIC. A species of colic incident to painters, from the use of lead.

Painter's purge. A medicine used in painter's colic, and consisting of a decoction of half an ounce of senna in a pound of water, mixed with half an ounce of sulphate of magnesia, and four ounces of the wine of antimony.

PAINTS. The paints or colours used by the ancient artists, consisted, according to Sir H. Davy, of the following substances:—

1. The *reds* were found to consist of minium, ochre, and cinnabar.
2. The *yellows* consisted of ochre, orpiment, and massicot.
3. The *blues* were formed from carbonate of copper, or cobalt, vitrified with glass.
4. The *purples* were made of shell-fish, and probably also from madder and cochineal lakes.
5. The *blacks* and *browns* were lamp-black, ivory-black, and ores of iron and manganese.
6. The *whites* consisted of chalk, white clay, and ceruse.—*Ure*.

PAKFONG. The white copper of the Chinese, said to be an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc.

PALATO-PHARYNGEUS. *Thyro-staphylinus*, &c. A muscle which arises from the arch of the palate, and is inserted into the thyroid cartilage and the pharynx. It draws the uvula downwards and backwards, and closes the back of the nostrils.

PALATUM. The palate, or roof of the mouth. At its extremity is situated the *velum palati*, or soft palate.

PALLADIUM. A new metal, found by Dr. Wollaston, associated with platina.

PALLIATIVES (*pallium*, the outer robe of the Greeks). Medicines for relieving pain.

PALM. This, and the back of the hand, are constituted by the metacarpal bones.

Palmar arch. A branch of the radial artery, which passes over the metacarpal bones. The *superficial palmar arch* is a continuation of the ulnar artery, which also crosses the metacarpus.

PAN

PALMA'RIS. The name of two muscles of the Palm. These are—

1. The *palmaris longus*, arising from the inner condyle of the os humeri, and spread out into the *palmar aponeurosis*, which is finally fixed to the roots of all the fingers.
2. The *palmaris brevis*, arising from the annular ligament of the wrist and the palmar aponeurosis, and inserted into the skin of the inner edge of the hand; it is sometimes called *palmaris cutaneus*. It contracts the skin of the palm.

PALMA CHRISTI. See *Ricinus*.

PALM OIL. The produce of the fruit of several species of palms, but especially those growing on the west coast of Africa, and in Brazil. It is sometimes imitated with hog's-lard, coloured with turmeric, and scented with Florentine iris root.

PALO DE VACA. The Cow Tree, a native of the Caraccas, from which the *vegetable milk*, or *glutinous* or *milky sap*, is obtained by incision.

PALPATION (*palpo*, to feel). The act of feeling; manual examination; a method of exploring the abdomen by touch and pressure, for the purpose of ascertaining its form, size, &c.

PALPEBRA. Pl. *palpebræ*. The eye-lid.

PALPI (*palpo*, to grope, or feel one's way). Feelers.

PALPITATION (*palpito*, to throb). An increase in the force or frequency of the heart's contraction, or in both. When this affection results from loss of blood, it is termed *reaction*.

PAMPINIFORM (*pampinus*, a tendril, *forma*, likeness). Resembling a tendril; as applied to the spermatic chord, &c.

PANACEA (πᾶν, all, ἀέουμαι, to heal). An universal remedy.

P. duplicata. } The Sulphas Potassæ.
P. Holsatica. }

P. Glauberiana. The Kermes mineral.

P. mercurialis. The Sub-mur. Hydrarg.

P. vegetabilis. The Croci stigmata.

PANADA. Bread pap; bread boiled in water to a proper consistence, as food for children.

PANARIS (παρά, near, ὄνυξ, the nail). *Panaritium*; corrupted from Paronychia, or Whitlow.

PANCHYMAGOGUES (πᾶς, all, χυμός, juice, ἄγω, to expel). The name formerly applied to purgatives which caused evacuations mixed nearly equally with the humours of the intestinal canal. Thus calomel was called *panchymagogum minerale*, &c.

PANCREAS (πᾶν, all, κρέας, flesh). A gland situated transversely in the abdomen, behind the stomach; it is composed of numerous small glands, the ducts of which unite and form the *pancreatic duct*. In cattle it is called the *sweetbread*. There is frequently beneath it a small detached glandular mass, of the same structure, named the *small pancreas*.

Pancreatic juice. The fluid secreted by the pancreas. It consists of albumen, a curd-like substance, salivary matter, and osmazome.

PANDICULATIO (*pando*, to spread). Stretching; elongation of the extensor muscles.

PANIFICATION (*panis*, bread, *fit*, to become). The process of making bread.

PANNICULUS CARNOSUS (*panniculus*, dim. of *pannus*, a covering, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh). A fleshy covering.

PANNUS. Literally, a piece of cloth, or a rag. The designation of that state of vascularity of the cornea, in which its mucous covering is so loosened and thickened as to present the appearance of a dense pellicle.

PAPA'VER. The name of a genus of plants; Order *Papaveraceæ*.

P. album, or *somniferum*. The White Poppy, the capsules of which yield opium.

P. rhæas. The Corn or Red Poppy, the petals of which are used to impart their fine red colour to syrup.

PAPAW. The name of a tree, the juice of which contains fibrin, a principle supposed to be peculiar to the animal kingdom, and to fungi.

PAPILLA (for etymology see *papula*). Pl. *Papillæ*. This term denotes—

I. The small projections which constitute the roughness of the upper surface of the tongue. These are distinguished into—

1. The *lenticular*, at the posterior part of the tongue, from nine to fifteen in number.
2. The *fungiform*, near the edges of the tongue, presenting a rounded, flat head, with a narrow pedicle.
3. The *conical*, or *papillæ mediæ*, occupying almost the whole of the upper

surface of the tongue, and resembling small cones.

4. The *filiform*, or thread-like papillæ, observed at the edges of the tongue.

II. The *nipple*, which rises in the middle of the areola of the mamma.

III. The name of the small flattened prominence formed by the optic nerve in the interior of the globe, at its fundus,—termed *papilla conica*.

PAPPUS (πάππος). This is,—

1. The seed-crown, or the little tuft of hair which *crowns* the *seeds* of certain genera of plants, particularly those belonging to the great families of the *Compositæ* and *Valerianææ*.

2. The down or mossiness of the under lip, the cheek, &c.

PAPULA ("of the matter or nature of *pappus*; from πάππος, the sprouting of down or buds, and ὕλη (*ulè* or *ilè*), matter."—*Good*.) A pimple; a small, acuminated elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, very seldom containing a fluid, or suppurating, and commonly terminating in scurf; it is the *ecthyma* and *exormia* of the Greeks. The varieties of papulous eruptions, according to Bateman, are three, viz.—

1. *Strophulus*. Gum Rash.

2. *Lichen*. Lichenous Rash.

3. *Prurigo*. Pruriginous Rash.

Papulæ ardentes. A term applied by Gotwald to the trailing vesications which occurred in the Dantzic plague, and which Goodwin translates *fire-bladders*. At first they were as small as a millet seed; and, when larger, they were termed in Holland, *granum piperis*.

PARA- (παρά). A Greek preposition admitting of several significations.

I. In the following terms it signifies *through*, *near*, *about*, &c.

Para-centésis (κεντέω, to perforate). The operation of tapping, or making an opening into the abdomen, thorax, or bladder, for the purpose of discharging the fluid contained in them, in diseases of those parts.

Para-lysis (λύω, to relax). *Resolutio nervorum* of Celsus. Palsy; the total loss, or diminution, of sensation or of motion, or of both.

Para-lysis agitans. The Shaking Palsy of Mr. Parkinson; the *scelotyrbe festinans* of Sauvages; and, from the peculiarity of the patient's gait, it has been called by Good, synclonus *ballismus* (βαλλίζω, to dance).

Para-phimosi (φιμώω, to bridle). *Cir-*

cumligatura. An affection of the prepuce, when it is drawn quite behind the glans penis, and cannot be brought forward again. This is the *strangulating phimosi* of Good. Compare *Phimosis*.

Para-plegia (πλήσσω, to strike.) That species of paralysis in which the lower half of the body is more or less impaired in its nervous power.

Para-site (σίτος, provisions). Literally, a hanger on at the tables of the great. Hence it is—

1. The designation of animals found in the organs, intestines, blood, &c. of living animals, as the hydatids of the brain, intestinal worms, &c.

2. The general name of plants which grow upon others, as moss, misletoe, &c.

Par-egoric (παραγορεύω, to mitigate). A medicine which allays pain. The *par-egoric elixir* is the Tinctura Camphoræ composita.

Par-enchyma (ἐγχύω, to pour out).

1. A term employed by Erasistratus, from an idea that the common mass, or inner substance of a viscus, is produced by concentered blood, strained off through the pores of the blood-vessels, which enter into its general structure, or membranes. It is now applied to the connecting medium of the substance of the lungs, liver, &c.

2. The green juicy layer of bark, which lies immediately under the epidermis of trees.

Par-isthmitis (ισθμός, the fauces). *Par-isthmia* of Hippocrates. The Squinsy, or the squinancy, of the old writers, and the cynanche, or angina, of the moderns.

Par-onychia (ὄνυξ, the nail). An abscess at the end of the finger, near the nail; a whitlow. When the effusion presses on the periosteum, it is a malignant form, and is termed *felon*.

Par-otid (ὄψ, ὠτός, the ear.) The name of a gland situated near the ear. Its excretory ducts, uniting, form the duct of *Steno*.

Par-otitis (παρωτίς, the parotid gland). Inflammation of the parotid gland; the *cynanche parotidæa* of Cullen. It is called in this country *mumps*; in Scotland, *branks*; and in France, *oreillons* and *ourles*.

Par-oxysm (ὀξύς, sharp). A periodical exacerbation, or fit, of a disease.

Par-ulis (οὔλον, the gum). An inflammation, boil, or abscess in the gums.

II. In the following terms, used by Dr. Good, the preposition *uniformly* signifies *faultiness*, or a morbid state.

Par-acusis Morbid hearing.

Par-apsis Morbid touch.

Para-bysma Morbid congestion.

Para-cyesis Morbid pregnancy.

Para-geusis Morbid taste.

Para-menia Mis-menstruation.

Para-phia Altered voice.

Par-odinia Morbid labour.

Par-oniria Depraved dreaming.

Par-opsis Depraved vision.

Par-osmis Morbid smell.

Par-ostia Mis-ossification.

Par-uria Mis-micturition.

PAREIRA BRAVA. The root of the *Cissampelos Pareira*, much valued by the Brazilians in obstructions of the urinary organs: Order *Menispermæ*.

PARIETALIA (*paries*, a wall). The name of bones of the cranium, which serve as *walls* to the brain.

PARTURITION (*parturio*, to bring forth). The act of bringing forth, or being delivered.

PAR VAGUM (wandering pair.) The name of the eighth pair of nerves, or pneumo-gastric.

PASTE. A glass made in imitation of the gems.

PASTILLUS. Literally, a perfumed or sweet ball; hence, "*pastillos olet*," he smells of perfumes. A medicine in the form of a small round ball; a lozenge.

PATELLA (dim. of *patina*, a pan). Literally, a small pan. The knee-pan.

PATENT YELLOW. *Mineral Yellow.* A pigment, consisting of chloride and protoxide of lead.

PATHETICI (πάθος, passion). A name given by *Willis* to the fourth pair of nerves, because the eyes, by means of these, express certain passions.

PATHOGNOMONIC (πάθος, disease, γνώμων, a discerner). A term applied to symptoms which are characteristic of, and peculiar to, a disease.

PATHOLOGY (πάθος, disease, λόγος, an account). That branch of medicine which investigates the nature of diseases.

PAVILION. The name of the *ala*, constituting the greater part of the external ear.

PEARL. A spherical concretion formed within certain shell-fish.

PEARL ASH. The name of potash when it is calcined, and of a whitish pearly lustre. It is employed in making flint glass, soap, &c.

PEARL BARLEY. The seed of common barley rubbed into small round grains like pearl, of which a cooling drink is made.

PEARL-EYE. *Pearl in the eye.* The old English name of cataract.

PEARL POWDER. A powder used by perfumers, and obtained from the nitric solution of bismuth, by adding a proportion of muriatic acid, and then precipitating by a small quantity of water. In this way it is obtained in the form of minute scales of a pearly lustre.—*Paris.*

PEARL-WHITE. *Magistery of Bismuth;* the sub-nitrate of bismuth; a pigment.

PECTIC ACID (πηκτικis, a coagulum). A substance obtained from the carrot, and other vegetables, so named from its remarkable tendency to gelatinize.

PECTINÆUS (*pecten*, the pubes). The name of a muscle, which arises from the brim of the pelvis, and is inserted into the linea aspera, below the trochanter minor. It bends the thigh, rotates it, &c.

PECTORALIS (*pectus*, the breast). The name of two muscles of the trunk. These are—

1. The *pectoralis major*, arising from half the clavicle, all the edge of the sternum, and the cartilages of the three lower true ribs, and inserted into the outer border of the occipital groove of the humerus. It moves the arm forwards, &c., and is a muscle of respiration.
2. The *pectoralis minor*, arising from the third, fourth, and fifth ribs, and inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula. It draws the shoulder-bone forwards and downwards, and elevates the ribs.

PECTORILOQUY (*pectus*, the breast, *loquor*, to speak). A chest-sound; auscultation of the voice by means of the stethoscope.

PEDICULUS (dim. of *pes*, a foot). Literally, a little foot. Hence it is—

- I. A louse. The species which infest the human race, are the following:—

P. humanus. The common louse, chiefly infesting the head.

P. pubis. The morpio, or crab-louse, chiefly found on the pubes.

- II. A pedicle, or foot-stalk, of a leaf or flower.

PEDILUVIUM (*pes*, *pedis*, the foot; *lavo*, to wash). A foot-bath.—See *Balneum*.

PEDUNCLE. A foot-stalk; a fruit-

stalk. The name of two medullary cords, which connect the *pineal gland* to the optic thalami.

PELLAGRA, or **PELAGRA** (*pellis*, the skin, *agria*, wild). An affection in which a morbid condition of the skin is a prominent symptom; it is very prevalent among the peasantry of the northern States of Italy. It is called *mal del sole*, from its being ascribed to the heat of the sun's rays; *Italian Elephantiasis*, &c.

PELLICLE (dim. of *pellis*, the skin). A thin skin. Among chemists, it denotes a thin surface of crystals uniformly spread over a saline liquor evaporated to a certain degree.

PELLITORY. The root of the *Anthemis pyrethrum*, a native of the Levant, Barbary, and the south of Europe. It is used in medicine as a stimulant.

PELVIS (πέλvis, a basin). The basin, or the lower part of the abdomen, containing the bladder and rectum; and in women, the uterus.

PEMPHIGUS (πέμφιξ, a bubble). A term applied by Sauvages to Vesicular Fever, a disease belonging to the order *Bullæ* of Bateman, and which has been described by some continental physicians under the terms *febris vesicularis*, *ampullosa*, or *bullosa*.

A form of this disease prevails among children in many parts of Ireland, where it is called "white blisters," "burnt holes," "eating hive," &c.

PENIS. The male organ of generation. It is constituted by the corpus cavernosum, the urethra, the corpus spongiosum, which terminates in the glans; the vessels, nerves, and a cutaneous investment, which, by its prolongation, forms the prepuce.

PEPPER. The berry or fruit of different species of plants, having an aromatic, hot, pungent taste; used in seasoning, &c.

1. *Black pepper.* The fruit of the *Piper nigrum*, cultivated in India, &c.

2. *White pepper.* This is either prepared by blanching the black pepper, or it consists of its blighted and imperfect grains.

3. *Cayenne pepper.* The produce of several varieties of the *Capsicum*, a native of both the Indies; principally of the *capsicum baccatum*, or bird pepper.

4. *Long pepper.* The produce of a perennial, a native of Malabar and Bengal. It differs from the black

pepper chiefly in shape. The root is a favourite medicine among the Hindoos.

PEPTIC (*πέπτω*, to ripen). Any substance which is digestible.

PERCOLATION (*percolo*, to strain through). The passing of fluids through a strainer.

PERCUSSION (*percutio*, to strike). The act of striking upon the chest, abdomen, &c. with the view of producing sounds by which the state of the subjacent parts may be ascertained. This is distinguished into—

1. *Direct percussion*, which consists in striking the surface of the chest, &c., with one, two, or more fingers, and observing the degree and quality of the sounds produced; and,
2. *Mediate percussion*, which differs from the former chiefly in the employment of a small plate of ivory, a piece of caoutchouc, or the finger, laid flat upon the surface, upon which plate the percussion is made. See *Pleximeter*.

It is important to understand the following sounds, which occur in the operation of Percussion, and which are taken from the "Diagnosis" of Dr. Marshall Hall.

1. The natural sound of the thorax is clear, on percussing the middle and sternal end of the clavicle; a little less so just below; a little less so still, between the *fourth* and *eighth* ribs, or in the mammary region. The sound is obscure over the liver, loud over the stomach.

2. Under the sternum, the sound on percussion is clear.

3. In the axilla, and immediately below, the sound is clear: between the *fourth* and *eighth* ribs, laterally, the sound is clear on the left side, but sometimes obscure on the right; denoting undue elevation of the liver. Below the *eighth* rib, the left side is sonorous, the right side dull.

4. The interscapular space gives an obscure sound, on account of the depth of the muscles. The space immediately below the scapula is obscure on the right side, over the liver; and sonorous on the left, over the stomach.

5. When the sound of the thorax is unnaturally dull, the subjacent space, instead of containing the lung permeable to air, is occupied by the lung in a state of congestion or hepatization, by serous effusion, by a tumor, &c. It is thus that *pneumonia*, *hydrothorax*, *hydro-pericar-*

ditis, *tumor*, *hypertrophy of the heart*, *aneurysm*, &c. induce dulness of sound.

6. *Ascites* is ascertained by the sense of *fluctuation* conveyed by percussion. Early in the disease, the prominent part of the abdomen is also sonorous; the sides without sound.

7. *Dropsy of the ovary*, on the contrary, frequently presents a total absence of sound in its most prominent part, whilst the sides of the abdomen are sonorous.

8. In *Tympanitis* the whole of the abdomen is tumid, tense, and sonorous.

The *Bruit de pot fêlé* is a sound as of a cracked vessel, heard on percussion over a cavity near the surface of the lungs, usually at the upper part of the chest.

N. B. The following sounds are ascertained by AUSCULTATION, and should properly be referred to that article.

1. *Bruit de frottement ascendant et descendant*. The sound of friction, occurring in cases of roughness or inequality on the surface of the lungs or costal pleura. The sound is such as would be produced by the friction of a rough body, rising and descending regularly with the respiratory movements. Laennec considered this sound as a sign of interlobular emphysema.

2. *Cri du Cuir*. The sound resembling the creaking of the leather of a new saddle. This sound, which is analogous to the *bruit de frottement*, has been supposed to be produced by the friction of the heart against the pericardium, when one or both have lost their polish from the effusion of solid lymph with little or no serum.

3. *Bruit de soufflet*. A sound of the heart resembling the puffing of a small pair of bellows, as employed to blow the fire. This sound usually takes the place of the natural one; sometimes the two are conjoined; it may take place during the first and second sound, or only during one of these.

4. *Bruit de scie*. A grating sound of the heart, resembling that produced by the action of a saw upon wood; and—

5. *Bruit de râpe*. A grating sound of the heart like that produced by the action of a file or rasp. There is every intermediate gradation, from the smoothness of the bellows-sound, to

the roughest sounds produced by a large-toothed saw.

6. *Frémissement cataire* of Laennec, or *bruissement* of Corvisart. A peculiar thrill or tremor, perceived by the finger when applied to the heart or artery where it exists, resembling that communicated to the hand by the purring of a cat.

PERFORATION (*perforo*, to pierce).

A term generally employed to denote a solution of continuity, from disease of the parietes of a hollow organ, as of the intestines, &c.

Spontaneous perforation, is that which occurs without having been preceded by any perceptible modification of function, local or general.

PERI- (*περί*). A Greek preposition, signifying *around*, &c.

Peri-cardium (*καρδία*, the heart). The membrane which surrounds the heart.

Peri-carditis. Inflammation of the pericardium. *Carditis* is inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart.

Peri-chondrium (*χόνδρος*, cartilage). The synovial membrane which covers cartilage.

Peri-cranium (*κράνιον*, the skull). The membrane which covers the bones of the cranium.

Peri-næum (*ναίω*, to flow). The space between the anus and the external parts of generation, so called from that part being generally moist.

Peri-orbita. The fibrous membrane which lines the orbit of the eye.

Peri-osteum (*ὀστέον*, a bone). The membrane which surrounds the bones.

Peri-pneumonia (*πνεύμων*, the lungs). Peripneumony; inflammation of the parenchyma of the lung. See *Pneumonia*.

Peri-pneumonia notha. Spurious or bastard peripneumony; a form of bronchites, termed by Dr. Badham, *asthenic*. It is sometimes called *catarrhus suffocativus*; and, by Frank, *catarrhus bronchiorum*.

Peri-staltic (*περιστέλλω*, to contract). The designation of the vermicular motion of the intestines.

Peri-tonæum (*τείνω*, to extend). The serous membrane which lines the interior of the abdomen, and invests all the viscera contained therein.

Peri-tonæal fever. Puerperal, or child-bed fever, so called from its occurring frequently after labour.

Peri-tonitis. Inflammation of the peritonæum. It is acute, or chronic.

PERIOD. The interval between the paroxysms in intermittent fever.

PERLATE ACID. The name given by Bergman to the acidulous phosphate of soda; the phosphate of soda had been previously called *sal mirabile perlatum*. It was named by Guyton-Morveau, *ouretic acid*.

PERMANENT INK. A solution of nitrate of silver, thickened with sap green, or cochineal; used for marking linen. The pounce liquid, with which the linen is prepared, is a solution of soda, boiled with gum, or some animal mucilage. If potash be used, the ink will run.—*Paris*.

PERMANENT WHITE. Sulphate of baryta. At a high temperature it fuses into an opaque white enamel, which is used in the manufacture of a particular kind of fine earthenware, and as a pigment.

PERNIO (*πέρνα*, or *πτέρνα*, the heel). A chilblain, especially one on the heel.

The varieties are—

1. *P. simplex*. Simple chilblain, in which the cuticle remains unbroken.

2. *P. exulceratus*. Kibe; accompanied with ulceration.

PERONÆUS (*περόνη*, fibula). The name of three muscles of the leg, viz.—

1. The *peronæus longus*, } arising from

2. The *peronæus brevis*, } the fibula, and inserted into the os cuneiforme internum and metatarsal bone of the great toe, and into the os cuboides and metatarsal bone of the little toe, respectively. They are *extensors* of the leg.

3. The *peronæus tertius*, arising from the lower half of the fibula, and inserted into the metatarsal bone of the little toe. It is a *flexor* of the leg.

PERONE' (*περόνη*, a brooch). The fibula, or small bone of the leg. It resembles the pin of a brooch.

PERRY. A fermented liquor made from pears, in the same manner as cider from apples.

PERSPIRATION (*perspiro*, to breathe through). The watery vapour which is constantly passing off through the skin, is termed *insensible perspiration*; when it is so excessive as to collect in drops upon the surface, it constitutes *sensible perspiration*, or *sweat*; it consists chiefly of water, with muriate of soda, and free acetic acid.

PERTUSSIS. The name first given by Sydenham to Hooping cough, so called

from the peculiar *whooping* sound which it occasions. See *Hooping-cough*.

PERU. See *Balsamum* and *Cinchona*.

PES. A foot. Hence—

1. *Pes anserinus*. The goose's foot; the name of a plexus of nerves situated on the side of the face.

2. *Pes hippocampi*. The sea-horse's foot; or the cornu ammonis; a part of the brain found at the termination of the *tænia hippocampi*, at the posterior prolongation of the fornix.

PESSARY (*πέσσω*, to soften). An instrument, made of wood, &c., formerly employed to keep medicinal substances applied within the pudenda; but now used for preventing prolapsus of the uterus or vagina, or keeping up a particular kind of rupture. Pessaries are distinguished, according to their form, into—

1. The *bung-shaped* pessary, employed in cases of vaginal hernia.

2. The *conical* pessary, employed in prolapsus uteri. M. Cloquet has improved its form, and calls it *élytroides*, or sheath-like.

3. The *cup-and-ball* pessary, used in complete prolapsus uteri.

4. The *ring* pessary.

PETECHIA (*petechio*, Italian, a flea-bite.) A speck or spot resembling a flea-bite.

Petechiæ sine febre. A term applied by various authors to purpura simplex, or petechial scurvy. It has also been called *hæmorrhœa petechialis*, land-scurvy, &c.

PETITION CANAL. See *Canalis*.

PETROLEUM (*πέτρα*, a rock; *ἐλαιον*, oil). Literally, *rock oil*. Barbadoes tar; a bituminous liquid, which flows between rocks, &c.

PETRO'SUM OS (*πέτρα*, a rock). The rough portion of the temporal bone.

PETUNTSE. The name of a species of *feldspar*, used as the vitrifying ingredient in the porcelain of the Chinese.

PEWTER. A factitious metal, the basis of which is tin; it is commonly called *étain* in France, where it is generally confounded with true tin. There are three kinds, distinguished by the names of *plate*, *trifle*, and *ley-pewter*.

PEYER'S GLANDS. The *clustered* glands of the intestines, or *agminatæ*, first discovered by Peyer. Compare *Brunner*.

PHACIA (*φάκια*, a lentil seed). The Greek term for *lentigo*, or freckles.

PHAGEDÆNA (*φάγω*, to eat). An

ulcer which spreads, and, as it were, *eats away* the flesh. Hence the general term *phagedænic*, among surgeons.

PHALÆNA PINGUINALIS. An insect which has been said to live in the human stomach; and, after sustaining several metamorphoses, to have been thrown out, and prove its proper genus.—*Good*.

PHALANX (an army). Pl. *Phalanges*. The designation of the bones of the fingers and toes, from their regularity.

PHARMACON (*φάρμακον*). A poison. A medicine. Hence—

1. *Pharmaco-logia* (*λόγος*, description). The method of *administering* medicines.

2. PHARMACO-PŒIA (*ποιέω*, to make). The process of *preparing* medicines. The term is now used to denote a standard code of medicines.

The following table shows in what proportion opium, and certain preparations of antimony, arsenic, and mercury, are contained in some compound medicines of the London Pharmacopœia.

OPIMUM.

1. *Confectio Opii*, in about thirty-six grains, contains one grain of opium.

2. *Pilulæ Saponis cum Opio*, in five grains, contain one grain of opium.

3. *Pulvis Cornu Usti cum Opio*, in ten grains, contains one grain of opium.

4. *Pulvis Crætæ compositus cum Opio*, in two scruples, contains one grain of opium.

5. *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ compositus*, in ten grains, contains one grain of opium.

6. *Pulvis Kino compositus*, in one scruple, contains one grain of opium.

ANTIMONY.

7. *Vinum Antimonii Tartarizati*, in each fluid ounce, contains two grains of tartarized antimony.

MERCURY.

8. *Hydrargyrum cum Crêtâ*, in about three grains, contains one grain of mercury.

9. *Liquor Hydrargyri Oxymuriatis*, in two fluid ounces, contains one grain of oxymuriate of mercury.

10. *Linimentum Hydrargyri*, in about six drachms, contains one drachm of mercury.

11. *Pilulæ Hydrargyri*, in three grains, contain one grain of mercury.

12. *Pilulæ Hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ*, in about four grains, contain one grain of submuriate of mercury.

13. *Unguentum Hydrargyri fortius*, in two drachms, contains one drachm of mercury.

14. *Unguentum Hydrargyri mitius*, in six drachms, contains one drachm of mercury.

ARSENIC.

15. *Liquor Arsenicalis*, in one fluid ounce, contains four grains of white sublimed arsenic.

PHARYNX (φάρυγξ, the throat). A membranous bag at the back part of the mouth, leading to the stomach. Hence—

1. *Pharyngitis*. Inflammation of the pharynx.

2. *Pharyngotomy* (τομή, section.) The operation of cutting into the pharynx, for the purpose of extracting any foreign body. Hence—

3. *Pharyngotomus*. An instrument, invented by Petit, for scarifying the tonsils, and opening abscesses about the fauces.

PHASIANUS GALLUS. The Common Fowl, of the Class *Aves*, Order *Gallinæ*. See *Egg*.

PHENECIN. See *Indigo*.

PHIMOSIS (φίμωσις, a muzzle). Improperly written, *phymosis*. An affection of the prepuce, in which it cannot be drawn back, so as to uncover the glans penis. This is the *incarcerating phimosi*s of Good. Compare *Paraphimosi*s.

PHLEBITIS (φλέψ, a vein). Inflammation of the veins. It is distinguished by a hard, cord-like, tender line, pursuing the course of a vein or veins, from an incision or wound. It is—

1. *Suppurative, and diffused*; and attended by *typhoid fever*, and abscesses.

2. *Suppurative, and adhesive*; and accompanied by distinct abscesses in the course of the inflamed vein, with protracted fever.

PHLEBOTOMY (φλέψ, a vein; τομή, section). *Venæsectio*. The opening a vein, for the purpose of blood-letting.

PHLEGMA (φλέγμα). This is—

I. A thick, tenacious matter secreted in the lungs. Hence we have—

1. *Phlegm-agogues* (ἄγω, to excite). The ancient name of purgatives, which produced glairy evacuations, from excitement of the mucous follicles.

2. *Phlegmo-rrhagia* (ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth). Profuse pituitous secretion.

II. A watery distilled liquor, as distinguished from a spiritous liquor. Hence the term *dephlegmation* signifies the depriving any liquid of its superfluous water.

PHLEGMASIA DOLENS (φλέγω, to burn). Puerperal tumid leg; an affection depending on inflammation of the iliac and femoral veins. It has been termed *œdema lacteum*, *œdème des nouvelles accouchées*, *dépôt laiteux* or *lait repandu*, *les infiltrations laiteuses des extrémités inférieures*, *hysteralgia lactea*, *metastasis lactis*, *ecchymoma lymphatica*; by Dr. Cullen, *anasarca serosa*; and, by Dr. Lee, *crural phlebitis*.

PHLEGMASIAE (φλέγω, to burn). A general term used by Cullen, Sauvages, &c. for local inflammations; "but, as *phlegmasia* and *phlegmatic* import, in medical language, a very different and almost an opposite idea," Dr. Good prefers the term *phlogotica*, derived from the same root.

PHLEGMON (φλέγω, to burn). Literally, inflammation. Healthy inflammation.

PHLOGISTON (φλέγω, to burn). A name given by Stahl to an imaginary substance, which was the principle of inflammability. Combustible bodies were supposed to consist of an incombustible base, united to this phlogiston, which escaped during *combustion*. This process is now attributed to the union of certain known substances, chiefly oxygen, which are therefore called *supporters of combustion*. See *Air*.

PHLOGOSIS (φλογόω, to inflame). An inflammation; a flushing. Dr. Good uses the term *phlogotica*, for local inflammations.

PHLYCTÆNA (φλύκταινα, a vesicle, from φλύζω, to be full, or to be hot). A vesicle, containing an ichorous fluid. It is said to be synonymous with the *pustule* of Celsus.

PHLYCTENULA (dim. of *phlyctæna*). A watery vesicle of the ciliary margin.

PHLYSIS (φλύζω, to be hot). A term formerly employed to denote a cutaneous eruption filled with any kind of fluid, generally ichorous or vesicular pimples. The term *Phlyctæna* is now used in this sense.

PHLYZACIUM (φλύζω, to be hot). A pustule commonly of a large size, raised on a hard circular base, of a vivid red co-

our, and succeeded by a thick, hard, dark-coloured scab.—*Bateman*.

PHOCENINE. A peculiar fatty substance contained in the oil of the *Delphinium phocaena*, or porpoise, mixed with elain. It yields, on saponification, a volatile odoriferous acid, called *phocenic acid*.

PHOSGENE GAS (φῶς, light, γεννάω, to produce). Chloro-carbonous acid; a compound of chlorine and protoxide of charcoal. It is named from the peculiar power of the sunbeam in effecting this combination.

PHOSPHAS. A phosphate; a salt formed by the union of phosphoric acid with different bases.

1. *P. Calcis.* Phosphate of Lime, or *Cornu ustum*.

2. *P. Sodæ.* Phosphate of Soda. Tasteless purging salt, prepared from bones, and carbonate of soda. It was first discovered combined with ammonia, in urine, by Schockwitz, and was called *fusible* or *microcosmic salt*.

PHOSPHORESCENCE. See *Light*.

PHOSPHORUS (φῶς, light, φέρω, to bring, so called from its luminous appearance in the dark). A substance originally prepared from urine, and afterwards from bones.

1. *Phosphatic acid.* An acid obtained by the slow combustion of cylinders of phosphorus in the air.

2. *Phosphoric acid.* An acid found in abundance in the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms; a compound of phosphorus and oxygen. The acid may be evaporated to dryness in a glass capsule; and the dry mass, when fused, affords *glacial phosphoric acid*.

3. *Phosphuret.* A compound of phosphorus with a combustile or metallic oxide.

4. *Phosphates.* Salts of the phosphoric acid. Those formed by combinations of the phosphorous acid, are called *phosphites*.

The following are *misnomers*:—

1. *Phosphorus* (of Baldwin). The ignited muriate of lime. See *Murias*.

2. *Phosphorus* (of Canton). Oyster shells, calcined with sulphur.

3. *Phosphorus* (of Bologna). The sulphate of barytes.

PHOTOMETER (φῶς, φωτός, light, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the different intensities of light. Those of Rumford and Leslie are the most generally known.

PHOTOPHOBIA (φῶς, φωτός, light; φόβος, fear). Intolerance of light, a symptom of amaurosis.

PHOTOPSIA (φῶς, φωτός, light; ὄψις, sight). *Visus lucidus*. Luminous vision, a symptom of amaurosis. It is the *marmaryge* of Hippocrates.

PHRENITIS (φρένες, the diaphragm, supposed by the ancients to be the seat of the soul). Phrensy; inflammation of the brain.

PHRENOLOGY (φρήν, the mind, λόγος, an account). A description of the mind; a science, introduced by Gall and Spurzheim, by which particular characters and propensities are indicated by the conformation, and protuberances, of the skull.

PHRYGANEA GRANDIS. The Caddis insect, the larvæ of which are said to have been found in the human intestines.

PHTHEIRIASIS (φθειρ, a louse). *Pediculi ciliarum*. Lice of the eye-lashes.

PTHISIS (φθίνω, to corrupt). Consumption. Abscess of the lungs.

PTHOE (φθίνω, to corrupt). Ulceration of the lungs. This, and *phthisis*, are the two branches under which the Greek pathologists generally treated consumption.

PHY'MA (φῦμα, from φύω, to produce). An imperfectly suppurating tumour, forming an abscess, often with a core in the centre; a genus of the *tubercula* of Bateman, including boils, carbuncles, &c.

PHYSCONIA (φυσάω, to inflate). Inflation; a term substituted by Cusson, &c. for the *megalo-splanchnus*, or big-bowel, of Hippocrates. Dr. Good uses *parabysma*, generally, for visceral turgescence.

PHYSETER MACROCEPHALUS (μακρός, great, κεφαλή, the head). The Spermaceti Whale, characterized by its enormous head, which sometimes contains several tons of oily substance. On the death of the animal, this substance congeals into a white unctuous mass, from which are obtained—

1. *Pure whale oil*, in considerable quantity, by expression; and

2. *Spermaceti*, or cetaceum, the residuum, purified by washing, &c.

PHYSICS (φύσις, nature). The science which is employed in observing the phenomena of nature. The term *meta-physics* denotes a science which is distinct from, or *beyond*, physics; as, abstractions, accidents, relations, &c.

PHYSIOGNOMY (φύσις, nature, γινώσκω, to judge of). The study of the general character, or of diseased states, from the features of the face, and the cast of the countenance. The three principal traits observable in the countenances of young children, as given by M. Jadelot in his *Séméiologie Physiognomonique*, are—

1. The *oculo-zygomatic* trait, commencing at the greater angle of the eye, and lost a little below the projection formed by the cheek-bone. This is the index of disorders of the cerebro-nervous system.
2. The *nasal* trait, beginning at the upper part of the ala nasi, and embracing in a semicircle, more or less perfect, the outer line of the orbicularis oris. A trait is sometimes observed towards the middle of the cheek, forming a kind of tangent with the nasal trait, and sometimes constituting the dimple of the cheeks; this is called the *genal* trait. These indicate disorders of the digestive passages and abdominal viscera.
3. The *labial* trait, beginning at the angle of the lips, and lost on the lower portion of the face. It indicates diseases of the heart and air passages.

To these may be added the *face grippée*, or *pinched in face*, a term applied by the French to the expression of the countenance in peritonitis; the features are altered, and appear drawn up towards the forehead, which is wrinkled, and the nose pointed.

PHYSIOLOGY (φύσις, nature, λόγος an account). That branch of medicine which treats of the functions of the human body. The following Classification, adopted by Dr. Marshall Hall, presents, if carefully studied, a connected view of these functions. They are distinguished into the **PERMANENT** and the **MUTATORY**.

I. The PERMANENT FUNCTIONS are—

1. Those of the *Lower Order*, so termed from their being *less immediately* necessary, and in some respects subsidiary, to life: these are Sanguification and Defæcation.
2. Those of the *Higher Order*, which, from their being *immediately* necessary to life, have been called the *Tripod of Life*: these are Circulation, Respiration, and Innervation.

II. The MUTATORY FUNCTIONS are those of Reproduction, Fœtal Life, Infantile Life, and of the state of Decay.

The result of all these is **LIFE**; and above all must be placed the phenomena of **MIND**. How much of Physiology may be learned, with little trouble, by a careful study of this plan!

The functions arranged under the head of Sanguification, may be viewed as subservient to those of the higher order, by affording the *supplies*. But the blood must be put in motion, must circulate: this leads us to the *first* function of the higher order; its chief characteristics and objects are given in the arrangement. And the blood itself is not complete, and its circulation would be unavailable for the vital functions, unless it were respired; so that we are naturally led to the *second* function of this higher order. The grand result of the whole is the play of this respired blood, through its circulation, upon the nervous masses: hence Innervation. Lastly, we have another order of subservient functions,—those of Defæcation, or Purification. Each of those parts of the arrangement must be studied. The whole constitutes a sort of *cycle* of physiological science. It is interesting, indeed, to see how this cycle is completed by the formation of the *bile* (v. 3.), and its *use* (I. ii. 2.).

The mutatory functions, or those observed, in their several modifications, in Reproduction, Fœtal Life, Infantile Life, and in Decay, complete this interesting view of Physiology.

CLASSIFICATION IN PHYSIOLOGY.

I. THE PERMANENT FUNCTIONS.

IV. MIND.

III. LIFE.

II. FUNCTIONS OF THE HIGHER ORDER.

III. THE RESPIRATION.

I. Absorption—

1. Of Oxygen, } by Imbibition.
2. Of Nitrogen, &c. }

II. Exhalation—

1. Of Carbonic Acid,
2. Of Nitrogen, &c.

III. Results—

1. Arterialization of the blood,
2. Augmented Temperature,
3. A Direct Ratio between the Pulsations and Respirations,
4. An Inverse Ratio between the Respiration and Irritability.

IV. A Mixed Function of—

1. The Volition,
2. The Reflex Function,
3. The 8th Pair.

See further IV. III.

II. THE CIRCULATION.

I. The Pulmonic—

1. The Cardiac,
2. The Arterial,
3. The Capillary,
4. The Venous.

II. The Systemic—

1. The Cardiac,
2. The Arterial,
3. The Capillary,
4. The Venous.

III. The Hepatic—

1. The Arterial,
2. The Vena-portal,
3. The Capillary,
4. The Hepato-venous.

IV. The Splenic—

1. The Arterial,
2. The Cellular,
3. The Capillary?
4. The Venous.

V. The Circulation as the *Carrier*—

1. Of Nutrition,
2. Of Temperature.

IV. THE INNERVATION.

I. The Senses and Sensations.

II. Volition and *Spontaneous* Motion.

III. *Excited* Motions or States of the Reflex Function—

1. Of the Orifices—

1. The Larynx,
2. The Pharynx.

2. Of the Sphincters.

3. Of the Respiration—

1. Ordinary Respiration, excited through the 8th pair.
2. Extraordinary acts of Respiration—
 1. Closure of the Larynx on the contact of Carbonic Acid, &c.
 2. Excited by dashing Cold Water—
 1. On the Face,—the 5th pair.
 2. On the Limbs,—spinal nerves.
 3. Sneezing.
 4. Vomiting, &c.

IV. The Tonic State of the Muscles.

IV. Influence on the Motions of Irritability—

1. Of the Heart,
2. Of the Arteries, } and on the Circulation.
3. Of the Intestines, &c.

V. Influence on the Secretions—

1. Nutrition,
2. Formation of the Fluids, &c.

Modifications: Sleep, Diurnation, Hibernation.

I. FUNCTIONS OF THE LOWER ORDER.

I. SANGUIFICATION.

I. Ingestion—

1. Prehension,
2. Mastication,
3. Deglutition—divided into three stages—
 1. The Voluntary,
 2. Of the Reflex Act,
 3. Of the Irritability.

II. Digestion—

1. Action of the Par Vagum,
2. Action of—
 1. The Gastric Juice,
 2. The Bile, &c.
3. Formation of Chyme,
4. Formation of Chyle.

III. Absorption by the *Lacteals*.

IV. Absorption by imbibition.

V. The Blood; its *organization*; its composition, colour, globular form,

[properties, &c.

V. DEFÆCATION.

I. Re-absorption by the *Lymphatics*.

II. Excretion—

1. By the Lungs—
 1. Of Carbonic Acid,
 2. Of Nitrogen,
 3. Of Water.
2. By the Skin—
 1. Of Carbonic Acid, }
 2. Of Nitrogen, }
 3. Of Water.
3. By the Liver—
 - Of the Bile; its composition; its office.
4. By the Kidneys—
 - Of the Urine; its composition; its expulsion.
5. By the Intestines—
 - Of the Fæces; their expulsion.

II. THE MUTATORY FUNCTIONS.

I. REPRODUCTION.

Functions of—

1. The Ovarium,
2. The Fallopian Tubes,
3. The Uterus.

II. FETAL LIFE.

I. Sanguification—maternal.

II. Circulation—

1. Pulmo-aortic.
2. Ilio-placental, &c.

III. Respiration—placental.

IV. Innervation—

1. Spontaneous motion (?)
2. Reflex Function. *See* IV. III. 1, 2.
3. The Motions of Irritability.
4. The Secretions and Formation of
 1. The Bones,
 2. The Muscles,
 3. The Membranes,
 4. The Fluids, &c.

V. Defæcation—none.

III. INFANTILE LIFE.

I. Sanguification. *See below*, IV. 2. 1.

II. Circulation. } *See above*, II. III.

III. Respiration. }

IV. Innervation—

1. *See above*, IV. I. II. III. IV. V.
2. Certain acts of the Reflex Function, as—
 1. The act of *sucking*, on stimulating the lips.
 2. The act of *closing the hand*, on stimulating the palm.
3. Growth.

V. Defæcation. *See above*, V.

IV. DECAY AND DEATH—

By Defective or Excessive—

- I. Sanguification,
- II. Circulation,
- III. Respiration,
- IV. Innervation,
- V. Defæcation.

PHYSOMETRA (φυσάω, to inflate, μήτρα, the uterus). Inflation of the uterus. The presence of air within the uterus.

PHYTOLOGY (φυτὸν, a plant, λόγος, an account). That branch of science which treats of the forms and properties of plants.

PIA MATER (*pious mother*). The innermost membrane of the brain. See *Dura Mater*.

PIAN (a rasp-berry). *Epian*. The name given, on the American coast, to Framboesia, or Yaws.

PICA (a magpie). Depraved appetite. Craving for improper substances. See *Malacia*.

PICROMEL (πικρὸς, bitter; μέλι, honey). Literally, bitter-sweet. The characteristic principle of bile.

PICROTOXIA (πικρὸς, bitter, τοξικόν, poison). The bitter and poisonous principle of *cocculus indicus*, the seed of the *Cocculus tuberosus*.

PIGMENT (*pingo*, to paint). An artificial preparation in imitation of any colour, for painting.

PIGMENTUM NIGRUM (*pingo*, to paint). A dark brown substance, which covers the outer and inner surface of the choroid membrane. The absence of this substance in *Albinos* gives the red colour to the iris and the pupil.

PILARE MALUM (*pilus*, a hair). *Trichiasis*. Morbid organization, or deficiency of hair.

PILES. See *Hæmorrhoids*.

PILULA. A pill. A small round form of medicine, about the size of a pea. The Official Pills are—

Pil. Aloës comp. Formerly called *Pilulæ de Diambræ*, or *Pilulæ Aromaticæ*. Ext. Aloes, two parts; ext. Gentian, one part; with oil of carraway, and syrup.

Pil. Aloës et Assafoetidæ. E. Powdered aloes, assafoetida, and soap, equal parts.

Pil. Aloës cum Myrrhâ. L. *Pilulæ Rufi*. P. L. 1745. Ext. aloes, two parts; saffron and myrrh, one part; syrup, q. s.

Pil. Aloës cum Colocynthide. Popularly called *Pil. Coccicæ* (κοκκίον, a little seed). Aloes and scammony, eight parts; colocynth, four parts; and one part of oil of cloves, and of sulphate of potass with sulphur, formerly *Sal polychrest*.

Pil. Cambogiæ comp. L. *Pilulæ Diambræ sine Odoratis*. Gamboge, ext. aloes, and compound powder of cinnamon, one part; soap, two parts.

Pil. Ferri comp. L. A combination

analogous to that of Griffith's Mixture, or the *Mistura ferri composita*.

Pil. Galbani comp. L. *Pil. Gummosæ*. P. L. 1745. A combination of foetid gums, in which assafoetida is predominant.

Pil. Hydrargyri. L. E. D. *Pil. Mercuriales*. P. L. 1745, vulgo, the *Blue Pill*. One grain of Mercury is contained in three grains of the mass.

Pil. Hydrargyri Sub-muriatis comp. L. E. Formerly called *Plummer's Pills*. Calomel, and precipitated sulphuret of antimony, one part; guaiac, two parts; made into form with spirit.

Pil. Opiatæ. E. *Pilulæ Thebaicæ*. Opium, one part; ext. liquorice, seven parts; Jamaica pepper, two parts.

Pil. Rhei comp. E. *Stomachic Pills*. Rhubarb, aloes, and myrrh, with oil of peppermint.

Pil. Saponis cum Opio. L. *Pil. Opil.* P. L. 1787. Five grains contain one of opium.

Pil. Scillæ comp. L. A stimulating expectorant.

PIMENTO. See *Jamaica Pepper*.

PIMPLE. See *Papula*.

PIN, or **PIN-EYE**. A variety of synchysis, or contracted pupil, so called from its being sometimes contracted to nearly the diameter of a pin's head. Hence the expression of Shakspeare:—

——“Wish all eyes

Blind with the PIN and WEB.”

PINCHBECK. An alloy of copper, or brass, and zinc, made in imitation of gold. It is sometimes called *tambac*, *similor*, and *petit-or*.

PINEAL GLAND (*pineus*, of pine). A gland of the brain, situated above the tubercula quadragemina, and supposed to resemble a pine-apple.

Pineal concretions. Calculi of the pineal gland, proved by Dr. Wollaston to be phosphate of lime.

PINEL. In addition to the terms already given under the word **FEBRIS**, the following are taken from the classification of Pinel:

1. The *Angeio-tenic* (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, τείνω, to stretch), or inflammatory fever, situated in the organs of circulation.
2. The *Meningo-gastric* (μηνίγξ, a membrane, γαστήρ, the belly), or bilious fever, originating in the mucous membrane of the intestines.
3. The *Adeno-meningeal* (ἀδὴν, a gland, μηνίγξ, a membrane), a form of gas-

tric fever, depending on disease of the mucous follicles.

4. The *Ataxic* (*a*, priv. *τάξις*, order), or irregular fever, in which the brain and nervous system are chiefly affected.

5. The *Adynamic* (*a* priv., *δύναμις*, power), or fever characterized by prostration, or depression of the vital powers.

PINGUECULA (*pinguis*, fat). A form of pterygium, occurring in elderly persons, and consisting of little yellow granules towards the angles of the eye, under the conjunctiva.

PINIC ACID (*pinus*, the pine). An acid obtained from turpentine, an exudation from several species of the pine.

PINT. *Octarius*. A term of High Dutch origin, signifying a little measure of wine. The imperial liquid measure contains 34·659 cubic inches: it is equivalent to sixteen fluid ounces.

PINTA. Blue stain; a disease which prevails in Mexico, and which appears to be a variety of Pityriasis nigra.

PINUS. The name of a genus of plants: Order, *Coniferae*.

1. *P. abies*. The Norway Spruce, a native of the North of Europe. See *Pix*.

2. *P. balsamea*. The Hemlock Pine, a native of North America, which yields the Canadian turpentine.

3. *P. larix*. The Larch, a native of the South of Europe, which yields the Venice, or Briançon, turpentine.

4. *P. picea*. The Silver Pine. It yields the Strasburgh turpentine.

5. *P. sylvestris*. The Scotch Pine, a native of the Scotch mountains, and the northern parts of Europe. It yields tar, pitch, and turpentine.

PIPECLAY. A species of clay abounding in Devonshire, &c., and used in the manufacture of earthenware, and in bleaching.

PIPER. See *Pepper*.

PIPERINA. A substance discovered in the *Piper nigrum*, or black pepper; it is of a peculiar nature, and analogous to the resins.

PISIFORM (*pisum*, a pea; *forma*, likeness). Pea-like, the designation of the fourth bone of the first row of the carpus.

PISTACHIA. The name of a genus of plants: Order *Anacardiaceae*.

P. lentiscus. The species which yields the *mastiche* of the pharmacopœia.

P. terebinthus. The species which yields the Cyprus turpentine.

PISTACHIA, or **PISTACHIO NUTS**. The fruit of the *Pistachia vera*, a kind of turpentine tree, growing in Arabia, &c.

PITCH. The residuum which remains on inspissating tar, or boiling it down to dryness.

PITCHBLLENDE. A mineral of Saxony, so named from its colour, in which the metal uranium was discovered.

PITUITA. Phlegm; viscid mucus.

Pituitary membrane. A designation of the SCHNEIDERIAN membrane, which lines the cavities of the nose.

Pituitary stem. A portion of the brain, formerly called the *infundibulum*.

Pituitary body. A portion of the brain, formerly called the *pituitary gland*.

PITYRIASIS (*πίτυρον*, furfur, bran). Dandriff; irregular patches of thin, bran-like scales, which repeatedly exfoliate and recur, without crusts or excoriations. The species, as given by Bateman, are—

1. *P. capitis*.Dandriff of the head.

2. *P. rubra*.Red dandriff.

3. *P. versicolor*.Variegated dandriff.

4. *P. nigra*.Black dandriff.

PIX. *Picis*. Pitch.

1. *Pix abietina*. L. The Pix arida of the late Pharmacopœia. Burgundy pitch; a substance procured by incisions into the bark of the *Pinus abies*, or Norway spruce. *Frankincense*, (*abietis resina*), is a spontaneous exudation from it.

2. *Pix liquida*. L. E. D. Tar; a substance formed from the decomposition of the resinous juice of the *Pinus sylvestris*, or Scotch pine.

3. *Pix nigra*. L. Black pitch, or black resin; the solid prepared resin of the *Pinus sylvestris*. It is also called *colophony*, *fiddler's resin*, &c.

PLACENTA (*πλάξ*, a plain). Literally, a cake. The after-birth; an organ formed for, and appropriated to, the service of the foetus.

PLADAROTIS (*πλαδαρός*, wet). A fungous and flaccid tumor within the eye-lid. It has been supposed to be the purulent ophthalmia.

PLAGUE (*πληγή*, *plaga*, a stroke; from *πλήσσω*, to strike). The name of a disease which is endemic in Egypt, &c., and has made frequent irruptions into Europe. It is denominated *λοιμός* by the Greeks, *pestis* and *pestilentia* by the Latins, *la peste* by the French, *pestilenza* by the Italians, and *pest* by the Germans.

PLANTARIS (*planta*, the sole of the foot). This is—

1. The name of a part situated in the sole of the foot.
2. A muscle arising from the external condyle of the femur, and inserted into the inside of the os calcis. It extends the foot.

PLATINUM. A metal found in South America; the heaviest of known metals.

PLATYSMA - MYOIDES (πλατὺς, broad; μῦς, a muscle; εἶδος, likeness). A muscular expansion, arising from the cellular substance of the neck, and inserted into the lower jaw, whence it extends superiorly to the face; it is also called *musculus cutaneus*, &c. It draws the skin of the cheek downwards; and, when the mouth is shut, brings the skin under the lower jaw upwards.

PLETHO'RA (πληθώρα, fulness, from πλήθω, to fill.) Repletion; an excessive fulness of the blood-vessels.

Plethora ad molem, ad vasa, ad venas. In which the redundancy *absolutely* exceeds what the healthy state of the individual constitution would require or bear.

Plethora ad vires. In which the redundancy is *relatively* excessive in reference to the actual strength of the system.

Plethora ad spatium. In which the redundancy is referred to reduced capacity of vessels, the actual quantity remaining the same.

Plethora ad volumen. In which the redundancy arises from increase of bulk without actual increase of quantity.

PLEURA (πλευρά). The side; also, the serous membrane which lines the cavity of the thorax. It is distinguished into—

P. pulmonalis, covering the lungs.

P. diaphragmatica. } The reflected
P. pericardiaca. } portion, named
P. costalis. } in reference to
the surface to which it adheres.

Hence the following affections—

1. *Pleur-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). } Pain, or
2. *Pleur-odyne* (δόννη, pain). } ache in the side.

3. *Pleuritis.* Pleurisy; inflammation of the pleura.

4. *Pleuro-pneumonia.* The complication of acute pleurisy with pneumonia.

5. *Pleuro-sthotonus* (τείνω, to stretch). Tetanus of the lateral muscles; a spasmodic disease, in which the body is bent to one side.

PLEXIMETER (πλήξις, percussion;

μέτρον, a measure). A measurer of percussion; a term applied by M. Piorry to the ivory plate with which he performed *mediate* percussion.

PLEXUS (*plecto*, to weave). A kind of net-work of blood-vessels, or nerves.

PLICA POLONICA (*plica*, a fold, from *plico*, to knit together). A disease so named from the manner in which the hair is plaited or matted together, occurring most frequently in Poland. Alibert distinguishes this affection, according to the form it assumes, into—

1. *Plique multiforme*, in which the hairs form a great number of ropes hanging round the face, like serpents round the Gorgon's head.

2. *Plique à queue, ou solitaire*, in which the whole hair is united into one long plica, or tail, principally occurring in females, and in those who wear their hair after the national Polish fashion.

3. *Plique en masse, ou larvée*, in which the hair is all melted into one cake, covering the head like a helmet.

This affection is said to be frequently preceded by perverted appetite: hence the proverb, "Sæpe sub picâ latet seu fœtus seu plica."

PLUMBA'GO. Black lead. Names which have been erroneously given to *carburet of iron*.

PLUMBAGIN. A principle extracted by Dulong from the root of the *Plumbago Europæa*.

PLUMBER'S SOLDER. A mixture of tin and lead, in about equal parts.

PLUMBUM. Lead. A metal of a bluish grey colour. *Plumbum* was formerly used as a general term; thus, according to Pliny, tin was called *plumbum album*; and Agricola calls lead, *plumbum nigrum*.

1. *Galena.* The native sulphuret.

2. *Cerussa.* The carbonate.

3. *Massicot.* The protoxide.

4. *Litharge.* The semi-fused oxide.

5. *Minium.* The deutoxide.

6. *Horn lead.* The chloride.

7. *Sugar of lead.* The acetate.

PNEUMA (πνεῦμα, -ατος). Wind. Hence—

1. *Pneumato-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). Hernia ventosa seu flatulenta. Hernia distended with flatus.

2. *Pneumo-thorax* (θώραξ, the chest). A collection of æriform fluid in the cavity of the pleura. It may be simple, or complicated with effusion, or with a communication with the bronchia by means of a softened tubercle.

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3. *Pneumatosis*. A distension of the cellular membrane by air.

4. *Pneumatics*. The science which treats of the mechanical properties of air, and other compressible fluids, as fluidity, weight, elasticity, &c.

PNEUMONIA } (πνευμονία, from
PNEUMONITIS } πνεύμων, -ονος, the lung.) *Peripneumonia, Pulmonitis*. Names given to inflammation of the parenchyma of the lung, which is the most common of all the dangerous inflammations. It is called *lobar, lobular, or vesicular*, according as it affects whole or continuous parts of lobes, the polygonal sub-divisions of these, or the vesicles in general. Laennec arranges the general effects of pneumonia into three degrees, viz.—

1. *Engorgement*, or obstruction.
2. *Hepatisation*, or the red hepatization of Andral; and,
3. *Purulent* infiltration, or the grey hepatization of Andral.

PODAGRA (πούς, ποδός, a foot; ἄγρᾱ, seizure). Gout; *goutte* of the French. There is a Greek epigram, literally signifying “Of limb-relaxing Bacchus, and limb-relaxing Venus, is born a daughter, the limb-relaxing Gout.”

POECILIA (ποικίλος, variegated). Pyeballed skin. The picture gallery of the Stoics at Athens was called *Pœcile*.

POISONS. *Pharmaca*. Substances which derange the vital functions, and produce death, by an action not mechanical. The following article has been carefully compiled from the last edition of Dr. Christison's work on Poisons. These substances are arranged by that author, according to their action upon the animal economy, into *three* classes, viz.—

I. IRRITANT POISONS.

These include all poisons whose sole or principal symptoms are those of irritation or inflammation.

1. The MINERAL ACIDS.—The principal of these are the Sulphuric, the Hydrochloric, and the Nitric.

Symptoms.—Sense of burning in the stomach and throat; eructations from the gases evolved in the stomach by its chemical decomposition; the lips shrivelled, at first whitish, afterwards, if from nitric acid, yellowish; if from sulphuric acid, brownish; difficulty of swallowing; vomiting of brownish or black matter; costiveness, tenesmus, weak pulse; coun-

tenance glazed; extremities cold and clammy; suffocating fits.

Tests.—The common properties are, those of reddening the vegetable blue colours, as is proved by the use of litmus paper,—and of corroding all articles of dress, especially those made of wool, hair, and leather. The particular tests are—

1. For *Sulphuric acid*,—its property of evolving heat on being diluted; and the addition to it, in this state, of a little nitric acid, and afterwards of a solution of the nitrate of baryta, the precipitate being sulphate of baryta.
2. For *Hydrochloric acid*,—its peculiar vapour, or fumes, in the concentrated state; or the white vapour formed when a rod dipped in it is brought near a rod dipped in ammonia; when diluted, it forms, with nitrate of silver, a white precipitate, which is the chloride of silver.
3. For *Nitric acid*,—the action of copper, lead, or tin; nitric oxide gas is disengaged, and ruddy fumes of nitrous acid are formed when the gas comes in contact with the oxygen of the air.

Treatment.—Administer chalk, or magnesia, or, in the absence of both, the plaster of the apartment beat down and made into thin paste with water; solution of soap, &c. Dilute freely, both before and after the antidote is given, with any mild fluid, milk or oleaginous matters being preferred. The treatment of the supervening inflammation is the same as that of gastritis.

2. OXALIC ACID.—This is the most rapid and unerring of all the common poisons; it is frequently mistaken for Epsom salt.

Symptoms.—Excessive irritation; burning pain in the stomach and throat, generally followed by violent vomiting, though sometimes by none; feeble pulse, or total failure of the pulse; skin cold and clammy; nervous symptoms in lingering cases; occasionally convulsions.

Tests.—In the form of a pure solution, its acidity is ascertained by its effects on litmus paper. With ammonia it produces a radiated crystallization, the oxalate of ammonia formed being much less soluble than the oxalic acid itself. The other tests are the hydrochlorate of lime, sulphate of copper, and nitrate of silver, forming oxalates.

Treatment.—Emetics may be administered, if vomiting is not already free, but

waste no time in giving them, if an antidote is at hand; and especially avoid diluting with warm water. Administer, as soon as possible, large doses of magnesia, or chalk, suspended in water; and, in default of these, the plaster of the apartment. Alkalis are inadmissible, as they form only *soluble* salts.

3. ARSENIC.—All the arsenical poisons operate nearly in the same manner as the *white oxide*, and therefore require similar tests and treatment.

Symptoms.—Sickness and faintness; burning pain in the region of the stomach; violent vomiting and retching, often preceded by tightness and heat in the throat, and incessant desire for drink; hoarseness and difficulty of speech; the matter vomited is greenish or yellowish, sometimes streaked with blood; diarrhoea, or tenesmus; abdomen tense and tender, sometimes swollen, sometimes drawn in at the umbilicus; sometimes irritation of the lungs and air-passages, and of the urinary passages; cramps of the legs and arms; pulse small, feeble, rapid, and soon imperceptible, attended with great coldness, clammy sweats, and even lividity of the feet and hands; sometimes, though rarely, palpitation; the countenance collapsed from an early period, and expressive of great torture and anxiety; the eyes red and sparkling; the tongue and mouth parched; delirium and stupor; death.

Tests for the White Oxide.

1. Reduce the *solid oxide* to the metallic state with freshly ignited charcoal. Other tests are, its alliacious or garlicy odour, and the production of a silvery alloy, when the oxide is mixed with carbonaceous matter, and heated between two copper plates.
2. In *solution*, the oxide is detected by the reduction-process, the ultimate object of which is to exhibit metallic arsenic; and by the liquid tests, as sulphuretted hydrogen, ammoniacal nitrate of silver, and ammoniacal sulphate of copper, the indications of each of which must concur.

Treatment.—Evacuate the contents of the stomach by an emetic, administering milk, or strong farinaceous decoctions, both before and after the vomiting has begun. Allay the inflammation by blood-letting, and other antiphlogistic treatment.

4. MERCURY.—The most important of the mercurial poisons is the *Corrosive Sublimate*, or Hydrargyri oxyurias, as

being the most active, and most frequently used for criminal purposes.

Symptoms.—Similar to those of poisoning with arsenic; vomiting, especially when any thing is swallowed; violent pain in the pit of the stomach, as well as over the whole belly, and profuse diarrhoea.

Tests.—Reduce the mercury to its metallic state. The liquid tests are sulphuretted hydrogen gas, hydriodate of potass, protochloride of tin, and nitrate of silver.

Treatment.—Give white of egg, diluted in water, which converts the bichloride of mercury into a protochloride and albumen; if albumen or gluten cannot be had, milk should be used; iron filings reduce to the metallic state; meconic acid, from its tendency to form insoluble salts with the metallic oxides, is a good antidote; alkaline meconates are also useful. The treatment for salivation consists in exposure to a cool pure air, nourishing diet, purgatives, and sometimes venesection.

5. COPPER.—The most important among the poisonous salts of this metal are the sulphate, or *blue vitriol*, and the mixed acetates, or *artificial verdigris*.

Symptoms.—Generally the same as those caused by arsenic and corrosive sublimate. Some peculiarities have been observed, as violent headache, then vomiting, and cutting pains in the bowels, and afterwards cramps in the legs, and pains in the thighs. Sometimes, throughout the whole course of the symptoms, there is a peculiar coppery taste in the mouth, and a singular aversion to the smell of copper; occasionally there is jaundice; death is generally preceded by convulsions and insensibility.

Tests.—The four following tests, taken together, are sufficient for copper in solution:—

1. *Ammonia*,—which causes a pale azure-coloured precipitate, which is re-dissolved by an excess of the test, forming a deep violet-blue transparent fluid.
2. *Sulphuretted hydrogen gas*,—which causes a dark brownish-black precipitate, the sulphuret of copper.
3. *Ferro-cyanate of potass*,—which causes a fine hair-brown precipitate, the ferro-cyanate of copper.
4. *Metallic iron*,—a polished rod, or plate of which, held in a solution of copper, soon becomes covered with a red powdery crust, which is the copper in its metallic state.

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Treatment.—The best antidotes are the white of eggs, ferro-cyanate of potass, and metallic iron. Avoid vinegar, which must be more injurious than useful, on account of its solvent power over the insoluble compounds formed by the salts of copper with animal and vegetable matters.

6. ANTIMONY.—Poisoning with the preparations of antimony is not common; accidents, however, sometimes occur, from their extensive employment in medicine. The principal preparation is *tartar emetic*.

Symptoms.—Vomiting, attended with burning pain in the pit of the stomach, and followed by purging and colic pains; tightness in the throat, and violent cramps.

Tests.—The tests for the solution of *tartar emetic* are—

1. *Caustic potass*, which precipitates it white, if tolerably concentrated.
2. *Lime water*, which also precipitates it white, when the solution contains more than half a grain to an ounce.
3. *Subcarbonate of potass*, which throws down a white precipitate when it contains more than a quarter of a grain to an ounce.
4. *Muriatic and Sulphuric acids*, which throw down a white precipitate, and take it up again when added in excess.
5. *Infusion of gall-nuts*, which causes a dirty, yellowish-white precipitate, but will not act on a solution which contains much less than two grains per ounce.
6. *Sulphuretted hydrogen*, the best re-agent, which, in a solution containing only an eighth part of a grain per ounce, strikes an orange-red colour, which, when the excess of gas is expelled by heat, becomes an orange-red precipitate.

Treatment.—Administer large draughts of warm water, and tickle the throat, to induce vomiting; and while that is doing, prepare a decoction of yellow-bark, to decompose the poison; administer the bark in powder, before the decoction is ready. Afterwards opium may be given, and venesection employed, if signs of inflammation of the stomach be obstinate.

7. ZINC.—The only important compound of this metal is the sulphate, or *White Vitriol*.

Symptoms.—In a case in which about two ounces of white vitriol in solution

were swallowed, the countenance became immediately pale, the extremities cold, the eyes dull, the pulse fluttering; burning pain was felt in the stomach, and violent vomiting ensued.

Tests.—The solution of the pure salt is precipitated white by—

1. The *Caustic alkalis*, by which an oxide is thrown down, which is soluble in an excess of ammonia.
2. The *Alkaline carbonates*,—the carbonate of ammonia being the most delicate of these re-agents. The precipitate is soluble in an excess of carbonate of ammonia, and is not thrown down again by boiling.
3. *Sulphuretted Hydrogen*.—The colour of the precipitate distinguishes the present genus of poisons from all those previously mentioned, as well as from the poisons of lead.
4. The *Ferro-cyanate of potass*.

Treatment.—Potass in syrup has been successfully administered; also cream, butter, and chalk.

8. LEAD.—The principal preparations of this metal are Litharge, Red Lead, White Lead, Sugar of Lead, and Goulard's Extract. The three first are much used by house-painters and glaziers; the two last in surgery, and the sugar of lead in the arts.

Symptoms.—These are of three kinds: one class of symptoms indicates inflammation of the alimentary canal, the leading feature of which is violent and obstinate colic; another, spasm of its muscles; the third, injury of the nervous system, sometimes apoplexy, more commonly palsy, and that almost always partial and incomplete. Each of these classes of symptoms may exist independently of the other two; but the two last are more commonly combined.

Tests.—These may be distinguished according to the several compounds of lead.

1. *Litharge and Red Lead* may be known by their colour,—the former being generally in the form of a grayish-red heavy powder, the latter of a bright red powder, resembling vermilion; by their becoming black when suspended in water, and treated with a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen gas; and by the former becoming entirely, the latter partly, soluble in nitric acid.
2. *White Lead* is known by its being blackened by sulphuretted hydrogen; by being soluble, with effervescence,

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in nitric acid; and by becoming permanently yellow when heated to redness.

3. *Sugar of Lead* is known, in the *solid* state, by its solubility in water, and by the effects of heat. It first undergoes the aqueous fusion, then abandons a part of its acid empyreumatized, next becomes charred, and finally the oxide of lead is reduced to the metallic state by the charcoal of the acid. In the *fluid* state, the acetate of lead, as well as all its soluble salts, may be detected by the following tests, provided they act characteristically:—

Sulphuretted hydrogen gas,—which causes a black precipitate, the sulphuret of lead; a test of extreme delicacy.

Chromate of potass, which, in the state of proto-chromate and bi-chromate, causes a fine gamboge-yellow precipitate, the chromate of lead. For the characteristic action of this re-agent, it is desirable that the suspected liquid be neutral.

Hydriodate of potass,—which causes also a lively gamboge-yellow precipitate, the iodide of lead.

A *piece of Zinc*, held for some time in a solution not too diluted; it displaces the lead, taking its place in the solution; and the lead is deposited in the form of a crystalline arborescence. This is a very characteristic test.

4. *Goulard's Extract* is distinguished from sugar of lead by the effect of a stream of carbonic acid, which throws down a copious precipitate of carbonate of lead.

Treatment.—For the *irritant* form of poisoning, administer any of the soluble alkaline or earthy sulphates; in default of them, the alkaline carbonates, particularly the bi-carbonates, which are less irritating than the former. The phosphate of soda is an excellent antidote. If the patient does not vomit, give an emetic of the sulphate of zinc. In other respects, the treatment is the same as that of poisoning with the irritants generally. In the advanced period, when *palsy* is the chief symptom remaining, the treatment depends almost entirely on regimen.

9. **BARYTA**.—The preparations of this earth are of importance, from their being very energetic, and easily procured.

These are the pure earth, or oxide, the muriate, and the carbonate.

Symptoms.—In a case in which an ounce of the muriate was swallowed, by mistake for Glauber's salt, a sense of burning was felt in the stomach; vomiting, convulsions, head-ache, and deafness ensued; and death took place within an hour. Violent vomiting, gripes, and diarrhoea, have been produced by a quantity not much exceeding the usual medicinal doses.

Tests.—The *Carbonate* is known by its white colour, insolubility in water, solubility, with effervescence, in muriatic acid, and the properties of the resulting muriate of baryta. The tests for the *Muriate* are the following:—

1. *Sulphuretted hydrogen* distinguishes it from all other metallic poisons, as it causes no change in the barytic solutions.

2. The *Alkaline sulphates* distinguish it from the alkaline and magnesian salts, as they do not act on these compounds, but cause, in all solutions of baryta, a heavy white precipitate, which is insoluble in nitric acid.

3. It is distinguished from the *muriates* of lime and strontia, by evaporating the solution till it crystallizes. The crystals are known not to be muriate of lime, because they are not deliquescent. The crystals of the muriate of strontia, which is not poisonous, are delicate six-sided prisms, while those of the barytic salt are four-sided tables, often truncated on two opposite angles, sometimes on all four; the muriate of strontia is further distinguished from the poison by its solubility in alcohol, which does not take up the muriate of baryta,—and by its effect on the flame of alcohol, which it colours rose-red, while the barytic salts colour it yellow.

4. It is distinguished from the other soluble barytic salts, by the action of nitrate of silver, which throws down a white precipitate.

Treatment.—Administer speedily some alkaline or earthy sulphate, as that of soda or magnesia, which immediately converts the poison into the insoluble sulphate of baryta, which is quite inert.

10. **CANTHARIDES**.—The principle of this poison appears to be, according to M. Robiquet, a white, crystalline, scaly substance, termed *Cantharidin*.

Symptoms.—In a case in which a drachm of the powder was taken by a

POISONS.

young man, there was a sense of burning in the throat and stomach, and, in about an hour, violent pain in the lower belly; the voice became feeble, the breathing laborious, and the pulse contracted; there was excessive thirst, and unutterable anguish in swallowing any liquid; there was also priapism. To these symptoms may be added tenesmus, strangury, salivation, and occasionally signs of injury of the nervous system; headache, and delirium.

Tests.—When the case has been rapid, the remains of the powder will probably be found in the stomach, and may be easily discovered by its resplendent green colour. It appears that it does not undergo decomposition for a long time when mixed with decaying animal matters.

Treatment.—No antidote has yet been discovered. If vomiting has not begun, emetics may be given; if otherwise, they should be discouraged. Oleaginous and demulcent injections into the bladder generally relieve the strangury. The warm bath is a useful auxiliary. Leeches and bloodletting are required, according to the degree of the inflammation.

II. NARCOTIC POISONS.

These include all poisons which produce stupor, delirium, and other affections of the brain and nervous system.

1. *OPIMUM.*—The principles contained in this substance, and which are thrown down by boiling a watery infusion of it with magnesia, are *morphia*, the alkaloïd of opium,—*narcotine*, a poison, not an alkaloïd,—a peculiar acid named the *meconic*,—and a resinoid substance.

Symptoms.—Giddiness and stupor; the person becomes motionless, and insensible to external impressions, breathes slowly, and lies quite still, with his eyes shut, and the pupils contracted, the whole expression of the countenance being that of deep and perfect repose. As the poisoning advances, the features become ghastly, the pulse feeble and imperceptible, the muscles excessively relaxed, and, unless assistance is speedily procured, death ensues. If the person recovers, the sopor is attended by prolonged sleep, which commonly ends in twenty-four or thirty-six hours, and is followed by nausea, vomiting, giddiness, and loathing of food. It should be remembered, that the possibility of rousing the patient from the lethargy caused by opium is in general

a good criterion for distinguishing the effects of this poison from apoplexy and epilepsy.

Tests.—These may be distinguished according to their action upon the different principles of opium.

1. *Morphia*, when treated with nitric acid, is dissolved with effervescence, and becomes instantly orange-red, which, if too much acid has been used, changes quickly to yellow. When suspended in water, in the form of fine powder, and treated with a drop or two of permuriate of iron, it is dissolved, and forms a deep greenish-blue solution. *Morphia* is precipitated from its solutions by the alkalis.

2. *Narcotine* does not undergo the changes produced on *morphia* by nitric acid and the permuriate of iron. When crystallized together from alcohol, and not quite pure, the *narcotine* forms tufts of pearly thin tabular crystals, while the *morphia* is in short, thick, adamantine, prismatic crystals.

3. *Meconic acid*, when heated in a tube, is partly decomposed, and partly sublimed; and the sublimate condenses in filamentous, radiated crystals. When dissolved, even in a very large quantity of water, the solution acquires an intense cherry-red colour with the permuriate of iron. The sublimed crystals have the same property. Its solution gives a pale-green precipitate with the sulphate of copper, and, if the precipitate is not too abundant, it is dissolved by boiling, but reappears on cooling.

Treatment.—The primary object is to remove the poison from the stomach; this is done by emetics of *sulphate of zinc*, in the dose of half a drachm, or two scruples,—by the stomach-pump,—by the injection of tartar-emetic into the rectum,—or, as a last resource, by the injection of a grain of tartar-emetic into the veins, care being taken not to introduce air into the vein. The next object is to keep the patient constantly roused, by dragging him up and down between two men. Cold water, dashed over the head and breast, has succeeded in restoring consciousness for a short time, and appears to be an excellent way to insure the operation of emetics. Internal stimulants have been given with advantage, as assafoetida, ammonia, camphor, musk, &c. Venesection has also been successfully used; and, in desperate cases, arti-

ficial respiration may be adopted with propriety. When the opium has been completely removed, the vegetable acids and infusion of coffee have been found useful for reviving the patient, and subsequently in subduing sickness, vomiting, and headach.

2. **HYDROCYANIC ACID.** This poison is also found in the essential oils and distilled waters of the *Bitter Almond*, the *Cherry Laurel*, the *Peach-blossom*, the *Cluster Cherry*, and the *Mountain Ash*.

Symptoms. A person who swallowed an ounce of the alcoholized acid, containing about forty grains of the pure acid, was observed immediately to stagger, and then to sink down without a groan, apparently lifeless; the pulse was gone, and the breathing was for some time imperceptible. After a short interval, he made so forcible an expiration that the ribs seemed drawn almost to the spine. The legs and arms then became cold, the eyes prominent, glistening, and quite insensible; and after one or two more convulsive expirations he died, five minutes after swallowing the poison.

Tests.—These are the following:—

1. Its *Peculiar Odour*, which, when diffused through the air, has a distant resemblance to that of bitter almonds, but is accompanied with a peculiar impression of acidity in the nostrils and back of the throat.
2. The *Sulphate of Copper* forms with it, when rendered alkaline with a little potass, a green precipitate, which becomes nearly white on the addition of a little hydrochloric acid.
3. If the acid is rendered alkaline by potass, the *Salts of the Protoxide of Iron* produce a greyish-green precipitate, which, on the addition of a little sulphuric acid, becomes of a deep Prussian-blue colour. The common green vitriol answers very well for this purpose.
4. The *Nitrate of Silver* produces, in a very diluted solution, a white precipitate; which, when dried and heated, emits cyanogen gas, which is easily known by the beautiful rose-red colour of its flame.

Treatment.—This consists in the use of the cold affusion, and the inhalation of diluted ammonia or chlorine. Venesection is also probably indicated by the signs of congestion in the head.

3. **POISONOUS GASES.**—The most important of these are the following:—

1. *Sulphuretted Hydrogen*, the most deleterious of all the gases. The *Symptoms*, in cases where the vapours are breathed in a state of concentration, are sudden weakness, and all the signs of ordinary asphyxia. When the emanations are less concentrated, two varieties of affections have been observed, the one consisting of pure coma, the other of coma and tetanic convulsions.

Test.—The presence of this gas, in all noxious emanations, is best proved by exposing to them a bit of filtering paper moistened with a solution of lead. The smell alone must not be relied on, as putrescent animal matter exhales an odour like that of sulphuretted hydrogen, though none be present.

2. *Carbonic acid*, the most important of the deleterious gases, as being the daily source of fatal accidents. A person immersed in this gas *diluted with air*, was at first affected with violent and irregular convulsions of the whole body, and perfect insensibility, afterwards with fits of spasm like tetanus; and during the second day, when these symptoms had gone off, he continued to be affected with dumbness.

The *Fumes of Burning Charcoal* appear to have produced, in a certain case, slight oppression, then violent palpitation, and next confusion of ideas, gradually ending in insensibility. Sometimes there have been tightness in the temples, and an undefinable sense of alarm; at other times, a pleasing sensation.

Treatment.—This consists chiefly in the occasional employment of the cold affusion, and in moderate blood-letting from the arm or from the head.

III. NARCOTICO-ACRID POISONS.

These include all poisons which cause sometimes irritation, sometimes narcotism, sometimes both together. These are all derived from the vegetable kingdom.

1. **STRYCHNIA.** This is the most energetic poison next to the Hydrocyanic acid.

Symptoms.—[In a case in which Strychnia had been prescribed in too large doses, the patient was seized with spasm of the muscles about the larynx and those of one arm; she felt as if strangled. On a repetition of the dose, the same sym-

ptoms were renewed; she *felt* and *looked* as if strangled.—*Dr. M. Hall.*]

Tests.—An intensely bitter taste; its alcoholic solution has an alkaline reaction; it forms neutral and crystallizable salts with the acids; in its ordinary form it is turned orange-red by the action of nitric acid, owing to the presence of a yellow colouring matter, or of brucea; pure strychnia is not turned orange-red by nitric acid; the orange colour is destroyed by proto-chloride of tin.

2. *Nux Vomica*. This is the most common species of *Strychnos*; no poison causes so much torture.

Symptoms.—In the most characteristic case yet published, there were convulsions, with much agitation and anxiety; during the fits “the whole body was stiffened and straightened, the legs pushed out, and forced wide apart; no pulse or breathing could be perceived; the face and hands were livid, and the muscles of the former violently convulsed.” In the short intervals between the fits, the patient was quite sensible, had a quick, faint pulse, complained of sickness, with great thirst, and perspired freely. “A fourth and most violent fit soon succeeded, in which the whole body was extended to the utmost from head to foot. From this she never recovered: she seemed to fall into a state of asphyxia, relaxed her grasp, and dropped her hands on her knees. Her brows, however, remained contracted, her lips drawn apart, salivary foam issued from the corners of her mouth, and the expression of the countenance was altogether most horrid.” She died in an hour after swallowing the poison.

Tests.—These may be distinguished in the following manner:—

1. The powder has a dirty greenish-grey colour, an intensely bitter taste, and an odour like powder of liquorice. It inflames on burning charcoal; and, when treated with nitric acid, acquires an orange-red colour, which is destroyed by the addition of proto-chloride of tin. Its infusion also is turned orange-red by nitric acid, and precipitated greyish-white with tincture of galls.
2. It may be detected in the stomach by boiling the contents,—or the powder, if it can be separated,—in water acidulated with sulphuric acid. The liquid, after filtration, is neutralized with carbonate of lime, and then eva-

porated to dryness. The dry mass is then acted on with successive portions of alcohol, and evaporated to the consistency of a thin syrup. The product has an intensely bitter taste, precipitates with ammonia, becomes orange-red with nitric acid, and will sometimes deposit crystals of strychnia on standing two or three days.

N.B. These experiments it is important to remember; because, contrary to what takes place in regard to the vegetable poisons generally, *Nux Vomica* is very often found in the stomach of those poisoned with it.

Treatment.—Little is known of the treatment. Evacuate the stomach thoroughly with the stomach-pump, or emetics; the powdered *nux vomica* adheres with great obstinacy to the inside of the stomach. If the patient is not attacked with spasms in two hours, he will generally be safe.

3. *POISONOUS FUNGI*. The qualities of the fungi, as articles of food, are liable to considerable variety; some, which are generally eaten with safety, occasionally become hurtful; and some of the poisonous kind are, under certain circumstances, inert, or even esculent.

Symptoms.—The general symptoms present a well-marked conjunction of deep narcotism and violent irritation.

Tests.—A sure test of a poisonous fungus is an astringent, styptic taste, and perhaps also a disagreeable, but certainly a pungent odour. Those whose substance becomes blue soon after being cut, are invariably poisonous. Agarics of an orange or rose-red colour, or *Boleti* which are coriaceous or corky in their texture, or which have a membranous collar round the stem, are unsafe; but these rules are not universally applicable in other genera: there are, in fact, no general rules which are well founded.

Treatment.—Emetics are of primary importance; the sopor and inflammation of the bowels are to be treated in the usual way. No antidote is known.

POLARIZATION. See *Light*.

POLLEN. The powdery matter evolved from the anthers of flowers.

Pollenin. A peculiar substance, obtained by Dr. John, from the pollen of tulips

POLY- (πολὺς, many). A prefix, denoting *many* or *much*; as in—

Poly-sarcia (σὰρξ, flesh). Corpulency; obesity; bulkiness of the body.

Poly-pus (ποῦς, a foot). A tumor, generally of a pyriform shape, occurring in the nose, uterus, &c.; and named from an erroneous idea that it has several feet, or roots, like a polypus.

Poly-gala (γάλα, milk). A genus of plants, so named from the abundance of their milky juice.

Poly-gonum (γόνυ, the knee). A genus of plants, so named from their numerous joints.

Poly-chroite (χρόα, colour). The name given by Bouillon, &c. to the colouring matter of saffron.

Poly-dipsia (δίψα, thirst). Excessive thirst.

Poly-chrestus (χρηστός, useful). A term applied to medicines which have many virtues, or uses.

POMPHOLIX. White oxide of lead.

POMPHOLYX (πομφολύξ, a water-bubble). Water-blebs; an eruption of bullæ or blebs, "without any inflammation round them, and without fever," breaking and healing without scale or crust. The species, according to Willan, are—

1. *P. benignus*. Mild water blebs.
2. *P. diutinus*. Chronic water blebs.
3. *P. solitarius*. Solitary water blebs.

POMUM ADAMI (Adam's apple). The prominent part of the thyroid cartilage, so called from its projecting more in men than in women.

PONS VAROLII (Varolius' bridge). *Tuber annulare*. The central part, as it were, of the brain, situated between the cerebrum and cerebellum, and united to both. It has been called, from its supposed function, *nodus encephali*, *nœud vital*, &c. Its anterior surface is named by Gall, the *commissure of the cerebellum*.

POPLES (*plico*, to fold). The ham. Hence—

Poplitæus. A muscle arising from the external condyle of the femur, and inserted into the superior triangular surface at the back of the tibia. It bends the thigh and leg.

POPULINE. An alkaloid, found by Braconnet, in the bark of the *Populus tremens*.

PORRIGO (*porrigo*, to spread about). Moist scall; an eruption of straw-coloured pustules, concreting into yellow or brownish crusts, or cellular scabs. The species, as given by Bateman, are—

1. *P. larvalis* (larva, a mask). Milk scall; the *crusta lactea* of authors. It is named from its enveloping the face, as with a mask.

2. *P. furfurans*. Furfuraceous scall.

3. *P. lupinosa*. Lupine-like scall.

4. *P. scutulata*. Scalloped head.

5. *P. decalvans*. Ringworm scall.

6. *P. favosa*. Honeycomb scall.

PORRUM. The Leek; a species of *Allium*, the root or bulb of which has been used in dropsies, and humoral asthma.

PORUS. A pore; a minute orifice in the skin, which serves as a passage for the perspiration, cutaneous absorption, &c. Also, a small interstice between the particles of matter which compose bodies.

Pori Biliarii. Biliary pores; the slender roots of the hepatic duct arising from the granulations of the liver.

POSOLOGY (πόσος, how much; λόγος, description). That branch of medicine which treats of *quantity*, or doses. See *Dose*.

POTASSA. Potass, or potash; the Vegetable Alkali, so called from its being obtained by the incineration of vegetables. It is the hydrated protoxide of potassium. The *pearlash* of commerce is the *Potassa impura*. L., also called *cineres clavellati*.

1. The *Acetate*. Potassæ acetat. L. formerly called Kali acetatum. P. L. 1787. Sal diureticus. P. L. 1745.

Arcanum tartari, secret foliated earth of tartar, essential salt of wine, regenerated tartar, digestive salt of Sylvius, &c.

2. The *Nitrate*. Potassæ nitras. L. Nitre, or salt-petre.

3. The *Sub-carbonate*. Potassæ sub-carbonas. L. formerly called Kali præparatum. P. L. 1787. Sal tartari. P. L. 1745. Sal absinthii, &c.

4. The *Sulphate*. Potassæ sulphas. L. formerly called Kali vitriolatum. P. L. 1787; Tartarum vitriolatum. P. L. 1745 & 1720; Nitrum fixum, arcanum duplicatum, sal de duobus, sal polychrestus, &c.

5. The *Sulphuret*. Potassæ sulphuretum. L. formerly called Kali sulphuretum. P. L. 1787. Hepar sulphuris, &c.

6. The *Super-sulphate*. Potassæ super-sulphas. L.; or the *sal enixum* of commerce.

7. The *Super-tartrate*. Potassæ super-tartras. L. The *bi-tartrate*, or crystals of tartar.

8. The *Tartrate*. Potassæ tartras. L. formerly called Kali tartarizatum. P. L. 1787. Tartarum solubile. P. L. 1745. Sal vegetabile, tartarus tartarizatus, &c.

9. The *Solution*. Liquor Potassæ. L. formerly Aqua kali puri. P. L. 1787. The *solution of the sub-carbonate* was formerly called Aqua kali præparata. P. L. 1787.

10. The *Caustics*—

1. The Stronger, or the Potassa fusa. L. formerly Kali purum. P. L. 1787.
2. The Milder, or the Potassa cum calce. L. formerly Calx e kali puro. P. L. 1778. Lapis infernalis. P. L. 1720.

POTATOE. The *Solanum tuberosum*.

It gained its name from its supposed resemblance to the *Convolvulus battatas*, or sweet potatoe, which had the reputation of being able to restore decayed vigour: thus Falstaff—"Let the sky rain potatoes, hail kissing-comfits, and snow eringoos." See PARIS' *Pharmacologia*, page 57.

POTIO. A potion, or compound, called in the London Pharmacopœia, a mixture, or *mistura*.

Potion pectorale (Majendie). Potion of hydrocyanic acid; consisting of fifteen drops of medicinal prussic acid, two ounces of infusion of ground ivy, and one ounce of syrup of marsh-mallows. A tea-spoonful to be taken every six hours, in the same cases as the acid.

POT-METAL. A mixture of copper, and about a fourth its weight of lead.

POUNCE. The powder of gum sandarac sifted very fine.

POUPART'S LIGAMENT. Ligament of Fallopius. A ligament extending from the ilium to the ossa pubis.

POWDER OF FAYNARD. A celebrated powder for stopping hæmorrhage, said to be nothing more than the charcoal of beech wood finely pulverized.

POX. The vulgar name of Syphilis; formerly called *Great Pox*, to distinguish it from Variola, or *Small Pox*, on account of the larger size of its blotches. It has also been called *French Pox*, as being supposed to have been derived from that nation.

PRÆPUTIUM (*præ*, before, *puto*, to cut off). The prepuce; the foreskin of the penis. It is connected to the under part of the glans by a triangular fold, termed the *frænum præputii*.

PRECIPITATION (*præceps*, headlong). The process of separating solids from solutions in which they are contained. The substance so separated is called a *precipitate*; and the substance employed to produce this effect, a *precipitant*. The following table of Precipi-

tants is extracted from those drawn up by Dr. Thomson.

1. ALKALIES. *Precipitants.*

Potash Tartaric acid.

Soda O

Ammonia ... Fixed alkalies.

2. ALKALINE EARTHS.

Barytes Sulphuric acid, sulphates.

Lime Oxalic acid, oxalates.

Magnesia { Phosphoric acid, phosph
 { ate of soda.

3. EARTHS PROPER.

Alumina . { Ammonia, hydro-sulphu-
 { ret of potash.

4. METALLIC OXIDES.

Silver Muriate of soda.

Mercury Muriate of soda.

Copper Iron.

Iron { Succinate of soda, ben-
 { zoate of soda.

Lead Sulphate of soda.

Zinc O, alkaline carbonates?

Antimony { Water, hydro-sulphuret of
 { potash.

Arsenic Nitrate of lead.

5. ACIDS.

Sulphuric ... Muriate of barytes.

Carbonic... { Muriate of an alkaline
 { earth.

Boracic Sulphuric acid.

Nitric O.

Acetic O.

Benzoic Muriatric acid.

Succinic Sulphate of iron.

Oxalic Muriate of lime.

Tartaric Potash.

Citric Acetate of lime.

PRECOCITY (*præcoctus*, ripe before its time). Premature development of sexual organization, or power.

PREGNANCY. Utero-gestation. The period of child-bearing.

1. *Spurious pregnancy*. An affection, described by Dr. Gooch, in which the mammæ are swollen, and discharge a serous fluid resembling thin milk, being precisely what takes place in real pregnancy.

2. Madame Boivin describes three kinds of *Mole*, which always consist in a morbid product of conception; these are the false germ, the fleshy mole, and the vesicular or hydatid mole.

PRESBYOPIA (*πρόσβυς*, old, ὤψ, the eye). Far-sightedness. A state of the eye observed in advanced age, and strongly marked in old persons. It is the opposite of *myopia*.

PRESCRIPTION.

PRESCRIPTION (*præscribo*, to write before). A medicinal formula. It has been divided into four constituent parts, suggested with a view of enabling the basis to operate, in the language of Asclepiades, "*citò*," "*tutò*," et "*jucundè*;" quickly, safely, and pleasantly. These are—

1. The *Basis*, or principal medicine.
 2. The *Adjuvans*; that which assists and promotes its operation.—"*Citò*."
 3. The *Corrigens*; that which corrects its operation.—"*Tutò*."
 4. The *Constituens*; that which imparts an agreeable form.—"*Jucundè*."
- Paris*.

The following are the principal Abbreviations used in prescriptions:—

- A. Aa.* Ana, of each ingredient.
Abdom. Abdomen, the belly.
Abs. febr. Absente febre, in the absence of fever.
Ad 2 vic. Ad duas vices, at twice taking.
Add. Adde et addantur, add, let there be added; addendus, to be added; addendo, by adding.
Ad def. animi. Ad defectionem animi, to fainting.
Ad gr. acid. Ad gratam aciditatem, to an agreeable sourness.
Ad lib. Ad libitum, at pleasure.
Admov. Admove, apply; admoveatur or admoveantur, let there be applied.
Ad recid. præc. Ad recidivum præcavendum, to prevent a relapse.
Adst. febre. Adstante febre, when the fever is on.
Aggred. febre. Aggrediente febre, while the fever is coming on.
Altern. horis. Alternis horis, every other hour.
Aliquant. Aliquantillum, a very little.
Alvo adst. Alvo adstrictâ, when the belly is bound.
Amp. Amplus, large.
Anodyn. Anodynus, anodyne.
Apert. Apertus, clear, &c.
Applic. Applicetur, let there be applied.
Aq. bull. Aqua bulliens, boiling water.
Aq. dest. Aqua destillata, distilled water.
Aq. ferv. Aqua fervens, boiling water.
Aq. font. Aqua fontana, spring water.
Bain. tep. Balneum tepidum, warm bath.
BB. Bbds. Barbadosensis, Barbadoes.
Bis ind. Bis indies, twice a day.
Bull. Bulliat or bulliant, boil.
Cap. Capiat, let him take.
Cærul. Cæruleus, blue.
Cat. Cataplasma, a cataplasm.
Cath. Catharticus, cathartic.
- C. C.* Cucurbitula cruenta, a cupping glass.
C. M. Cras mane, to-morrow morning.
C. N. Cras nocte, to-morrow night.
Coch. ampl. Cochleare amplum, a large spoon.
Coch. infant. Cochleare infantis, a child's spoon.
Coch. magn. Cochleare magnum, a large spoon.
Coch. mod. Cochleare modicum, a dessert spoon.
Coch. med. Cochleare medium, the same as cochleare modicum.
Coch. parv. Cochleare parvum, a small spoon.
Col. Colatus, strained.
Colat. Colatur, let it be strained; colaturæ, of or to the strained liquor.
Colent. Colentur, let them be strained.
Comp. Compositus, compounded.
Cont. rem. Continuantur remedia, let the medicines be continued.
Cop. Copiosus, plenteous.
Coq. Coque, boil; coquantur, let them be boiled.
Crast. Crastinus, for to-morrow.
C. V. Cras vespere, to-morrow evening.
Cucurb. cruent. See *C. C.*
Cuj. Cujus, of which.
Cujusl. Cujuslibet, of any.
Cyath. theæ. Cyatho theæ, in a cup of tea.
Deaur. pil. Deaurentur pilulæ, let the pills be gilt.
Deb. spiss. Debita spissitudo, a proper consistence.
Decub. Decubitûs, of lying down.
De d. in d. De die in diem, from day to day.
Dej. alvi. Dejectiones alvi, stools.
Det. Detur, let it be given.
Dext. lat. Dextra lateralis, right side.
Dieb. alt. Diebus alternis, every other day.
Dieb. tert. Diebus tertiis, every third day.
Diluc. Diluculo, at day-break.
Dim. Dimidium, one half.
Dir. prop. Directione propriâ, with a proper direction.
Diuturn. Diuturnus, long-continued.
Donec alv. bis dej. Donec alvus bis deji-
 ciat, until two stools have been
 obtained.
Donec alv. sol. fuer. Donec alvus soluta
 fuerit, until a stool has been ob-
 tained.
Efferv. Effervescentia, effervescence.
Ejusd. Ejusdem, of the same.
Elect. Electuarius, electuary.

P R E S C R I P T I O N.

Emp. Emplastrum, a plaster.
Enem. Enema, a clyster; enemata, clysters.
Ex. vel ext. Extractum, extract.
Ext. sup. alut. Extende super alutam, spread upon leather.
F. ft. Fiat, let a — be made.
F. h. Fiat haustus, let a draught be made.
F. pil. xij. Fac pilulas duodecim, make 12 pills.
Feb. dur. Febre durante, during the fever.
Fem. intern. Femoribus internis, to the inner part of the thighs.
F. venæs. Fiat venæsectio, bleed.
Fist. arm. Fistula armata, a clyster pipe and bladder fit for use.
Fl. Fluidus, liquid; also, by measure.
Fontic. Fonticulus, an issue.
Fot. Fotus, a fomentation.
Garg. Gargarisma, a gargle.
Gel. quâv. Gelatinâ quâvis, in any kind of jelly.
G. G. G. Gummi guttæ Gambiæ, gamboge.
Gr. Granum, a grain; grana, grains.
Gtt. Gutta, a drop; guttæ, drops.
Gutt. quibusd. Guttis quibusdam, with a few drops.
Har. pil. sum. iij. Harum pilularum sumantur tres, let three of these pills be taken.
H. D. or hor. decub. Horâ decubitûs, at going to bed.
Hebdom. Hebdomada, a week.
Hestern. Hesternus, of yesterday.
Hirud. Hirudo, a leech; hirudines, leeches.
H. S. or hor. som. Horâ somni, just before going to sleep; or, on retiring to rest.
Hor. un. spatio. Horæ unius spatio, at the end of an hour.
Hor. interm. Horis intermediis, at the intermediate hours between what has been ordered at stated times.
Ind. Indies, from day to day, or daily.
In pulm. In pulmento, in gruel.
Inf. Infusum, infusion.
Inj. enem. Injiciatur enema, let a clyster be given.
Inject. Injectio, an injection.
Lat. dol. Lateri dolenti, to the side affected.
lb. Libra, a pound weight, or wine pint: when preceded by Arabic figures, avoirdupois weight is meant; but when succeeded by Roman numerals, troy weight, or pint measures.

Lot. Lotio, lotion.
M. Misce, mix; mensurâ, by measure; manipulus, a handful.
Mane pr. Mane primo, very early in the morning.
Mediet. Medietas, half.
Medioc. Mediocris, middle-sized.
Min. Minimum, the 60th part of a drachm measure.
Mist. Mistura, a mixture.
Mitt. Mitte, send; mittatur, or mittantur, let there be sent.
Mitt. sang. ad ℥xij salt. Mittatur sanguis ad uncias duodecim saltem, take away at least 12 ounces of blood.
Mod. præ. Modo præscripto, in the manner directed.
Mor. sol. More solito, in the usual way.
N. Nocte, at night.
Nartheç. Narthecium, a gallipot.
N. M. Nux moschata, a nutmeg.
O. Octarius, a pint.
Ol. lini s. i. Oleum lini sine igne, cold drawn linseed oil.
Omn. alt. hor. Omnibus alternis horis, every other hour.
Omn. hor. Omni horâ, every hour.
Omn. bid. Omni biduo, every two days.
Omn. bih. Omni bihorio, every two hours.
Omn. man. Omni mane, every morning.
Omn. noct. Omni nocte, every night.
Omn. quadr. hor. Omni quadrante horæ, every quarter of an hour.
O. O. O. Oleum olivæ optimum, best olive oil.
Oz. The ounce avoirdupois, or common weight, as distinguished from that prescribed by physicians in their orders.
P. Pulvis, powder; pondere, by weight; pilula, pill.
P. Æ. Partes æquales, equal parts.
P. D. Pharmacopœia Dublinensis.
P. E. Pharmacopœia Edinensis.
P. L. Pharmacopœia Londinensis.
P. U. S. Pharmacopœia of the United States.
Paracent. abd. Paracentesis abdominis, tapping.
Part. aff. Partem affectam, the part affected.
Part. dolent. Partem dolentem, the part in pain.
Part. vic. Partitis vicibus, to be given in divided doses, instead of all at once.
Per. op. emet. Peractâ operatione emetici, when the operation of the emetic is finished.

P R E S C R I P T I O N.

Per salt. Per saltum, by leaps, *i.e.* from an artery.

Plen. riv. Pleno rivo, in a full stream.

Post sing. sed. liq. Post singulas sedes liquidas, after every loose stool.

Ppt. vel prep. Præparata, prepared.

P. r. n. Pro re natâ, according as circumstances may require.

P. rat. æt. Pro ratione ætatis, according to the age of the patient.

Pro pot. com. vel pro pot. ord. Pro potu communi, or ordinario, for a common drink.

Prox. luc. Proximâ luce, the day before.

Pug. Pugillus, a gripe between the finger and thumb; *lit.*, a little fist.

Q. p. Quantum placet, as much as you please.

Q. Q. H. vel quâq. quart. hor. Quâque quartâ horâ, every four hours.

Q. s. Quantum sufficiat, as much as is sufficient.

Quadrihor. Quadrihorio, every four hours.

Quadrupl. Quadruplicato, four times as much.

Quamp. Quamprimum, immediately.

Quâq. vel quisq. Quâque, or quisque, every one.

Quor. Quorum, of which.

R. Recipe, take: but for this the old authors, and the French to this day, use this sign \mathcal{R} , being the old heathen invocation to Jupiter, seeking his blessing upon the formula; equivalent to the usual invocation of the poets, and of Mahomedan authors; or the Laus Deo of book-keepers and merchants' clerks. Dr. Paris observes, that the astrological symbol is at present so disguised by the addition of the down stroke, which converts it into \mathcal{R} , that, were it not for its *cloven* foot, we might be led to question the fact of its superstitious origin.

Red. in pulv. Redactus in pulverem, powdered.

Redig. in pulv. Redigatur in pulverem, let it be reduced into powder.

Reg. hep. Regio hepatis, region of the liver.

Reg. umb. Regio umbilici, region of the navel.

Repet. Repetatur, or repetantur, let it, or them, be repeated.

S. A. Secundum artem, according to art.

Scap. Scapula, the shoulder-blade.

Scrob. cord. Scrobiculus cordis, the pit of the stomach.

Sed. Sedes, a stool.

Semidr. Semidrachma, half a drachm.

Semih. Semihora, half an hour.

Sept. Septimana, a week.

Sesunc. Sesuncia, an ounce and half.

Sesquih. Sesquihora, half an hour.

Setac. Setaceum, a seton; also, a sieve.

Seq. luce. Sequenti luce, the following day.

Si n. val. Si non valeat, if it does not answer.

Si op. sit. Si opus sit, if there be occasion.

Si vir. perm. Si vires permittant, if the strength will bear it.

Sign. n. pr. Signetur nomine proprio, write upon it the usual name, not the trade name.

Signat. Signatura, a label.

Sing. Singulorum, of each.

S. S. S. Stratum super stratum, layer upon layer.

Sol. Solutio, solution.

S. O. S. vel si op. sit. Si opus sit, if there be occasion.

Ss. Semis, a half.

St. Stet, let it stand; stent, let them stand.

Sub fin. coct. Sub finem coctionis, when the boiling is nearly finished.

Sub-sulph. Sub-sulphas, a sub-sulphate.

Subtep. Subtepidus, lukewarm.

Suc. Succus, juice.

Sum. Sumo, to take; sumendus, to be taken.

Sum. tal. Sumat talem, let the patient take one like this.

S. V. Spiritus vinosus, ardent spirit of any strength.

S. V. R. Spiritus vinosus rectificatus, spirit of wine.

S. V. T. Spiritus vinosus tenuis, proof spirit, or half and half spirit of wine and water.

Temp. dext. Tempori dextro, to the right temple.

T. O. Tinctura opii, tincture of opium; generally confounded with laudanum, which is, properly, the wine of opium.

T. O. C. Tinctura opii camphorata, paregoric elixir.

Tr. vel tinct. Tinctura, tincture.

Troch. Trochiscus, a troch or lozenge.

Ult. præscr. Ultimo præscriptus, the last ordered.

Umb. Umbilicus, the navel.

Ung. Unguentum, ointment.

Usq. ut liq. anim. Usque ut liquerit, animus, until fainting is produced.

Utend. Utendus, to be used.

Vent. Ventriculus, the stomach.

V. O. S. Vitello ovi solutus, dissolved in the yolk of an egg.

Vom. urg. Vomitione urgente, when the vomiting begins.

V. S. Venæsectio, bleeding.

Zz. Zingiber, ginger.

℞. Scrupulum, a scruple, equal to 20 grains troy.

3. Drachma, a drachm, equal to three scruples: or, in liquids, the 8th part of an ounce measure.

℥. Uncia, an ounce troy: or, in liquids, the 16th part of a wine pint.

In labelling bottles, boxes, drawers, or pots in a shop, care should be taken that the name of the drug be left predominant, while a single letter is sufficient for denoting the technical terms; as *radix*, *pulvis*, *pilulæ*, *compositus*, *volatilis*, &c. Simple powders also speak for themselves to the eye, and surely do not require the addition of *pulvis*, as is usually done.

P. ipecacuan. c. *not* *Pulvis ipec. comp.*

Rhæi radix *Pulvis rhæi r.*

Th. Andromachi *Theriaca. Andr.*

T. cantharidis *Tinct. canth.*

Valerianæ r. *Valer. radix.*

U. Hydrarg. nitr. *Unguent. hydr. n.*

PRIAPISM (*Priapus*, the son of Venus and Bacchus, usually thus represented in paintings). Permanent rigidity and erection of the penis without concupiscence.

PRIMÆ VIÆ. The first passages, viz. the stomach and intestinal tube, as distinguished from the lacteals, or *secundæ viæ*, the second passages.

PRISM (*πρίσμα*, from *πρίω*, to saw). A solid glass in the form of a triangle, so termed from its *separating* a ray of light into its constituent parts. Hence the—

Prismatic or *Solar Spectrum*, or the variously-coloured appearance presented by a ray of white light when separated by refraction through a glass prism. This appearance consists of an oblong image, containing seven colours, which are called *simple*, or *homogeneous*, in opposition to *white light*, which is called *compound* or *heterogeneous*.

PROBANG. A long slender piece of whalebone, with a piece of sponge at the end, for examining the œsophagus, or removing any obstruction in it.

PROBE (*probo*, to try). An instrument with which the depth and extent of wounds are *tried*.

PROCESSUS (*procedo*, to issue forth). A process, or eminence of a bone.

PROCIDENTIA (*pro*, before; and *cado*, to fall). *Prolapsus*. The falling down of any part, as of the anus, uterus, &c.

PROCTALGIA (*πρωκτός*, the anus; *ἄλγος*, pain). Pain or derangement about the anus, without primary inflammation. Dr. Good uses the term *proctica*.

PROFLUVIA (*profluo*, to flow down). Fluxes; an order of *Pyrexia* in Cullen's Nosology.

PROGNO'SIS (*πρόγνωσις*, foreknowledge). The faculty of foreseeing and predicting what will take place in diseases.

PROLAPSUS (*prolabor*, to fall forward). *Procidentia*. The falling down of any part, as of the anus, vagina, uterus, bladder, &c.

PROMETHEANS (*Prometheus*, the fire-stealer). Small glass bulbs, filled with concentrated sulphuric acid, and surrounded with an inflammable mixture, which it ignites on being pressed, affording an instantaneous light.

PROMONTORIUM. A promontory; an eminence of the internal ear formed by the outer side of the vestibule, and by the corresponding scala of the cochlea.

PRONA'TOR (*pronus*, bending forward). The name of two muscles, viz.—

1. *Pronator teres*. A muscle arising from the inner condyle of the humerus and the coronoid process of the ulna, and inserted into the middle of the radius.

2. *Pronator quadratus*. A muscle arising from the edge of the ulna, and inserted into the edge of the radius. This, and the preceding muscle, turn the radius and the hand inwards.

PROOF SPIRIT. Spirit which, on proof or trial, is found to be of the proper strength.

PROPHYLACTIC (*πρό*, before; *φυλάσσω*, to guard). Any means employed for the preservation of health.

PROSTATE (*pro*, before; *sto*, to stand). A gland situated *before* the vesiculæ seminales.

Prostate concretions. Calculi of the prostate gland, proved, by Dr. Wollaston, to be phosphate of lime, not distinctly stratified, and tinged by the secretion of the prostate gland.

PROTO- (*πρῶτος*, the first). This prefix denotes the *lowest* degree in which one body unites with another. *Per* denotes the *highest* degree.

PROTRACTOR (*protraho*, to draw forward). An instrument for drawing extraneous bodies out of a wound.

PROXIMATE CAUSE (*proximus*, nearest). A term often used to denote the first link in the chain of diseased effects.

PRUNUS. The name of a genus of plants: Order, *Amygdaleæ*.

P. domestica. The Common Plum, yielding the fruit commonly called *prunes*.

P. lauro-cerasus. A species of Cherry, yielding the poisonous *laurel-water*.

P. padus. The Cluster Cherry; an indigenous species, which yields, by distillation, a water strongly impregnated with hydrocyanic acid. From the fruit of this species, the Swiss and Germans distil a spirit, which they called *kirch-wasser*.

P. insititia. The Bullace. This, and the three following species, also contain hydrocyanic acid.

P. avium. The Black, or Bird Cherry.

P. cerasus. The Common Cherry.

P. spinosa. The Sloe.

PRURI'GO (*prurio*, to itch.) Pruriginous rash; severe itching, affecting the whole, or part, of the skin, with or without an eruption of papulæ. The species, according to Bateman, are—

1. *P. formicans* (formica, an ant). Formicative prurigo; attended with the sensation as of ants or other insects creeping over and stinging the skin, or of hot needles piercing it.

2. *P. mitis*. Mild prurigo.

3. *P. senilis*. Inveterate prurigo.

4. *P. sine papulis*. Local prurigo.

The *Varieties* of the last species are—

P. præputii. Of the prepuce.

P. pubis. Of the pubes.

P. urethralis. Of the urethra.

P. podicis. Of the podex.

P. scroti. Of the scrotum.

P. pudendi. Of the pudendum.

PRUSSIAN BLUE. Prussiate of iron; a beautiful deep blue powder, used in the arts. See *Blue*.

PRUSSATES. *Triple Prussiates*. The former name of the *ferrocyanates*, or salts of the ferrocyanic acid.

PRUSSIC ACID. An acid discovered by Scheele, and so called from its being an ingredient in Prussian Blue. See *Hydrocyanic*.

PRUSSINE. *Prussic gas*. The Cyanogen of Gay Lussac. See *Cyanogen*.

PSALTERIUM (*ψάλλω*, to play upon the harp). *Lyra*. A part of the brain, consisting of lines impressed upon the

under surface of the posterior part of the body of the fornix.

PSELLISMUS (*ψελλῶς*, stammering). Misenunciation; inaccurate articulation.

PSEUDO-SYPHILIS (*ψευδής*, false; and *sypphilis*, the venereal disease). A disease resembling the venereal, but not really of that nature.

PSOAS (*ψόαι*, the loins). The name of two muscles of the loins, viz.—

1. *Psoas magnus*. A muscle arising from the last dorsal, and the four superior lumbar vertebræ, and inserted into the lesser trochanter of the os femoris. It moves the thigh forwards.

2. *Psoas parvus*. A muscle arising from the last dorsal vertebra, and inserted into the brim of the pelvis; it is very often wanting. It bends the spine upon the pelvis.

Psoas abscess. Femoro-coxalgia of M. Chaussier. See *Lumbar Abscess*.

PSORIA'SIS (*ψώρα*, the itch). *Psora*. Dry scall, or scaly tetter; a disease of the order *Squamæ*, consisting of patches of dry, amorphous scales, continuous, or of intermediate outline; skin often chappy. The species, as given by Bateman, are—

1. *P. guttata*. Minute dry scall.

2. *P. diffusa*. Spreading dry scall.

3. *P. gyrata*. Gyrated dry scall.

4. *P. inveterata*. Inveterate dry scall.

5. *P. localis*. Local dry scall.

The *Varieties* of the last species are—

P. labialis. Of the lips.

P. lotorum. Of washerwomen.

P. ophthalmica. Of the eyes.

P. palmaria. Of the palm.

P. pistoria. Baker's scall, or itch.

P. præputii. Of the prepuce.

P. scrotalis. Of the scrotum.

PSOROPHTHALMIA (*ψώρα*, the itch; *ὀφθαλμία*, inflammation of the eye). Inflammation of the eye-lids with ulceration, tinea of the eye-lids, &c. Itch of the eye-lids.

PSYCHOTRIA. The name of a genus of plants, the roots of some of which, as the *Psychotria emetica* and *herbacea*, are used as substitutes for ipecacuanha: order, *Cinchonaceæ*.

PSYDRACIUM (quasi *ψυχρά ὑδράκια*, id est, *frigidæ seu frigifactæ guttulæ*.—Gorræus). A small pustule, often irregularly circumscribed, producing but a slight elevation of the cuticle, and terminating in a lamellated scab. *Bateman*.—Compare *Phlyzacium*, which is denominated from the opposite quality of *heat*.

PTEROCARPUS. The name of a genus of plants: Order, *Leguminosæ*.

P. erinacea. The species from which kino is obtained. See *Kino*.

P. santalinus. The species which yields the red Saunders' wood, from which the colouring matter is procured.

P. draco. The species which yields the gum dragon.

PTERYGIUM (πτέρυξ, a wing). A thickened state of the conjunctiva, probably so called from its triangular shape. Its forms are—

1. *P. tenue.* Thin pterygium.
2. *P. crassum.* Thick pterygium.
3. *P. pingue.* Fatty pterygium.

PTERYGOIDEUS (πτέρυξ, a wing; εἶδος, likeness). Resembling a wing; the name of a process of the sphenoid bone. Hence—

1. *Pterygoideus internus.* A muscle arising from the inner plate of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, and inserted into the inside of the angle of the lower jaw.
2. *Pterygoideus externus.* A muscle arising from the outer plate of the pterygoid process, &c., and inserted into the condyle of the lower jaw, &c. This, and the preceding muscle, move the jaw from side to side, and perform the action of grinding with the teeth.

PTERYGO-STAPHYLINI (πτέρυξ, a wing; σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes). The name of muscles arising from the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, and inserted into the uvula.

PTILO'SIS (πτίλωσις, the moulting of birds). *Madarosis*; *Alopecia*. Loss of the eye-lashes.

PTISAN (πτισάνη, from πτίσσω, to pound or peel). Barley-broth. This term has been applied to decoctions of pearl barley, which is formed by the removal of the cuticle of barley, and by rounding and polishing in a mill. Horace speaks of the "ptisanarium oryzæ," or ptisan drink of rice.

PTO'SIS (πτῶσις, prolapsus; from πίπτω, to fall). A falling of the upper eye-lid, with a partial or complete want of power to elevate it. It is also called *blepharo-ptosis*, *lapsus palpebræ superioris*, &c. It appears to be the same affection as Beer terms *tonia palpebrarum*, or relaxation of the eye-lids.

PTYALISM (πτύω, to spit). Salivation; an involuntary flow of saliva.

PUBERTY (*pubes*, covered with hair). Literally, the appearance of the first downy hair on young people; the hair

itself; the vigour of youth, usually at the fourteenth year for the male, and the twelfth for the female. It varies, however, in different climates.

PUBES. Literally, covered with hair; the downy hair of puberty. Hence—

Pubis os. The pubic, or share bone; a part of the os innominatum.

PUDENDUM (*pudor*, shame). Pl. *Pudenda. Vulva.* The parts of generation in the female.

PUDIC (*pudeo*, to be ashamed). The name of a branch of the sciatic nerve, &c.

PUERPERAL (*puer*, a boy; *pario*, to bring forth). Belonging to child-bed, as puerperal fever, or child-bed fever.

PUGILLUS (dim. of *pugnus*, a fist). A little handful; the eighth part of a handful; a gripe between the finger and thumb.

PULEGIIUM. Pennyroyal; a species of *Mentha*: Order, *Labiatae*.

Hedeoma pulegioides. The Pennyroyal of the North Americans, much esteemed as an emmenagogue.

PULEX. A species of insect, in which a single impregnation suffices for at least six or seven generations. It is also remarkable, that in the warmer summer months the young of this insect are produced viviparously; and in the cooler autumnal months, oviparously. The same phenomena apply to the *Aphis* (puceron, or green-plant louse), with the additional fact, that many of its offspring are winged, and many without wings, or distinction of sex; in this respect making an approach to the working-bees, and still more nearly to the working-ants, known, till of late, by the name of neuters.—Good.

PULMO-ōnis. The lungs. Hence—*Pulmonary transpiration.* The aqueous vapour which escapes in expiration.

PULSE (*pulsus*, a stroke). The stroke or beat of an artery. It is the σφυγμός of the Greeks.

1. *Pulsus dicrotus* (δῖς, twice; κροτέω, to beat). Rebounding pulse; so named from its action conveying the idea of a double pulsation.

2. *Pulselessness.* The Entasia acrotismus of Dr. Good. Failure or cessation of the pulse, often accompanied with pain in the epigastrium; the perception, and the voluntary muscles, remaining undisturbed.

PULVIS. *Pulveris.* A powder.

1. *Pulvis Aloës cum Canellâ.* P. L. 1807. Sold under the name of *hiera*

picra, and consisting of aloes, four parts; and white canella, one part.

2. *Pulvis anti-lyssus*. P.L. 1721. Mead's powder against the bite of a mad dog. It consisted of ash-coloured liverwort in powder, with an equal quantity of black pepper; a drachm and a half of the two forming a dose for an adult.

3. *Pulvis Antimonialis*. L. D. Oxidum antimonii cum phosphate calcis. D. A succedaneum of the celebrated *fever powder of Dr. James*. It consists of forty-three parts of the phosphate of lime, and fifty-seven parts of oxide of antimony.

4. *Pulvis Cobbii*, or *Tunquinensis*. The famous Tonquin powder, introduced into this country by Mr. Cobb. It consists of sixteen grains of musk, with forty-eight grains of cinnabar, mixed in a gill of arrack. It was formerly regarded as a specific in lyssa.

5. *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ comp.* L. E. D. A valuable sudorific, sold under the name of *Dover's Powder*; and consisting of ipecacuan, one part; opium, one part; and sulphate of potass, eight parts.

6. *Pulvis lenitivus hypochondriacus* of Klein. Flavedinis Corticis Aurantiæ, Radicis Rhei, Potassæ Tartratis, āā ʒss., Olei Cajepûti gutt. iiij. M. ft. pulvis una pro dosi. Dose, from ʒj. to ʒj. in solution.

PUMICE STONE. A light, spongy, vitreous stone, usually found in the neighbourhood of volcanoes. The island of Lipari is chiefly formed of this substance.

PUNCTUM (*pungo*, to prick). A point. Hence—

Puncta lachrymalia. The external commencements of the lacrymal ducts, which terminate in the lacrymal sac.

PUPILLA (dim. of *pupa*, a puppet). The pupil, or the round aperture in the iris of the eye.

PURGATIVES (*purgo*, to cleanse). Active cathartics. See *Cathartic*.

PURIFORM (*pus*, matter; *forma*, likeness). Resembling pus.

PURL. A beverage formed by the infusion of *absinthium*, or common wormwood, in ale.

PURPURA (πορφύρα, purple). Literally, the purple, or livid disease. Scorbutus, or Scurvy; an eruption of small, distinct, purple specks and patches, attended with languor, general debility, and pains in the limbs. The species, as given by Bateman, are—

1. *P. simplex*. Petechial scurvy.

2. *P. hæmorrhagica*. Land scurvy.

3. *P. urticans*. Nettle-rash scurvy.

4. *P. senilis*. Scurvy of old age.

5. *P. contagiosa*. Contagious scurvy.

PURPURIC ACID. An acid first described by Dr. Prout, and named by Dr. Wollaston from its remarkable tendency to form red or purple-coloured salts with alkaline bases. It is obtained from uric or lithic acid.

PURSINESS (*pursy*, from *poussif*, French). The colloquial term for obesity in stunted persons.

PURULENT (*pus*, matter). Of the nature of pus; attended with pus.

PUS (πύον, matter). The fluid formed by the process of suppuration.

PUSH. A common phlegmon, differing from a boil or furunculus, in containing uniform and mature pus; that of the boil always containing a core.

PUSTULA (of the matter or nature of pus, from πύον, pus; ὕλη, matter.—*Good*.) A pustule; an elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus. The varieties, as given by Bateman, are four; viz.—

1. *Phlyzacium*,
2. *Psudracium*,
3. *Achor*, and
4. *Favus*.

} See these terms.

PUTREFACTION (*putris*, putrid; *facio*, to make). The spontaneous decomposition of animal or vegetable matters, attended with fœtor; a species of fermentation.

PUTRID FEVER. A name given to *Typhus*, from its symptoms of putrescency. It has been called *spotted fever*, from its being attended with petechiæ, or flea-bite spots; and by the Spaniards, *tavardillo*, from *tavardo*; a spotted cloak.

PYE-BALLED SKIN. See *Pæcile*.

PYLO'RUS (πύλη, a gate; ᾠρα, care). Literally, a *gate-keeper*. The lower orifice of the stomach, guarding the entrance into the bowels. See *Œsophagus*, or the *porter*.

PYRAMIDA'LIS (*pyramis*, a pyramid). A muscle arising from the pubes, and inserted into the linea alba, near half way between the pubes and umbilicus. It assists the rectus.

Pyramidalis nasi. A slip of the occipito-frontalis muscle, which goes down over the nasal bones, and is fixed to the compressor nasi.

PYRETHRUM. A species of *Anthemis*, the root of which is used as a sialogogue, under the name of *Pellitory root*.

QUACK MEDICINES.

PYRIFORMIS (*pyrus*, a pear; *forma*, likeness). A muscle arising from the hollow of the sacrum, and inserted into the cavity at the root of the trochanter major: it is also called *pyramidalis*. It moves the thigh.

PYRO- ($\pi\upsilon\rho$, fire). Words compounded with this term denote the presence of fire, heat, fever, &c.

Pyrexia ($\pi\upsilon\rho$, fire). Fever. The doctrine of fevers is called *pyretology*.

Pyrites ($\pi\upsilon\rho$, fire). Native compounds of metals with sulphur; as iron pyrites, &c.

Pyro-meter ($\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\nu$, a measure). An instrument invented by Mr. Wedgewood for measuring high temperatures. The dilatation of bodies by heat forms the subject of that branch of science called *pyrometry*.

Pyro-phorus ($\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$, to carry). An artificial product, which takes fire on exposure to the air: hence it has been called, in Germany, *luft-zunder*, or *air-tinder*. It is prepared from alum by calcination, with various inflammable substances. See *Homberg's Pyrophorus*.

Pyrosis ($\pi\acute{\upsilon}\rho\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$, burning; from $\pi\upsilon\rho$, fire). Pain in the epigastrium, as of ex-

treme heat (emphatically called by the French, *fer chaud*), with eructation of watery fluid. This disease is called in England, *black-water*; and, in Scotland, *water-brash*.

Pyro-acetic ether. An ethereal fluid, procured by the distillation of acetic acid.

Pyro-ligneous acid (*lignum*, wood). An acid obtained by distillation from wood. In its strongest form, it is *acetic acid*.

Pyro-xylic spirit ($\xi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\omicron\nu$, wood). A peculiar spirituous liquor, formed by heating pyroligneous acid in close vessels.

Pyro-citric

Pyro-kinic

Pyro-mucic

Pyro-sorbic

Pyro-tartaric

Pyro-malic

Pyro-uric

}

New acids obtained by the decomposition of the citric, kinic, &c. by heat.

PYROLA UMBELLATA. Ground Holly, or Winter Green; a plant much valued by the American Indians, and celebrated for its specific action on the urinary organs.—*Dose*, from $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$. of an infusion, prepared by pouring a pint of boiling water upon $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of the stalks and leaves.

Q.

QUACK MEDICINES. The following are some of the most important of these preparations, taken from the "Pharmacologia" of Dr. Paris.

A.

AGUE DROP. An empirical remedy for which the *Liquor Arsenicalis*, or Fowler's Solution, is now substituted.

ALMOND CAKE. The substance left after the expression of the oil, which, when ground, forms *Almond Powder*, so generally used for washing the hands.

Almond paste. A cosmetic for softening the skin, and preventing chaps: it consists of bitter almonds blanched, 4 oz., the white of an egg, rose-water, and rectified spirit equal parts, q. s.

ALTERATIVE DROPS. A preparation consisting principally of an alcoholic solution of corrosive sublimate, and a vinous solution of tartarized antimony.

ANDERSON'S PILLS. Barbadoes aloes, with a proportion of jalap, and oil of aniseed.

ANTI-PERTUSSIS. A nostrum for the whooping-cough, containing sulphate of zinc as its principal ingredient. The various quack remedies for whooping-cough are either opiates, or medicines composed of sulphate of zinc.

ANTI-VENEREAL DROPS. Famous at Amsterdam; composed of muriate of iron, with a small proportion of corrosive sublimate.

AROMATIC LOZENGES OF STEEL. Sulphate of zinc, with a small proportion of the Tincture of cantharides.

AROMATIC VINEGAR. An acetic solution of camphor, oil of cloves, of lavender, and of rosemary. The acetic acid used for this purpose is of about 145° of the acetometer, containing 68.5 per cent of real acid. A preparation of this kind may be extemporaneously made by putting $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. of acetate of potass into a phial with a few drops of some fragrant oil, and $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$. of sulphuric acid.

B.

BACHER'S TONIC PILLS. Extract of hellebore, and myrrh, of each $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$., with $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$. of powdered carduus benedictus, to be divided into pills of one grain each; from two to six to be given three times every day, according to the effects they produce.

BAILEY'S ITCH OINTMENT. Nitre, alum, sulphate of zinc, and cinnabar, made into an ointment with olive oil and lard, and perfumed with the essential oils of aniseeds, origanum, and lavender, and coloured with alkanet root. N.B. The Indians use an ointment in inveterate itch, which is said to prove very successful, and consists of finely powdered cocculus indicus, mixed with a little warm castor oil.

BALSAM OF HONEY. This is merely Tincture of Benzoin, or that of Tolu.

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND (Ford's). An aqueous infusion of horehound and liquorice root, with double the proportion of proof spirit, or brandy; to which are then added opium, camphor, benzoin, squills, oil of aniseed, and honey.

BALSAM OF LIQUORICE. This consists principally of Paregoric Elixir, very strongly impregnated with the oil of aniseed.

BARCLAY'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. Extract. colocynth. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.; resin of jalap (extract. jalap.) $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.; almond soap, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.; gualacum, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$.; tartarized antimony, grs. viij.; essential oils of juniper, caraway, and rosemary, of each gtt. iv.; syrup of buckthorn, q. s. To be divided into sixty-four pills.

BARK, ESSENTIAL SALT OF. This is merely an extract prepared by macerating the bruised substance of bark in cold water, and submitting the infusion to a very slow evaporation. It has no relation whatever to the late discoveries of Pelletier.

BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS. These consist principally of the tincture of castor, with portions of camphor and opium, flavoured by anise-seeds, and coloured by cochineal.

BATES' ANODYNE BALSAM. One part of tincture of opium, and two of opodeldoc, i. e. liniment. sapon. comp.

BATES' AQUA CAMPHORATA. Sulphate of copper is the base of this preparation, which was strongly recommended by Mr. Ware. The following was his recipe: Cupri sulph. Boli. Gallic. aa. gr. xv.; camphoræ, gr. iv. Solve in

aq. fervent. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$. dilueque cum aquæ frigidæ, Oiv.; ut fiat collyrium.

BATTLE'S SOLUTION. *Liquor opii sedativus.* A narcotic preparation, generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the acetate of morphia.

BAUME DE VIE, de Lelièvre. Socotrine aloes and theriac, of each $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.; gentian, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.; rhubarb, $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$.; saffron, agaric, zedoary, and myrrh, of each $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.; Sugar, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$.; spirit of wine, lbs. ij. It resembles the *Decoctum Aloes compositum*.

BAYNTON'S ADHESIVE PLASTER. (Strapping.) This differs from the *Emplastrum Resinæ*, L. only in containing less resin, six drachms only being added to one pound of the litharge plaster. It is sold ready spread on calico.

BLACK DROP. The *Lancaster*, or *Quakers' Black Drop*. "Take half a pound of opium sliced; three pints of good verjuice (juice of the wild crab), one ounce and a half of nutmegs, and half an ounce of saffron. Boil them to a proper thickness, then add a quarter of a pound of sugar, and two spoonsful of yeast. Set the whole in a warm place near the fire, for six or eight weeks, then place it in the open air until it becomes a syrup; lastly, decant, filter, and bottle it up, adding a little sugar to each bottle." —*Armstrong*. One drop is considered equal to about three of the Tincture of Opium, P. L. It would appear that an acetate of morphia is formed, which is more active, and less distressing in its effects, than any other narcotic combination.

BLAINE'S POWDER. The basis of this nostrum is the Aurum Musivum, or sulphuret of tin, and which has been said to be more efficacious in cases of Tænia than the simple metal.

BOERHAAVE'S RED PILL. The basis of this nostrum is cinnabar.

BRITISH HERB TOBACCO. The basis of this is Coltsfoot. This appears to have had a very ancient origin, for the same plant was smoked through a reed in the days of Dioscorides, for the purpose of promoting expectoration, and was called by him $\beta\eta\gamma\iota\omicron\nu$, from $\beta\eta\varsigma$, tussis,—whence "Tussilago."

BRODUM'S NERVOUS CORDIAL. The tinctures of gentian, calumba, cardamom, and bark, with the compound spirit of lavender, and wine of iron.

C.

CEPHALIC SNUFF. The basis of this errhine is powdered Asarum, diluted with some vegetable powder.

CHAMBERLAIN'S RESTORATIVE PILLS. "The most certain cure for the scrofula, or king's-evil, fistula, scurvy, and all impurities of the blood." Cinna-
bar, sulphur, sulphate of lime, and a little vegetable matter, perhaps gum.

CHAMOMILE DROPS. A spirit flavoured with the essential oil of chamomile. It is very obvious that it cannot possess the bitter tonic of the flowers.

CHARCOAL, CONCENTRATED SOLUTION OF. This is nothing more than a tincture of Catechu. The name was probably suggested by Mr. Hatchett, who succeeded in producing artificial tannin by the action of nitric acid upon charcoal.

CHELSEA PENSIONER. A nostrum for the rheumatism, said to be the prescription of a Chelsea Pensioner, by which Lord Amherst was cured. Gum guaiac, 3j.; rhubarb, 3ij.; cream of tartar, 3j.; flowers of sulphur, 3j.; one nutmeg; clarified honey, one pound. Two large spoonfuls to be taken night and morning.

CHELTENHAM SALTS. Sulphate of soda, grs. 120; sulphate of magnesia, grs. 66; muriate of soda, grs. 10; sulphate of iron, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, triturated together.

1. "EFFLORESCENCE OF REAL CHELTENHAM SALTS." The preceding salt, deprived of its water of crystallization.

2. "EFFLORESCENCE OF THE REAL MAGNESIAN CHELTENHAM SALTS," made from the waters of the *Chalybeate Magnesian Spa*. Epsom salt, with small portions of magnesia, and muriate of magnesia, or muriate of soda.

3. **MURIO-SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA AND IRON.** A preparation so named by Mr. Thomson, and consisting of Epsom salt deprived of a part of its water of crystallization, and discoloured by a little rust of iron, and containing a small portion of muriate of magnesia.

4. "ORIGINAL COMBINED CHELTENHAM SALTS." The waters drank at the Spa, evaporated to dryness; a preparation by Mr. Thomson.

CHING'S WORM LOZENGES. These are the yellow and the brown; the former to be taken in the evening, the latter the following morning—

1. The *Yellow*. Saffron, 3*ss.*; water, 0j.; boil and strain. Add white panacea of mercury (calomel washed in spirit of wine), lb. j.; white sugar, 28lb.; mucilage of tragacanth, q. s. Each lozenge to contain one grain of panacea.

2. The *Brown*. Panacea, 3*vij.*; resin of jalap, 1lb. iij*ss.*; white sugar, 1lb. ix.; mucilage of tragacanth, q. s. Each lozenge to contain gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of panacea.

CHITTICK'S REMEDY FOR STONE. A fixed alkali in veal broth; the broth was usually made by the patients, and sent to the Doctor fresh every day, to be medicated. A.D. 1766.

COCHRANE'S COUGH MEDICINE. A decoction of poppy heads, without seeds, boiled again with vinegar and brown sugar, and acidified by elixir of vitriol.

COLD CREAM. *Ceratum Galeni*. Ol. amygdal. lb. j.; ceræ alb. 3*iv.* Melt, pour into a warm mortar, and add gradually aq. ros. 0j.

COLLEY'S DEPILATORY. Quicklime, and sulphuret of potassa.

CORN PLAISTER. Three parts of wax, four of Burgundy pitch, two of common turpentine, and one of verdigris.

COUNT WARWICK'S POWDER. Scammony, oxide of antimony, and cream of tartar. It is much extolled by Baglivi, and by Van Swieten, as an efficacious purgative in intermittent fevers.

CRESPIGNY'S (LADY) PILLS. Dinner pills. "Pilulæ stomachicæ," vulgò, "Pilulæ ante cibum" of the Codex Medicamentarius Parisiensis. Aloes optimæ, 3*vj.*, mastiches, et rosarum rubrarum, 3*ss.* 3ij., syrupi de absinthio, q. s. to be formed into pills of three grains each.

D.

DAFFY'S ELIXIR. The *Tinctura Sennæ composita*, with the substitution of treacle for sugar-candy, and the addition of aniseeds and elecampane root. Different kinds of this nostrum are sold under the names of DICEY'S DAFFY, and SWINTON'S DAFFY; but they differ merely in some subordinate minutiae, or unimportant additions.

DALBY'S CARMINATIVE. Carbonate of magnesia, 3*ij.*; oils of pepper-mint, ʒ*j.*, of nutmeg, ʒ*ij.*, of aniseed, ʒ*ij.*; of the tinctures of castor, ʒ*xxx.*, of assafoetida, ʒ*xv.*, tincture of opium, ʒ*v.*; spirit of pennyroyal, ʒ*xv.*; com-

pound tincture of cardamoms, mxxx.; peppermint water, f³ij.

DAVIDSON'S REMEDY FOR CANCER. Arsenious acid and powdered hemlock.

DE LA MOTTE'S GOLDEN DROPS. An æthereal solution of iron.

DELCROIX'S DEPILATORY. *Poudre subtil.* "For removing superfluous hair in less than ten minutes!" Quicklime and sulphuret of arsenic, with some vegetable powder.

DIXON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. Aloes, scammony, rhubarb, and tartarized antimony.

DUTCH DROPS. *Haerlem Drops.* The basis of this nostrum consists of the balsam of turpentine. A preparation, however, is frequently sold as "Dutch Drops," which is a mixture of oil of turpentine, tincture of guaiacum, and spirit of nitric æther, with small portions of the oils of amber and cloves.

E.

EATON'S STYPTIC. The name given in this country to the styptic of Helvetius. It now consists chiefly of an alcoholic solution of *sulphate of iron*, with some unimportant additions.

EAU MEDICINALE DE HUSSON. Macerate two ounces of the root of Colchicum, cut in slices, in four fluid ounces of Spanish white wine, and filter. Some practitioners maintain that the French preparation is a vinous infusion of the flower of the Colchicum.

EDINBURGH OINTMENT. The principal ingredients are the white hellebore, and muriate of ammonia.

ESSENCES. The principal are—

1. *Essence of Bitter Almonds.* A preparation for the purposes of perfumery, &c., and consisting of one part of the essential oil of bitter almonds, and seven parts of rectified spirit.
2. *Essence of Coffee.* The basis of this is said to be cassia pulp.
3. *Essence of Coltsfoot.* Equal parts of the balsam of tolu, and the compound tincture of benzoin; to which is added double the quantity of rectified spirit of wine. This is a pectoral for coughs.
4. *Essence of Mustard.* Oil of turpentine, camphor, and a portion of spirit of rosemary; to which is added a small quantity of flour of mustard.

Essence of Mustard Pills. Balsam of tolu, with resin!

5. *Essence of Peppermint.* A spiritous

solution of the essential oil, coloured green by spinach leaves.

6. *Essence of Senna* (Selway's). A concentrated infusion of senna, in combination with an alkali.

7. *Essence of Spruce.* A fluid extract, prepared by decoction from the twigs of the *Pinus Larix*. This, when fermented with molasses, forms the popular beverage called "Spruce Beer" (*Cerevisia Pini Laricis*).

EVERLASTING PILLS. These consisted of *metallic* antimony, which, being slightly soluble in the gastric juice, was supposed to exert the property of purging as often as it was swallowed.

F.

FINCHAM'S PURIFYING AND DISINFECTING LIQUID. A solution of chloride of lime, manufactured at Manchester. It requires to be diluted with forty waters to fit it for use.

FORD'S LAUDANUM. This is similar to the *Vinum Opii* of the present Pharmacopœia.

FORGE WATER. The water in which the blacksmith has plunged his hot iron, for the purpose of cooling it. It is a popular remedy as a lotion for Aphthæ, &c., and is to be taken early in the morning, when, all the mechanical impurities having had time to subside, it is beautifully limpid. It is found to contain sulphate of iron.

FOTHERGILL'S PILLS. Aloes, scammony, colocynth, and oxide of antimony.

FREEMAN'S BATHING SPIRITS. Liniment. Saponis comp. coloured with Daffy's Elixir. **JACKSON'S BATHING SPIRITS** differ from the former in the addition of some essential oils.

FRIAR'S BALSAM. This is merely the *Tinctura Benzoini composita*.

FUMIGATING PASTILLES. *Trochisci seu candelæ fumales.* Benzoin generally constitutes the chief ingredient in these compositions, to which may be added any odoriferous substances.

G.

GAS WATER. The water which remains after the gas, used for illumination, has passed through the purifier; it consists of hydro-sulphuret and hydro-bisulphuret of lime, and has been used with great success in chronic cutaneous disorders.

GINGER BEER. Lump sugar, half a pound; cream of tartar, half an ounce;

QUACK MEDICINES.

bruised ginger, an ounce; boiling water, one gallon. Ferment for twenty-four hours with yeast.

Ginger Beer Powders. White sugar \mathfrak{zj} . \mathfrak{ij} ., ginger, grs. v., sub-carbonate of soda, grs. xxvj., in blue paper. Tartaric acid grs. xxx., in white paper. These proportions are for half a pint of water.

GODBOLD'S VEGETABLE BAL-SAM. This is little else than simple oxymel, though directed to be made from forty-two different vegetables, mixed with several gums, &c.; to be kept three years, &c.

GODFREY'S CORDIAL. Infuse \mathfrak{zix} . of sassafras, and of the seeds of carraway, coriander, and anise, of each \mathfrak{zj} ., in six pints of water; simmer the mixture until it is reduced to four pints; then add lb. vj. of treacle, and boil the whole for a few minutes; when it is cold, add $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$. of the tincture of opium.

GODFREY'S SMELLING SALTS. A highly pungent preparation, obtained by resubliming the common subcarbonate of ammonia with pearlash and a proportion of rectified spirit.

GOLDEN OINTMENT. *Singleton's Eye Salve.* Sulphuret of arsenic (orpiment), and lard, or spermaceti ointment. The Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico Oxydi of the London College is also sold under the same title; it is stated to consist of a drachm of red precipitate, and seven drachms of butter.

GOLDEN SPIRIT OF SCURVY GRASS. This is merely a solution of camboge in the Spir. Armoracæ comp. Camboge is also the basis of the *Specific of Clossius*.

GOWLAND'S LOTION. A solution of sublimate in an emulsion formed of bitter almonds, in the proportion of about gr. jss. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{zj}$. A solution of this mercurial salt in spirit of rosemary is also sold as an empirical cosmetic.

GREEN'S DROPS. The basis of these drops is sublimate.

GREENOUGH'S TINCTURE FOR THE TEETH. Bitter almonds \mathfrak{zij} ., Brazil wood and cassia buds, of each \mathfrak{ziv} ., Florentine iris root \mathfrak{zij} ., cochineal, salt of sorrel and alum \mathfrak{zj} ., rectified spirit 2 pints, spirit of horse radish, \mathfrak{zss} .—Gray.

GRINDLE'S COUGH DROPS. A preparation of opium, similar to Paregoric Elixir, only made with rectified, instead of proof spirit.

GUESTONIAN EMBROCATION FOR RHEUMATISM. Ol. terebinth.,

$\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{jss}$.; ol. oliv. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{jss}$.; acid. sulph. dilut. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$.

GUILBERT'S EPISPASTIC SILK. Mezereon bark, oz. 24; water, 1500 parts. Boil, strain, and add pulverized cantharides, myrrh, euphorbium, aa 24 parts. Boil, strain through a double linen cloth, and evaporate until the liquor is of sufficient density to allow it to be spread upon waxed silk. See *Vesicatory Silk*.

GUY'S POWDER OF ETHIOPIA. Pure rasped tin, mercury, and sublimed sulphur, triturated together.

H.

HANNAY'S LOTION. *Preventive Wash.* A famous nostrum for the prevention of venereal infection, consisting merely of a solution of caustic potass.

HATFIELD'S TINCTURE. Guaiac and soap, equal parts, \mathfrak{zij} ., rectified spirit \mathfrak{ojss} .

HELVETIUS' STYPTIC. A preparation of the filings of iron and tartar, mixed to a proper consistence with French brandy.

HILL'S ESSENCE OF BARDANA. Guaiac \mathfrak{zj} ., spirit $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$.

HONEY WATER. A mixture of essences coloured with saffron; sometimes a little honey is added, to communicate a clamminess, which retains the scent longer.

HOOPER'S PILLS. Pil. aloes cum myrrhâ (pil. rufi), sulphate of iron, and canella bark, with a portion of ivory black.

HUDSON'S PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH. Equal parts of tincture of myrrh, tincture of bark, and cinnamon water, to which are added arquebuse and gum arabic.

HUILES ANTIQUES. The basis of the best of these oils is the oil of ben, from the nuts of the guilangia moringa; or oil of hazel, which is inodorous, colourless, and may be kept for a long time without becoming rancid.

HUNGARIAN BALSAM. A spontaneous exudation from the *pinus pumilio*, or mugho pine.

HUNGARY WATER. *Aquæ reginæ Hungariæ.* A pure spirit distilled from the rosemary, and strongly scented with the rich perfume of that aromatic plant.

HUNT'S BREAKFAST POWDER. A spurious coffee, consisting of nothing more than roasted rye.

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I. & J.

JAMES' ANALEPTIC PILLS. James' powder, gum ammoniacum, and pill of aloes with myrrh (pil. rufi), equal parts, with tincture of castor, q. s.

JESUITS' DROPS. *Walker's and Wessel's Jesuit Drops.* This is nothing more than the elixir anti-venereum of Quincey, consisting of guaiacum, balsam of copaiba, and oil of sassafras, made into a tincture by spirit.

IPECACUANHA LOZENGES. Each lozenge contains half a grain of ipecacuanha.

K.

KEYSER'S ANTI-VENEREAL PILLS. These consist of the acetate of mercury, triturated with manna.

KIRKLAND'S NEUTRAL CERATE. Melt together ℥viii. of lead plaster with f℥iv. of olive oil, into which are to be stirred ℥iv. of prepared chalk; when the mixture is sufficiently cooled, add f℥iv. of acetic acid, and ℥ijj. of pulverized acetate of lead, and stir the whole until nearly cold.

KNOX'S POWDER. Eight parts of muriate of soda, and three parts of chloride of lime. By adding a tumbler of water to an ounce of it, we obtain a solution similar to Labarraque's solution of the chloride of lime.

L.

LARDNER'S PREPARED CHARCOAL. Cretaceous powder, or chalk finely powdered, rendered grey by the addition of charcoal, or ivory black.

LEMONS, ESSENTIAL SALT OF. A preparation for removing iron-moulds from linen, and consisting of cream of tartar, and superoxalate of potass, or salt of sorrel, in equal proportions.

LIQUOR MORPHLÆ CITRATIS. Beat four ounces of the best crude opium in a mortar, with two ounces of crystallized citric acid; mix it well with a pint of boiling distilled water; macerate for twenty-four hours, and filtrate.

LISBON DIET DRINK. *Decoctum Lusitanicum.* Sarsap. concis. rad. chinæ, aa ℥j.—Nucum jugland. cortice siccatarum, No. xx. Antimonii sulphureti ℥ij. Lapidis pumicis pulverisat.—Aquæ distillat, lib. x.—The powdered antimony and pumice-stone are to be tied in separate pieces of rag, and boiled along with the other ingredients. The use of the pumice-stone is merely mechanical, to divide the antimony.—The *Decoctum Sar-*

saparillæ compositum of the London Pharmacopœia is an imitation of this once celebrated preparation.

LYNCH'S EMBROCATION. Olive oil impregnated with bergamot and some other essences, and coloured with alkanet root.

M.

MADDEN'S VEGETABLE ESSENCE. This is little else than the *Infusum Rosæ comp.*, with an increased proportion of acid.

MARSDEN'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC DROPS. A solution of sublimate in an infusion of gentian.

MARSEILLES VINEGAR. *Thieves' Vinegar.* A solution of essential oils and camphor, in vinegar. The reputation of this prophylactic in contagious fevers is said to have arisen from the confession of four thieves, who, during the plague at Marseilles, plundered the dead bodies with perfect security, being preserved from contagion by this aromatic vinegar, which has hence been called "*Le vinaigre des quatre voleurs.*"

MARSHALL'S CERATE. Palm oil ℥v., calomel ℥j., acetate of lead ℥ss, nitrate of mercury ℥ij.

MATHIEU'S VERMIFUGE. This consisted of two distinct electuaries, the one for *killing*; the other for *expelling*, the tape worm.

1. The *former* was composed of tin filings ℥j., fern root ℥vi., semina santonici ℥ss., resinous extract of jalap, and sulphate of potass, ℥j., honey, q. s.;—a teaspoonful to be taken every three hours for two days.

2. The *latter* consisted of powdered jalap and sulphate of potass ℥ij., scammony ℥j., gamboge grs. x., honey q. s. Dose, as the former.

MATTHEW'S INJECTION. This once celebrated remedy for Fistula in Ano, was nothing more than a diluted tincture of cantharides.

MATTHEW'S PILLS. *Starkey's Pills.* Of the roots of black hellebore, liquorice, and turmeric, equal parts; purified opium, Castille soap, and syrup of saffron, the same quantity, made into pills with oil of turpentine.

MOCK ARRACK. The author of "*Apicius Redivivus*" directs, for the purpose of making a mock arrack, that two scruples of benzoic acid be added to every quart of rum.—By a receipt of this kind the celebrated punch of Vauxhall is prepared.

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MOSELEY'S PILLS. Stomachic pills, consisting merely of rhubarb and ginger.

MUSTARD, READY MADE. This is made up with currant wine and sugar; formerly *must*, or grape juice, was employed for this purpose: whence the name *mustard*.

N.

NORRIS' DROPS. A solution of tar-tarized antimony in rectified spirit, and disguised by the addition of some vegetable colouring matter. It has been said, that the original recipe contained opium; but Dr. Paris observes, that he has not been able to detect its presence in the specimens which he has examined.

NORTON'S DROPS. This is a disguised solution of corrosive sublimate.

NOUFFLEUR'S VERMIFUGE. Three drachms of the root of the *male fern*, reduced to a fine powder, and mixed with water: this constitutes one dose. Two hours after taking the powder, a bolus of calomel, scammony, and gamboge, is to be administered.

NOYAU. *Crème de Noyau.* Bitter almonds blanched loz., proof spirit half a pint, sugar 4oz. It is sometimes coloured with cochineal. The foreign Noyau, although differently prepared, is indebted to the same principle for its qualities.

O.

ODONTALGIC REMEDY. A solution of camphor in oil of turpentine; a fluid ounce of which will dissolve two drachms.

OPODELDOC, STEER'S. Castille soap 3j., rectified spirit f3viij., camphor 3iijss., oil of rosemary f3ss., oil of origanum f3j., solution of ammonia f3vj.

OXLEY'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. A mere solution of ginger in rectified spirit.

P.

PATE ARSENICALE. Seventy parts of cinnabar, twenty-two of sanguis draconis, and eight of arsenious acid, made into paste with saliva, at the time of applying it.

PETER'S PILLS. Aloes, jalap, scammony, and gamboge, equal parts 3ij. calomel 3j.

PLUNKETT'S OINTMENT. Arsenious acid, sulphur, and the powdered flowers of *ranunculus flammula*, and *cotula foetida*, levigated and made into a

paste with the white of an egg, and applied, on a piece of pig's bladder, to the surface of the cancer.

PORTLAND'S POWDER. Equal quantities of the roots of *gentian*, and birthwort (*aristolochia rotunda*), the tops and leaves of germander (*chamædrys*), ground pine (*chamæpitys*), and lesser centaury (*chironæa centaurium*), powdered and mixed together.

R.

RADCLIFFE'S ELIXIR. Aloes socot. 3vi. cort., cinnamon et rad. zedoar. aa, 3ss., rad. rhei 3j., coccinel. 3ss., syrup. rhamni f3ij., spirit. tenuior 0j., aquæ puræ f3v.

REFINED LIQUORICE. This is made by gently evaporating a solution of the pure extract of liquorice with half its weight of gum arabic, rolling the mass, and cutting it into lengths, and then polishing, by rolling them together in a box.

RIGA BALSAM. Baume de carpathes, from the shoots of the *Pinus Cembra*, previously bruised, and macerated for a month in water. The same fir yields also the Briançon turpentine.

ROB ANTI-SYPHILITIQUE, par M. Laffeteur, Médecin Chimiste. The principal ingredient is corrosive sublimate. A strong decoction of the *arundo phragmitis*, or bull rush, is made, with the addition of sarsaparilla and aniseeds towards the end, which is evaporated, and made into a rob, or syrup, to which the sublimate is added.

ROCHE'S EMBROCATION FOR HOOPING COUGH. Olive oil, mixed with about half its quantity of the oils of cloves and amber.

ROYAL PREVENTIVE. This pretended prophylactic against venereal virus is a solution of acetate of lead.

RUSPIN'S TINCTURE FOR THE TEETH. Root of the Florentine iris eight ounces, cloves one ounce, rectified spirit two pints, ambergris one scruple.

RUSPIN'S STYPTIC. Dr. A. T. Thomson says, that he has discovered this to be little more than a solution of *Gallic acid* in alcohol, diluted with rose-water. A simple solution of Gallic acid, he says, is equally effective.

RYMER'S CARDIAC TINCTURE. An infusion of capsicum, camphor, cardamom seeds, rhubarb, aloes, and castor in proof spirit, with a very small quantity of sulphuric acid.

QUACK MEDICINES.

S.

SARSAPARILLA, FLUID EXTRACT OF. A concentrated decoction, made with considerable care, and in great esteem.

SCOURING DROPS. Oil of turpentine, the peculiar odour of which is masked by the addition of a few drops of some fragrant volatile oil, as that of lemons.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS. These consist of two different powders: that in the white paper consists of tartarized soda $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$., and bi-carbonate of soda $\mathfrak{d}\text{ij}$.; that in the blue paper, of tartaric acid, grs. xxxv. Dissolve the former in half a pint of spring water, and add the latter. This preparation cannot be said to resemble the mineral water of Seidlitz, except in its purgative property. See *Mineral Waters*.

SIROP DE CUISINIÈRE. Decoctions of sarsaparilla, burrage flowers, white roses, senna, and aniseed; to which sublimate is added, and the whole is then made into a syrup, with sugar and honey.

SMELLOME'S EYE SALVE. Half a drachm of verdigris finely powdered and rubbed with oil, and then mixed with an ounce of yellow basilicon (*Cera-tum Resinæ*, P. L.)

SODAIC POWDERS. These consist of two powders: that in the blue paper, consists of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. of bi-carbonate of soda; that in the white, of grs. xxv. of tartaric acid: these powders require half a pint of water. The solution is not similar to "Soda Water," in which the soda is in combination only with carbonic acid; for the solution of the "Sodaic Powders" is that of a neutral salt, with a portion of fixed air diffused through it.

SOLOMON'S ANTI-IMPETIGINES. A solution of sublimate.

SOLOMON'S BALM OF GILEAD. An aromatic tincture, of which cardamoms form a leading ingredient, made with brandy. It has been asserted, that cantharides enter into its composition.

SPECIFIC OF HERRENSCHWAND. This consisted of ten grains of camboge with twenty of sub-carbonate of potass; although it is said that, on its being analyzed by order of Elizabeth of Russia, there were also found in it both mercury and arsenic. Camboge is also the basis of the **SPECIFIC OF CLOSSIUS**.

SPEEDIMAN'S PILLS. Aloes, myrrh, rhubarb, extract of chamomile, and some essential oil of chamomile.

SPILSBURY'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC DROPS. Corrosive sublimate $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$., prepared sulphuret of antimony $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$., gentian root and orange peel, equal parts, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$., shavings of red Saunders $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$., made with a pint of proof spirit into a tincture, which is to be digested and strained.

SQUIRE'S ELIXIR. Opium, camphor, serpentaria, sub-carbonate of potass, anise and fennel seeds, made into a tincture, and coloured with cochineal.

STARKEY'S SOAP. This compound is effected by a long and tedious trituration of alkali and oil of turpentine.

STARKEY'S PILLS. See *Matthew's Pills*.

STEPHENS' (MRS.) REMEDY FOR STONE. This consisted of lime, which was produced by calcining the shells of eggs and snails, and made into pills with soap. A decoction was also administered, consisting of chamomile, fennel, parsley, and burdock, together with a portion of alicant soap.

STERRY'S PLASTER. A preparation resembling the *Emplastrum Ammoniæ*. L.

STOREY'S WORM CAKES. Calomel and jalap made into cakes, and coloured with cinnamon.

STROUGHTON'S ELIXIR. A tincture of gentian, with serpentaria, orange peel, cardamoms, and some other aromatics.

STRUVE'S LOTION FOR HOOPING COUGH. Tartarized antimony $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$., dissolved in $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. of water, to which was added $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. of tincture of cantharides.

SULPHUR LOZENGES. Sublimed sulphur one part, sugar eight parts, tragacanth mucilage q. s. used in asthma and in hæmorrhoids.

T.

TAYLOR'S RED BOTTLE. *Whitworth Doctor*. British brandy coloured with cochineal, and flavoured with oil of origanum.

TAYLOR'S REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS. Garlic infused in oil of almonds, and coloured with alkanet root. It is an imitation of the "Acoustic Balsam" (Saint Marie), or the "Acoustic Oil" (Spielmann).

TERRE FEUILLETEE MERCURIELLE, OF PRESSAVIN. This is tartarized mercury, made by boiling the oxide of mercury (obtained by precipitating it from a nitric solution, by potass) with cream of tartar.

QUACK MEDICINES.

TINCTURA ANTI-SYPHILITICA.

Sub-carb. potass. lbj. dissolved in aq. cinnam. oj., opii puri ℥ij. dissolved in spir. cinnamom. ℥iv.: mix these separate solutions, and put them on a water-bath for three weeks, taking care to shake the vessel frequently: to this add gum arabic ℥ij., carb. ammoniæ ℥j., dissolve in aq. cinnamomi; mix, filter, and keep for use. *Dose*.—Twenty-four drops three times a day, in a glass of the cold decoction of marsh mallow root.

TOLU LOZENGES. Sugar ℥viiij., cream of tartar ℥j., starch ℥ij., tinct. toluiferæ balsami E. ℥j., mucilage of gum tragacanth, q. s.

TOWERS' SOLUTION OF CAMPHOR. A strong aqueous solution of camphor, supposed to be indebted for its strength to the agency of carbonic acid.

TRANSPARENT SOAP. This is made by carefully evaporating the alcoholic solution of soap. The solution itself is sold under the name of *Shaving Liquid*, or "Essence Royale pour faire la Barbe."

V.

VELNO'S VEGETABLE SYRUP.

This has generally been supposed to consist of sublimate rubbed up with honey and mucilage. Dr. Paris says, that the effects of the following preparation are, in every respect, similar to those produced by the original nostrum:—Burdock root (young and fresh) sliced ℥ij., dandelion root ℥j., spear mint (fresh) ℥j., senna leaves, coriander seeds (bruised), liquorice root (fresh), of each ℥jss, water ojs.; boil gently until reduced to ojs., then strain, and, when cold, add 1lb. of lump sugar, and boil it to the consistence of a syrup, and add a small proportion of the solution of oxymuriate of mercury. Swediaur says, that volatile alkali enters into this nostrum as an ingredient.

VESICATORY SILK. A substitute for the common blistering plaster. The following is the formula of Cadet de Gassicourt:—Tincture of cantharides, q. s., evaporate, and, when in a state of sufficient concentration, spread it hot upon strained silk; it will be necessary then

to spread two or three layers one upon another. See *Guilbert's Epispastic Silk*.

VIRGIN'S MILK. There are two preparations of this name, viz.—

1. A sulphate of lead, prepared by adding to a saturated solution of alum, one third part of Goulard's Extract.
2. A spiritous solution of benzoin, mixed with about twenty parts of rose water; used as a cosmetic.

W.

WADE'S DROPS. *Friars' Balsam. Jesuits' Drops.* These preparations are nothing more than the Tinctura Benzoini composita.

WARD. This man was originally a footman, and, during his attendance on his master, obtained from the monks those receipts, which afterwards became his nostrums.

1. *Ward's Essence for Headache.* This is nothing more than the Linimentum Camphoræ compositum.
2. *Ward's Paste.* This is imitated by the Confectio Piperis nigri. P. L. This confection appears to be well adapted for the cure of that species of Piles, which probably attended the sedentary and luxurious habits of the monks.
3. *Ward's White Drops.* An anti-scorbutic, prepared by dissolving mercury in nitric acid, and adding a solution of carbonate of ammonia; or frequently it consisted of a solution of sublimate with carbonate of ammonia.
4. *Ward's Red Drop.* A strong vinous solution of tartarized antimony.
5. *Ward's Sweating Powders.* One of these was a combination of the veratrum and opium.

WARNER'S CORDIAL. Rhubarb bruised ℥j., senna ℥ss, saffron ℥j., powdered liquorice ℥iv., raisins pounded lbj., brandy oij.; digest for a week, and strain.

WILSON'S GOUT TINCTURE. This is merely an infusion of colchicum, as Dr. Williams, of Ipswich, has satisfactorily shown.

QUADRA'TUS. The name of two muscles. These are—

1. *Quadratus lumborum*, arising from the crest of the ilium, and inserted into the last rib, and the transverse processes of the four first lumbar vertebræ. It inclines the loins to one side; and, when both act, they bend the loins forward.

2. *Quadratus femoris*, arising from the tuber ischii, and inserted into the inter-trochanteral line. It moves the thigh backwards.

QUANTITY. Under this article is shown the correspondence between the French and English Weights and Measures, as calculated by DR. DUNCAN, jun.

1.—*Measures of Length: the Metre being at 32°, and the Foot at 62°.*

English inches.

Millimetre	=	·03937						
Centimetre	=	·39371						
Decimetre	=	3·93710						
Metre *	=	39·37100	Mil.	Fur.	Yds.	Feet.	In.	
Decametre	=	393·71000	=	0	0	10	2	9·7
Hecatometre	=	3937·10000	=	0	0	109	1	1
Kilometre	=	39371·00000	=	0	4	213	1	10·2
Myriometre	=	393710·00000	=	6	1	156	0	6

2.—*Measures of Capacity.*

Cubic inches.

Millilitre	=	·06103						
Centilitre	=	·61028						
Decilitre	=	6·10280	Tons.	Hhds.	Wine Gal.	Pints.		
Litre	=	61·02800	=	0	0	0	2·1133	
Decalitre	=	610·28000	=	0	0	2	5·1352	
Hecatolitre	=	6102·80000	=	0	0	26·419		
Kilolitre	=	61028·00000	=	1	0	12·19		
Myriolitre	=	610280·00000	=	10	1	58·9		

3.—*Measures of Weight.*

English grains.

Milligramme	=	·0154						
Centigramme	=	·1544						
Decigramme	=	1·5444						
Gramme	=	15·4440						
Decagramme	=	154·4402	=	0	0	5·65		
Hecatogramme	=	1544·4023	=	0	3	8·5		
Kilogramme	=	15444·0234	=	2	3	5		
Myriogramme	=	154440·2344	=	22	1	2		

Avoirdupois.

Pounds. Ounces. Drachms.

To these may be added the following English Weights and Measures.

1.—*Troy Weight.*

Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Scruples.	Grains.	Grammes.					
1	=	12	=	96	=	288	=	5760	=	372·96
		1	=	8	=	24	=	480	=	31·08
				1	=	3	=	60	=	3·885
						1	=	20	=	1·295
								1	=	0·06475

2.—*Avoirdupois Weight.*

Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Grains.	Grammes.				
1	=	16	=	256	=	7000	=	453·25
		1	=	16	=	437·5	=	28·328
			1	=	27·34375	=	1·7705	

3.—*Measures.*

Gallons.	Pints.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Cub. inches.	Litres.
1 =	8 =	128 =	1024 =	231 =	3·78515
	1 =	16 =	128 =	28·875 =	0·47398
		1 =	8 =	1·8047 =	0·02957
			1 =	0·2256 =	0·00396

N. B.—The English ale gallon contains 282 cubical inches.

* Decided by Capt. Kater to be 39·37079 inches. (Phil. Trans. 1818, p. 109.)

QUARTAN AGUE. A species of intermittent fever, in which the intermission is generally about seventy-two hours, the paroxysm commencing in the afternoon; the usual duration being under nine hours. The varieties, as given by Dr. Good, are—

1. The *double quartan*, in which the paroxysms of the one set occur in the intermissions of the other, evincing a difference of duration or of violence, with an interval on the third day only.
2. The *triple quartan*, consisting of a single quartan with regularly returning paroxysms, while each of the intervening days is marked with a slighter or separate attack.
3. The *duplicate quartan*, consisting of a single quartan, with two paroxysms on the regular day of attack, the intervals being of ordinary duration.
4. The *triplicate quartan*, consisting of a single quartan, with three paroxysms on the regular day of attack, the intervals being undisturbed, and of ordinary duration.

QUARTATION (*quartus*, the fourth).

An operation by which the quantity of one substance is made equal to a fourth part of the quantity of another: thus, in separating gold from silver, three parts of silver are added to the supposed gold, and they are then fused together, the gold thus becoming at most one fourth of the mass only. They are then *parted* by the action of nitric acid.

QUASSIA (named after Quassia, a negro slave, who employed a species of it with success as a secret remedy in the malignant endemic fevers of Surinam). The name of a genus of trees: Order *Simarubaceæ*.

Q. Simaruba. Simaruba Quassia, or Mountain Damson. The bark of the root is used in medicine, and yields a peculiar bitter principle, which has been called *quassina*.

Q. excelsa. Lofty Quassia. The wood of the root is used in medicine, and it is said that brewers have made it a substitute for hops.

QUERCUS. The name of a genus of trees of the order *Cupuliferæ*.

Q. infectoria. Dyers' Oak; the species which yields the galls of commerce. See *Gallæ*.

Q. pedunculata. Common White Oak, the bark of which is used in medicine as a local astringent.

Q. suber. A species, the bark of which is cork, and contains a peculiar principle called *Suberin*.

QUERCITRON BARK. The bark of the *quercus tinctoria*, a species of oak growing in North America, used in dyeing yellow colours.

QUICKSILVER (*quick*, the old Saxon term for *living*, expressive of its mobility). Mercury. See *Hydrargyrum*.

QUININE. An alkaloid first discovered in the bark of the *cinchona cordifolia*, or yellow bark. The *Sulphate* is considered the most active form of the salifiable principle of bark. *Dose*—gr. i.—v.

QUINSY (*squinsy*, or *quinancy*, of the old writers; a term derived from the Greek root *Cynanche*, through the intermediate corruption of the French word *esquinancie*). Paristhmitis; throat affection, or sore throat. See *Megrim*.

QUOTIDIAN AGUE. A species of intermittent fever, in which the intermission is about every twenty-four hours, the paroxysm commencing in the morning; the usual duration being under eighteen hours. The varieties, as given by Dr. Good, are—

1. The *partial quotidian*, in which the febrile attack is confined to a particular part or organ, and usually accompanied with distressing pain.
2. The *catenating quotidian*, in which the disease associates with, or gives rise to, various foreign symptoms, or other diseases.
3. The *protracted quotidian*, in which the intermission is inordinately short, or imperfect. This is the *quotidiana continua* of the Latins, and the *amphimerina* of the Greeks.
4. The *anticipating quotidian* of Dr. Fordyce, in which the paroxysm precedes its antecedent period usually by about two hours, and continues the same fore-march at every recurrence. This is the *febris subintrans* of Frank, &c.
5. The *retarding quotidian*, of Dr. Fordyce, forming a direct counterpart to the *anticipating*.

R.

R A I

RABIES. *Lyssa*. Madness, occurring after the bite of a rabid animal. Celsus observes, "omnis ferè morsus habet quoddam virus." The two following varieties, perhaps, present the most marked symptoms:—

1. *R. canina*. Canine Rabies; produced by the bite of a rabid dog, wolf, or fox. The spastic constriction, for the most part, extends to the muscles of deglutition, which are violently convulsed at the appearance or idea of liquids.

2. *R. felina*. Feline Rabies; produced by the bite of a rabid cat. The spastic symptoms are less acute, and frequently intermitting.

RACHIS (ῥάχις). Properly *Rhachis*. The spine. Hence—

1. *Rhachialgia* (ῥαλγος, pain). Literally, "Spine-ache," or "Back-bone-ache;" a term given by Astruc to Painters' Colic, from the pains striking through the back.

2. *Rhachitis*. The Rickets; a disease which seems to consist of a want of due firmness in the bones, in consequence of a deficiency of the phosphate of lime in their structure. The affection is named from its having been supposed to depend on disease of the spinal marrow.

RADIATION. See *Light*.

RADICAL (*radix*, a root). A term equivalent to *base*, but only applied to acids; chlorine being the *simple radical* of the muriatic acid, and cyanogen and iron the *compound radical* of the ferrocyanic acid.

RADIUS (the spoke of a wheel). The small bone of the fore-arm.

RAIN. When the temperature of the air is above 32°, or the freezing point, the water separated from the air falls to the earth in the state of rain. It is generally thought that the precipitation of water from the atmosphere, is the effect of the mingling together of currents of warm and of cold air.

1. *Hail* may be considered as consisting of drops of rain, more or less suddenly frozen by exposure to a temperature below 32°.

2. *Frost-smoke* consists of frozen particles of water floating in the atmos-

R A P

phere in the form of crystallized spiculæ. When these occur in large quantities, they agglutinate together into *flakes*, forming—

3. *Snow*, or the frozen visible vapour of which clouds are composed.

4. *Sleet*, is half melted snow.

RAINBOW WORM. The *Herpes Iris* of Bateman; a species of tetter, occurring in small circular patches, each of which is composed of concentric rings, of different colours.

RAMIFICATION (*ramus*, a branch; *fio*, to become). The issuing of a small branch from a large one, as of the minute branches from the larger arteries.

RAMOLLISSEMENT DE CERVEAU (softening of the brain). The name given by M. Rouchoux, &c. to *Mollities Cerebri*; an affection of the brain, in which it is sometimes found to be pulpy or pasty, sometimes as liquescent as soup.

RAMUS. A branch. The branch of an artery: the *ramus anastomoticus magnus* is a branch of the brachial artery, commencing about two or three inches above the inner condyle of the os brachii; it is distributed about the elbow.

This term is also applied to a part of the Os Ischium. See *Unnamed Bones*.

RANCIDITY. The change which oils undergo by exposure to the air.

RANINE (*rana*, a frog). The name of an artery, and of a vein of the tongue.

RANULA (dim. of *rana*, a frog). *Grenouille*. Frog-tongue; a tumor under the tongue, arising from an accumulation of saliva and mucus in the ducts of the sub-lingual gland. The term is derived either from an imaginary resemblance of the swelling to a frog, or from the peculiar croaking noise, which the patient makes when affected with it.

RANUNCULUS. The name of a genus of plants: Order, *Ranunculaceæ*. The following species are used for their rubefacient properties.

R. acris. Upright Meadow Crowfoot.

R. flammula. Lesser Spear Wort.

RAPHANIA. An affection supposed to have been produced by eating the seeds of the *Raphania raphanistrum*, a wild radish or sharlock, which grows indigenously in our corn fields; it is attended with spasms of the joints, trembling, &c.

RAPHE' (ράπτω, to sew). A line having the appearance of a *seam*, as that of the corpus callosum, the scrotum, &c.

RAPHIDES (ράπτω, to sew). Small needles obtained from plants, and supposed to be organs or hairs; but described by Raspail as acicular crystals of phosphate of lime, which is known to abound in the textures of plants.

RAPTUS (*rapiō*, to seize hastily). Literally, a seizure. Hence—

1. *Raptus nervorum*. Cramp.

2. *Raptus supinus*. Opisthotonia.

RAREFACTION (*rarus*, thin; *facio*, to make). The act of making a substance less dense; also the state of this diminished density. The term is generally applied to elastic fluids, which expand by means of heat, and thence become thinner or more rarefied.

RASHES. Patches of superficial redness of the skin. See *Exanthemata*.

RATAFIA. See *Liqueur*.

RATANHY ROOT. The root of the *Krameria Triandria*, used as an astringent. The Spanish name of the plant is *ruiz para los dientes*, from its value as a dentrifice.

RAY (*radius*, a shoot or rod). The smallest form in which light and caloric are emitted from bodies. Rays are distinguished into—

1. *Calorific Rays*, which excite heat; the highest degree of caloric being indicated in the red ray of the prismatic spectrum.

2. *Luminous Rays*, which impart light; the highest degree of illumination being confined to the brightest yellow or palest green of the prismatic spectrum.

3. *Chemical Rays*, which cause neither heat nor light, but produce powerful chemical changes, as that of darkening the white chloride of silver: these are also termed *de-oxidizing* or *hydrogenating rays*. The greatest chemical action is found to be exerted just beyond the violet ray of the prismatic spectrum.

REAGENT (*re*, again, *ago*, to act). A substance employed in chemical analysis, for ascertaining the quantity or quality of the component parts of bodies, by *reacting* upon their elements. It is synonymous with *test*. See *Poisons*.

REALGAR. The proto-sulphuret of arsenic. It is either *native*, and dug out of the earth, in China; or *factitious*, procured by boiling orpiment, or the sesquisulphuret, in subliming vessels.

RECEIVER. A vessel fitted to the neck of a retort, alembic, &c. for the purpose of receiving the products of distillation. It is either plain, tubulated, or quilled. It is also called *Refrigeratory*, from its cooling the contents.

RECEPTACULUM CHYLI. An enlargement of the thoracic duct, near the aortic aperture of the diaphragm.

RECLINATION. A term employed in Germany, to denote the operation of turning a cataract, so as to change the position of its anterior and posterior surfaces.

RECTIFICATION. The repeating a distillation or sublimation several times, in order to render the substance purer and finer.

RECTOR SPIRITUS. The aromatic principle of plants.

RECTUM (*rectus*, straight). The *straight* gut, the last of the intestines.

RECTUS (*straight*). The name of several muscles. These are—

1. The *Rectus superior*, arising from the upper part of the optic foramen, and inserted into the superior and fore part of the sclerotica. It is also named *attollens*, or *levator oculi*, from its office of raising the eye; and *superbus*, as giving an expression of pride. Its antagonist is—

2. The *Rectus inferior*, arising from the lower part of the optic foramen, and inserted opposite to the preceding muscle. It is also named *deprimens oculi*, from its drawing the eye downwards; and *humilis*, as giving an expression of modesty.

3. The *Rectus internus*, arising from the margin of the optic foramen, and inserted into the inner side of the eye. It is also named *adducens*, from its drawing the eye towards the nose; and *bibitorius*, from its directing the eye to the cup. Its antagonist is—

4. The *Rectus externus*, arising from the margin of the optic foramen, and inserted into the outer side of the eye. It is also named *abductor oculi*, from its turning the eye outwards; and *indignabundus*, as giving an expression of scorn.

5. The *Rectus capitis*, the name of five muscles arising from the upper cervical vertebræ, and inserted into the occipital bone. These are—

The *R. capitis anticus major*.

The *R. capitis anticus minor*.

The *R. capitis lateralis*.

The *R. capitis posticus major*.

The *R. capitis posticus minor*.

6. The *Rectus abdominis*, arising from the pubes, and inserted into the three inferior true ribs, and the ensiform cartilage. It pulls down the ribs in respiration, &c.

7. The *Rectus femoris*, arising by two heads from the ilium and acetabulum, and inserted into the patella; it is sometimes called *Rectus cruris*. It extends the leg, &c.

RECURRENT (*recurro*, to run back).

The designation of a branch of the posterior tibial artery, and of the inferior laryngeal nerves.

REDDLE, or RED CHALK. A kind of clay iron-stone.

RED GUM. Dr. Willan says that this is a corruption of the term *Red-gown*, its variegated plots of red upon a pale ground being supposed to resemble a piece of red printed linen. See *Strophulus*.

RED SANDERS. The wood of the *Pterocarpus Santalinus*, yielding a red colouring matter, which is a resin.

REDUCTION (*reduco*, to bring back).

1. A chemical process, also called *revivification*, by which a substance is reduced, or restored, to its natural state; generally applied to the restoration of metallic oxides to the metallic state.

2. A surgical operation, by which a dislocated bone is restored to its proper situation.

REFINING. The act of purifying any thing; particularly the assaying or purifying gold and silver, by separating them from other bodies which are combined with them.

REFRACTION. See *Light*.

REFRIGERANTS (*refrigeo*, to grow cold). Medicines which diminish the *morbid* heat of the body. These are either external and local, or internal and general.

REGIMEN (*rego*, to rule). A rule of diet, &c. prescribed for a patient.

REGION. A term applied to the artificial divisions of the body.

I. Those of the CHEST are—

1. The *Superior Regions*; these are two—

The Humeral—right and left.

2. The *Anterior Regions*; these are four—

The Sub-clavian—right and left.

The Mammary—right and left.

3. The *Lateral Regions*; these are four—

The Axillary—right and left.

The Sub-axillary, or lateral—right and left.

4. The *Posterior Regions*; these are six—

The Scapular—right and left.

The Intra-scapular—right and left.

The Sub-scapular, or superior dorsal—right and left.

II. Those of the ABDOMEN are—

1. The *Anterior Regions*; these are five—

The Epigastric.

The Umbilical.

The Hypogastric.

The Inguinal—right and left.

2. The *Lateral Regions*; these are four—

The Hypochondriac—right and left.

The Iliac—right and left.

3. The *Posterior Regions*; these are four—

The Inferior dorsal—right and left.

The Lumbar—right and left.

REGULUS (*rex, regis*, a king). This was—

1. Originally, the name given to metallic matters when separated from other substances by fusion. The alchemists introduced it, from their expectation of always finding gold, the *king* of metals, at the bottom of their crucibles, after fusion.

2. It was afterwards applied to the metal extracted from the ores of the semi-metals, which formerly bore the name that is now given to the semi-metals themselves; hence regulus of antimony,—of arsenic,—of cobalt.—*Ure*.

RELAXATIO UTERI. Relaxation of the uterus; a term denoting that partial descent of the uterus, when it falls down to the middle of the vagina; if the descent be to the labia, it is termed *procidencia*; and, if lower than the labia, *prolapsus*.

REMEDIUM (*medeor*, to cure). A remedy; any thing which contributes to the alleviation of pain, &c. The different designations are—

R. *catholicum* (*καθολος*, universal). A panacea, or universal remedy.

R. *panchrestum* (*πᾶς*, all, *χρηστός*, useful). A panacea; a term little used.

R. *polychrestum* (*πολὺς*, many, *χρηστός*, useful). A remedy which has many virtues, or uses.

REMITTENT. The name of a class of Fevers, characterized by remissions

and exacerbations, but without intermissions; one paroxysm occurring every twenty-four hours. The species may be distinguished into—

I. The **MILD REMITTENT**, or *Gastric fever* of Frank, so termed from its being usually preceded by some affection of the abdominal viscera. The *Remittent fever of infancy*, generally ascribed to worms, does not essentially differ from this species.

II. The **MALIGNANT REMITTENT**, of which there are four varieties, viz.—

1. The *Autumnal Remittent*, or the *febris continua gastrica* of Frank.

2. The *Yellow Fever*, so denominated from the lemon or orange hue presented by the whole surface of the body; this is the *febris gastrico-nervosa* of Frank. See *Febris*.

3. The *Burning Remittent*, denominated *causis* by Hippocrates; and by Frank, *febris gastrico-inflammatoria*, from its being usually accompanied with much disturbance of the stomach and intestines.

4. The *Asthenic Remittent*, inclining to a deep nervous depression, sensorial debility, or a typhous character; of this kind were the noted epidemic of Breslaw, the hybrid fever of Blane, &c.; the *malignant pestilential fever* of Chisholm, &c. &c.

III. **HECTIC FEVER**. This is arranged by some among continued, by some among remittent, and by others among intermittent fevers.—*Good*.

RENES. The Kidneys. Hence—*Renal*. Belonging to the kidney.

RENNET. A fluid made by infusing the inner coat of a calf's stomach in hot water.

REPELLENT (*repello*, to drive back).

An application which causes a disease to recede from the surface of the body.

REPRODUCTION. See *Generation*.

REPTILIA (*repo*, to creep). Crawling or creeping animals. These are—

1. *Chelonia* (χέλυς, a tortoise.) The tortoise tribe; the turtle, &c.

2. *Sauria* (σαῦρα, a lizard). The lizard tribe; the crocodile; the ichthyosaurus (ἰχθύς, a fish, σαῦρα, a lizard); the plesiosauros (πλησίον, near, σαῦρα, a lizard); the megalosauros (μέγας, great, σαῦρα, a lizard); &c.

3. *Ophidia* (ὄφεις, a serpent). The serpent tribe; the boa, viper, &c.

4. *Batrachia* (βάτραχος, a frog). The frog tribe; the salamander, proteus, &c.

REPULSION (*repello*, to repel). That effect of caloric, by which the particles of a body, into which it enters, are removed from each other. It is the opposite to *cohesion*.

RESIN. A solid inflammable substance, of vegetable origin, soluble in alcohol and in oils, but not in water. The resins are capable of uniting with the bases. These combinations have been termed *resinates*.

Resins, properly so called, differ from *Balsams*; the latter being resinous bodies, either solid or liquid, containing benzoic acid. The Germans make a distinction into *Natural Balsams*, and *Hard Resins*; the former including those which, in consequence of containing a certain proportion of volatile oil, are either liquid, or of a soft consistence.

The principal Resins, with the sources from which they are obtained, are the following:—

Balsam of Capivi *Copaifera officinalis*.
of Mecca *Amyris Gileadensis*.
of Peru . *Myroxylon Peruiferum*.
of Tolu . *Toluisfera Balsamum*.

Copal { *Rhus Copallinum*.
 { *Elæocarp. Copaliferus*.

Turpentine*.... { *Pinus Abies*.
 { *Pinus Sylvestris*.

Benzoin *Styrax Benzoin*.

Sandarach *Thuja Articulata*.

Mastic *Pistacia Lentiscus*.

Dammara *Pinus Dammara*.

Animé *Hymenæa Courbaril*.

Dragon's Blood . *Pterocarpus Draco*.

Elemi *Amyris Elemifera*.

Guaiacum *Guaiacum Officinale*.

Storax *Styrax Officinalis*.

Tahamahaca ... { *Callophyll. Inophyllum*.
 { *Fagaya Octandra*.

Resin of Lac ... *Ficus Indica*.

* The Turpentine which flows from the trunks of the pine and fir after they are cut, is filtered through straw and twigs, in order to obtain the *Resin*; *Tar* is procured by afterwards burning the straw and twigs; *Pitch*, by burning billets of the wood of those trees which are too old to yield turpentine; and *Lamp-black* is obtained by receiving the smoke in a wooden chamber, lined with painted cloths. *Burgundy pitch* is said to be nothing else than resin, melted, and placed in contact with vinegar.—*Raspail*.

RESIN OF COPPER. The name given by Mr. Boyle to the proto-chloride of copper, from its resemblance to common resin.

RESOLUTION (*resolvo*, to relax). The subsidence of inflammation without abscess, ulceration, mortification, &c. Also, the dispersion of swellings, indurations, &c.

RESOLVENT (*resolvo*, to loosen). A substance employed to discuss inflammatory and other tumors.

RESPIRATION. The function of breathing. It consists of two acts, viz.—

1. *Inspiration*, which generally takes place, according to Sir H. Davy, about twenty-six times in a minute, thirteen cubic inches of air being the quantity usually inspired at each time.

2. *Expiration*, which takes place alternately with the preceding act; the quantity of air usually expired being the same as that which is inspired. See the *Sketch of Physiology*.

RESUSCITATION (*resuscito*, to rouse again). The act of reviving. Thus, the *rotifer*, and the *vibrio* of wheat, revive when they are moistened with water, after having been completely dried by the summer sun.

RETCHING. *Vomiturilio*. An ineffectual effort to vomit.

RETE MUCOSUM (mucous net). The name of the tissue lying immediately under the dermis. See *Corpus mucosum*.

RETIFORMIS (*rete*, a net, *forma*, likeness). Net-like; a name given by DE GRAAF to the erectile spongy tissue of the vagina.

RETINA (*rete*, a net). The net-like expansion of the optic nerve on the inner surface of the eye. It is called the third membrane of the eye.

RETINASPALTUM. A substance consisting partly of bitumen, and partly of resin, found associated with the brown coal of Bovey, in Devonshire.

RETORT. A globular vessel of glass, &c., with a long neck bended on one side, and used for distillation. Some retorts have another neck or opening at their upper part, through which they may be charged, and the opening afterwards closed with a stopple: these are called *tubulated retorts*.

RETROVERSIO UTERI (*retro*, backward, *verto*, to turn). A morbid inclination of the uterus backward.

REVERBORATORY. See *Furnace*.

REVERIE. Inactivity of the attention to the impressions of surrounding objects. There are three species, according to Dr. Good, of this mental aberration, viz.—

1. *Absence of mind*, in which the atten-

tion is truant, and does not yield readily to the dictates of the will.

2. *Abstraction of mind*, in which the attention is rivetted, at the instigation of the will itself, to some particular theme, unconnected with surrounding objects.

3. *Brown Study*, in which the attention has the consent of the will to relax itself, and give play to whatever trains of ideas are uppermost. It is the *Studium inane* of Darwin.

REVULSION (*revello*, to pull away). The occurrence of a secondary disease in a part remote from the seat of the primary affection. See *Derivation*.

RHACHITIS. See *Rachis*.

RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS. Purg- ing Buckthorn; a plant, of which the berries, and their expressed juice, are powerfully cathartic. The pigment called *sap-green* is the inspissated juice of this berry.

RHE'IN. The name given by M. Vaudin to a substance procured by heating powdered rhubarb with nitric acid, evaporating to the consistence of syrup, and diluting with cold water.

RHEUM. The name of a genus of plants. Order *Polygonææ*.

R. *Palmatum*. Palmated Rhubarb.

R. *Undulatum*. Undulated Rhubarb.

There are three varieties of rhubarb, named from the places from which they are received,—

1. *Turkey Rhubarb*. } These resem-
2. *Russian Rhubarb*. } ble each other
in every respect; the best is in round-
ish perforated pieces.

3. *East Indian Rhubarb*. An inferior kind, or prepared with less care.

RHEUMA (*ῥέω*, to flow). A defluxion. Hence the following meanings:—

1. A morbid *Rheum*, a term formerly synonymous with *gutta*: thus cataract was called the *obscure rheum*, or *gutta*; amaurosis, the transparent, or *serene rheum*, or *gutta*.

2. A *Cold*, or febrile defluxion of the chest. The old pathologists distinguished Rheuma into three species:—that of the chest, *Catarrhus*; that of the fauces, *Bronchus*; and that of the nostrils, *Coryza*.

RHEUMATISM (*ῥέω*, to flow. See *Rheuma*). Pain and inflammation about the joints and surrounding muscles. The Varieties are—

1. *Articular rheumatism*, occurring in the joints and muscles of the extremities.

2. *Lumbago*, occurring in the loins, and mostly shooting upwards.
3. *Sciatica*, occurring in the hip-joint, with emaciation of the nates.
4. *Spurious pleurisy*, occurring in the muscles of the diaphragm, often producing pleurisy of the diaphragm.

RHEUMIC ACID. The name given to the acid principle contained in the stem of the garden rhubarb; it has been shown to be oxalic acid.

RHODIUM (ῥόδον, *a rose*). A new metal discovered among the grains of crude platina, by Dr. Wollaston, and named from the *rose* colour of some of its compounds.

RHODODENDRON. The name of a genus of plants: Order *Ericaceæ*.

R. Chrysanthum. Golden-flowered Rhododendron; the leaves of which have been used as a remedy for rheumatism.

RHEAS. See *Papaver*.

RHOMBOIDEUS (ῥόμβος, *a rhombus*, εἶδος, *likeness*). A muscle arising from the spinous processes of the seventh cervical, and the four or five last dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into the base of the scapula, below the spine; it brings the scapula upwards and backwards. It has been commonly distinguished into two muscles, viz.—

1. The *Minor*, or the uppermost,
2. The *Major*, or the lower, portion.

RHONCHUS (ῥόγχος, *snoring*). *Râle* of Laennec. Rattling in the throat; morbid sounds occasioned, in respiration, by the passage of air through fluids in the bronchia, or by its transmission through any of the air-passages partially contracted. See *Auscultation*.

RHUBARB. See *Rheum*.

RHUBARBARIN. The name given by Pfaff to the purgative principle of rhubarb.

RHUS. The name of a genus of plants: Order *Anacardiaceæ*.

R. Toxicodendron. Poison oak. *Su-mach*. The leaves of this plant are used in medicine; the juice of its stem forms an indelible black stain on linen cloth, and is used in Japan as a varnish.

RHUTENIUM. This, and *Pluranium*, are names which have been given to two supposed metals, contained in the insoluble residue left after the action of nitro-muriatic acid on the Uralian ore of platinum.

RHYTIDOSIS (ῥυτίδω, *to grow wrinkled*). A state of the cornea, in which it collapses so considerably, without its transparency being affected, that

the sight is much impaired, or quite destroyed.

RIBS. See *Costa*.

RICINUS COMMUNIS (*ricinis*, the tick; to which the seeds of this plant bear resemblance in shape and colour). The Castor, or Palma Christi; the seeds of which yield, by expression, *castor oil*. This plant is called, in the Morea, *Agrastaphyllia*, or Wild Vine, from the resemblance of its leaves to those of the Vine; and, in the Bosphorus, *Kroton*, from the resemblance of its seeds to the tick insect, which fastens on dogs' ears. It yields the *ricinic*, the *elaiodic*, and the *margaritic* acids.

RICKETS. See *Rachitis*. Dr. Good thinks it probable that the English word is derived from the Saxon *ricg* or *rick*, a heap or hump, particularly as applied to the *back*, which also it denotes in a second sense: hence *ricked*, or *ricket*, means "hump-backed:" hence we also derive *hay-rick*, "a heap of hay;" and not, as Dr. Johnson has given it, from "reck," to smoke.

RIMA. A fissure. Hence—

Rima glottidis. The fissure of the glottis; the opening between the chordæ vocales.

RINGWORM. The vulgar designation of the *Herpes circinatus* of Bateman. It appears in small circular patches, in which the vesicles arise only round the circumference.

Ringworm of the Scalp. Scalled Head; or the *Porriigo scutulata* of Bateman. It appears in distinct and even distant patches, of an irregularly-circular figure, upon the scalp, forehead, and neck. The former is the *vesicular*, the latter the *pustular*, ringworm.

RISUS SARDONICUS. A species of convulsive laughter, sometimes closely resembling the smile and laughter of health, especially in infants, but often more violent.

ROB (*rob*, dense, Arab.). An old term for an inspissated juice.

ROBORANT (*robora*, to strengthen). A medicine which strengthens.

ROCELLA TINCTORIA. Dyers' Lichen; used for preparing litmus, which is chiefly employed as a dye stuff, and a test of acids.

ROCHE ALUM. *Rock Alum*. A variety of alum, originally brought from *Roccha*, formerly called Edessa, in Syria. That which is now sold under this name, is common English Alum, artificially coloured.

ROCHELLE SALT. *Sel de Seignette.* Tartrate of potash and soda.

ROE. The spawn of fish: that of the males is called *soft roe*, or melt; that of the females, *hard roe*, or spawn.

ROLLER. A long, broad ligature, used in surgery for keeping the parts of the body in their places.

ROS. Dew. Hence—

Ros Calabrinus. Dew of Calabria; a designation of the officinal manna.

ROSA. The name of a genus of plants: Order, *Rosaceæ*.

R. canina. The Dog Rose, or Hep Tree.

R. centifolia. The Damask Rose.

R. gallica. The Red Rose.

ROSACIC ACID. The name given by Proust to a peculiar acid, supposed to exist in the *lateritious sediment* deposited from the urine in some stages of fever.

ROSALIA (*rosa*, a rose). The ancient and classical term for the modern and unclassical term *Scarlatina*, or Scarlet Fever.

ROSEOLA (*roseus*, rosy). Rose-Rash; a rose-coloured efflorescence, variously figured, mostly circular and oval, without wheals or papulæ, occasionally fading and reviving; not contagious. The species, as given by Bateman, are—

R. æstiva. Summer Rose-Rash.

R. autumnalis. Autumnal Rose-Rash.

R. annulata. Annular Rose-Rash.

R. infantilis. Infantile Rose-Rash.

R. variolosa. Variolous Rose-Rash.

R. vaccina. Vaccine Rose-Rash.

R. miliaris. Miliary Rose-Rash.

ROSIN. A substance obtained from different species of *Pinus*. The juices of these plants are considered to consist of oil of turpentine and rosin; when the turpentine is distilled, the oil comes over, and the rosin remains behind. When the distillation is continued to dryness, the residuum is called common rosin, or *colophonium*; when water is mixed with it while yet fluid, and incorporated by violent agitation, the mass is called *yellow rosin*.

ROSMARINUS. Rosemary; a plant which is now seldom prescribed, except as an odorous adjunct to sternutatory powders. It is used in the manufacture of Hungary water.

ROSY DROP. Carbuncled face; the *Acne Rosacea* of Bateman. Shakspeare, describing the physiognomy of a hard drinker, tells us, that "his face is all bubukles, and whelks, and knobs, and

flames of fire!" In Ireland these protuberances are called *grog-blossoms*.

ROTULA (dim. of *rota*, a wheel). The kneepan; literally, a little wheel.

ROUGE. A pigment prepared from the dye called safflower.

ROYAL STITCH. The name of an old operation for the cure of Bubonocele. It consisted in putting a ligature under the neck of the hernial sac, close to the abdominal ring, and then tying that part of the sac, so as to render it impervious, by the adhesive inflammation thus excited.—*Cooper*.

RUBEFACIENT (*rubefacio*, to make red). A substance which, when applied to the skin, induces a redness without blistering.

RUBEOLA (*ruber*, red). Measles; an eruption of crimson stigmata, or dots, grouped in irregular circles, or crescents, occurring for four days, and terminating in minute furfuraceous scales. The species, as given by Bateman, are—

1. *R. vulgaris.* Common Measles; the *morbilli regulares* of Sydenham.

2. *R. sine catarrho, seu spuria, vel incocta.* Imperfect Measles.

3. *R. nigra.* Black Measles.

RUBIA. See *Madder*.

RUBULA (*rubus*, a blackberry or raspberry). A classical name, used by Dr. Good, instead of the barbarous term *Frambæsia*, or Yaws.

RUGA. Pl. *Rugæ*. A wrinkle.

RUMEX. The name of a genus of plants: Order *Polygonææ*.

R. acetosa. Common Sorrell.

R. aquaticus. Great Water Dock.

R. patientia. Common Dock.

RUMINATION. A voluntary regurgitation of food for further mastication; peculiar to the ox, sheep, and other animals having numerous stomachs; it is commonly called *chewing the cud*.

RUPERT'S DROPS (so called from their being first brought to England by Prince Rupert). Glass drops with long and slender tails, which will bear a smart stroke of a hammer; but burst into atoms, with a loud report, if the surface be scratched, or the tip of the tail broken off. They are made by dropping melted glass into cold water, which condenses the outer surface, and imprisons the heated particles while in a state of repulsion. Hence Hudibras—

"Honour is like the glassy bubble,
That finds philosophers such trouble, [fly,
Whose least part crack'd, the whole does
And wits are crack'd to find out why."

RUPIA (ῥόπος, filth; as indicative of the ill smell and sordid condition of the diseased parts). Sordid Blain; an eruption of flat, distinct vesicles, with the base slightly inflamed; containing a sanious fluid; scabs accumulating, sometimes in a conical form; easily rubbed off, and soon reproduced. The species, as given by Bateman, are—

R. simplex. Simple Rupia.

R. prominens. Conical Rupia.

R. escharotica. Cachectic Rupia.

RUPTURE (*rumpo*, to break). A protrusion of some part of the abdominal viscera, but principally of the intestine. See *Hernia*.

RUST. *Rubigo*. The red carbonate of iron. See *Ferrum*.

RUTA GRAV'EOLENS. Common Rue; a plant chiefly used in hysteria and flatulent colic. "The stamens display, in a striking manner, the spontaneous motions which take place in some plants: they are very stiff, and cannot be disturbed from the posture in which they happen to be; but, nevertheless, they rise, by a spontaneous movement, one or two at a time, and lean over the stigma till the pollen be shed, when they fall back again, and give place to others."—*Thomson's Disp.*

RYE, SPURRED. See *Ergota*.

S.

S, or SS, immediately following any quantity, signifies *semis*, or half.

SACCHARUM. Sugar; a sweet granulated substance, chiefly prepared from the expressed juice of the *Arundo saccharifera*, or sugar-cane. The species, depending on the mode of preparation, are the following:—

1. *Raw*, or *Muscovado sugar*, is the dry crystallized sugar, after the molasses has been drawn off.

2. *Refined*, or *Loaf-sugar*, is the result of boiling a solution of the raw sugar with white of eggs, or the serum of bullocks' blood.

3. *Sugar candy* is the crystallized syrup, spirit of wine being added to promote crystallization.

SACCHOLACTIC (*saccharum*, sugar, *lac*, milk). *Saclactic*. The name of an acid which was first obtained from sugar of milk; it is now generally known by the name of *mucic acid*. Its salts are called *saclactates*.

SACRO-LUMBALIS. A muscle arising from the sacrum, the roots of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ, &c., and inserted into the inner and outer sides of the ribs; the parts attached inwardly are called *musculi ad sacro-lumbalem accessori*.

Some fasciculi of this muscle are inserted into the transverse processes of the lower cervical vertebræ, under the name *cervicalis descendens*.

SACRUM (sacred). The bone which forms the basis of the vertebral column, so called from its having been offered in sacrifice.

SAFFLOWER. *Bastard saffron*. The flower of the *Carthamus tinctorius*, sometimes sold under the name of *saffranon*, and used for dyeing.

The *Rouge végétale* is produced by the fine rose-colour of safflower, extracted by crystallized soda, precipitated by citric acid, then slowly dried, and ground with the purest talc.

SAFFRON. A sort of cake prepared from the stigmas, with a proportion of the style, of the *crocus sativus*; used in medicine and the arts. From the great diversity of colours which the colouring ingredient is capable of assuming, under different circumstances, it has been called *polychroite*.

SAGAPENUM. A concrete gum-resin, the produce of an unknown Persian plant, supposed to be the *Ferula Persica*. It is used only in medicine.

SAGITTA'LIS (*sagitta*, an arrow). The name of the *arrow-like* suture of the cranium. See *Suture*.

SAGO. A species of fecula, prepared from the pith of the *Cycas circinalis*. Its granular form is imparted to it, by its being passed, when half dry, through a coarse sieve.

SAL. A Salt. A definite compound of an acid with an alkaline, or salifiable base. Acids which terminate in *ous*, have their salts terminating in *ite*, as *sulphite*, a compound of sulphurous acid; those in *ic*, have their salts in *ate*, as *sulphate*, a compound of sulphuric acid. Salts are distinguished by the following prefixes:—

1. *Super*, denoting excess of acid in general, as *super-tartrate* of potash.
2. *Sub*, denoting excess of the base, as *sub-borate* of soda. See *Sub-salt*.
3. *Bi*, denoting two equivalents of acid, as *bi-sulphate* of potash.
4. *Quadr.*, denoting four equivalents of acid, as *quadr-oxalate* of potash.
5. *Sesqui*, denoting one equivalent and a half of acid, as *sesqui-carbonate* of ammonia.
6. *Oxy*, denoting the presence of a perfect oxide, as *oxy-muriate*.

Salts are also distinguished, according to their affinity for water, the effects of heat, the proportion of their compounds, &c., into—

1. *Deliquescent salts*, which attract moisture from the air, and become liquid, as the nitrates of lime and magnesia.
2. *Efflorescent salts*, which lose a portion of their water of crystallization, and fall into powder, by exposure to the air, as sulphate and phosphate of soda. By a strong heat the whole of the water is expelled, and the salt, if soluble, is dissolved, undergoing what is called *watery fusion*.
3. *Decrepitating salts*, which burst, when heated, with a crackling noise, into smaller fragments, as the nitrates of baryta and lead.
4. *Neutral salts*, in which the base is perfectly saturated with the acid.
5. *Double salts*, formerly called *triple salts*, composed of one acid and two bases, of two acids and one base, or of two different acids and two different bases.

Salts are likewise distinguished, according to the process by which they are prepared, into the following:—

1. *Common salt*, or Bay salt, a muriate of soda, is procured, by evaporation, from sea water, or from the produce of brine springs.
2. *Essential salts* are procured from the juices of plants by crystallization.
3. *Fixed salts* are prepared by calcining, then boiling the matter in water, straining off the liquor, and evaporating all the moisture, when the salt remains in the form of a powder.
4. *Volatile salts* are procured principally from animal substances, or the fermented parts of plants.

Sal absinthii. Salt of wormwood, or the Sub-carbonas Potassæ.

Sal Ægyptiacum. Egyptian salt, or the Nitras Potassæ.

Sal alembroth. A compound Muriate of Mercury, and Ammonia.

Sal alkalinus volatilis. Volatile alkaline salt, or the Sub-carbonas Ammonia.

Sal ammoniacum. Sal ammoniac; so called from its having been once manufactured in Egypt, near the temple of Jupiter Ammon; sometimes contracted into *salmiac*; it is the Murias Ammonia.

Sal ammoniacum acetatum, or *liquidum*, or *vegetabile*. Acetated, or liquid, or vegetable, salt of ammonia; the Liquor Ammonia Acetatis.

Sal ammoniacum fixum. Fixed salt of ammonia, or the Murias Ammonia.

Sal ammoniacum martiale. Martial salt of ammonia, or the Ferrum Ammoniacum.

Sal ammoniacum secretum. Secret salt of ammonia, or the Sulphas Ammonia, so called by its discoverer, Glauber.

Sal ammoniacum volatile. Volatile salt of ammonia, or the Sub-carbonas Ammonia.

Sal antimonii. Salt of antimony, or the Antimonium Tartarizatum.

Sal aquarum, vel lucidum. Salt of water, or shining salt, or the Nitras Potassæ.

Sal argenti. Salt of silver, lunar caustic, or the Nitras Argenti.

Sal catharticus amarus, or *Anglicanus*. Bitter, or English, purging salt, Epsom salt, or the Sulphas Magnesiae.

Sal catharticus Glauberi. Glauber's purging salt, or the Sulphas Sodæ.

Sal chalybis. Salt of iron, or the Sulphas Ferri.

Sal commune, or *culinare*, common, or culinary salt; the Murias Sodæ, or Chloride of Sodium.

Sal cornu cervi volatile. Volatile salt of hartshorn, or the Sub-carbonas Ammonia.

Sal de duobus. The Sulphas Potassæ, formerly called fixed nitre, &c.

Sal digestivus. Digestive salt, or the Murias Sodæ.

Sal digestivus Sylvii. Digestive salt of Sylvius, or the Acetas Potassæ.

Sal diureticus. Diuretic salt, or the Acetas Potassæ.

Sal enixum. The Super-sulphas Potassæ; or bi-sulphate of potash.

Sal essentielle vini. Essential salt of wine, or the Acetas Potassæ.

Sal fontium, vel fossilis. Fountain, or fossil salt, or the Murias Sodæ.

Sal gemmæ, vel marinus. Rock, or sea salt, or the Murias Sodæ.

Sal Glauberi. Glauber's salt, or the Sulphas Sodæ.

Sal herbarum, vel plantarum. Salt of herbs, or of plants, or the Sub-carbonas Potassæ.

Sal martis. Martial salt, salt of iron, or the Sulphas Ferri.

Sal martis muriaticum sublimatum. Sublimated muriatic salt of iron, or the Ferrum Ammoniatum.

Sal mercurii. Salt of mercury, lunar caustic, or the Nitras Argenti.

Sal microcosmicum. Microcosmic salt, or triple phosphate of soda and ammonia.

Sal mirabilis Glauberi. Glauber's salt, or the Sulphas Sodæ.

Sal muriaticus. Muriatic salt, or the Murias Sodæ.

Sal perlatum, or mirabile perlatum. The Phosphas Sodæ.

Sal polychrestus (Glaseri). Polychrest salt of Glaser, or the Sulphas Potassæ.

Sal polychrestus (Seignetti). Polychrest salt of Seignette, or the Soda Tartarizata.

Sal prunella. The Nitras Potassæ, cast into flat cakes, or round balls, after fusion. Nitre, when coloured purple, like a plum, has been long esteemed, in Germany, as a powerful medicine, under this name.

Sal rupellensis. Rochelle salt, salt of Seignette, or the Soda Tartarizata.

Sal Saturni. Salt of lead, or the Acetas Plumbi.

Sal sodæ. Salt of Soda, or the Sub-carbonas Sodæ.

Sal succini. Salt of amber, or the Acidum Succinicum.

Sal tartari. Salt of tartar; an old appellation for the Carbonas Potassæ purissimus; but applied to the Sub-carbonas Potassæ.

Sal vegetabilis. Vegetable salt, or the Tartras Potassæ.

Sal vitrioli. Salt of vitriol, or the Sulphas Zinci.

Sal volatile. Volatile salt, or the Sub-carbonas Ammonia.

Sal volatile salis ammoniaci. Volatile salt of sal ammoniac, or the Sub-carbonas Ammonia.

To these may be added—

Salt, arsenical neutral, of Macquer. The Super-arsenias Potassæ.

Salt, febrifuge of Sylvius. Regenerated sea salt, or the Murias Potassæ.

Salt, fusible. The Phosphas Ammonia.

Salt, fusible, of urine. The triple phosphate of soda and ammonia.

Salt, green. The name given by the workmen in the mines of Wieliczka, to

the upper stratum of native salt, which is rendered impure by a mixture of clay.

Salt, marine argillaceous. The Murias Aluminæ.

Salt, nitrous ammoniacal. The Nitras Ammonia.

Salt of benzoïn. Benzoic acid.

Salt of canal. The Sulphas Magnesæ.

Salt of colcothar. The Sulphas Ferri.

Salt of lemons, essential. Salt of sorrel, or the Super-oxalas Potassæ.

Salt of Seidlitz. Dr. Grew's salt, or the Sulphas Magnesæ.

Salt of wisdom. A compound muriate of mercury and ammonia.

Salt-petre. The Nitras Potassæ.

Salt, sedative. Boracic acid.

Salt, spirit of. Muriatic acid.

Salt, sulphureous, of Stahl. The Sulphite of Potass.

SALACITY (*salax*, salacious). The natural orgasmus of the sexual system.

SALEP. A species of fecula, prepared from the dried roots of the *Orchis mascula*. It consists almost entirely of *basorin*, with a little gum and starch.

SALICINA. An alkaloïd discovered in the bark of some species of the *Salix*, or Willow tribe.

SALIFIABLE BASE (*sal*, a salt, *fiō*, to become). A substance which forms definite compounds with an acid, and which, when liquid, or in a state of solution, has an alkaline reaction. The acid, of whatever kind it may be, was denominated by Lavoisier, the *salifying principle*.

SALIVA. The fluid secreted by the salivary glands. The solid contents do not exceed 7 in 1000 parts, the rest being water. The chief saline constituent, according to the recent analysis of Tiedemann and Gmelin, is muriate of potash.

1. *Salivary glands.* The name of three glands situated behind and below the lower jaw, which secrete the saliva.

2. *Salivation.* An increased secretion of saliva, from an increased action of the salivary glands.

SALIX. The name of a genus of plants, several of which yield *salicina*.

S. alba. White Willow; recommended by Dr. Stone in intermittents.

S. caprea. Round-leaved Willow; the bark of which has been given as a substitute for the Peruvian bark.

S. fragilis. Crack Willow.

SALT. The chloride of sodium; it is found in masses, called *rock-salt*. It is remarkable that this substance, so necessary to the well-being of man, is com-

posed of two formidable ingredients, either of which, taken into the stomach, proves fatal to life; the one a metal, called *sodium*,—the other a gas, called *chlorine*.—*Donovan*.

Glauber's salt affords another instance of this remarkable change of property, induced by combination: it is composed of two caustic poisons, one called oil of vitriol, the other barilla, or soda.

SALTPETRE. The Nitrate of Potash. It may be considered as a natural and an artificial production, being found on the surface of the soil, and obtained by lixiviating earth which has been formed into nitre beds. See *Nitre*.

SALVATELLA (*salvo*, to preserve). A vein of the foot, the opening of which was said to preserve health, and to cure melancholy.

SALVIA OFFICINALIS. Garden Sage. The infusion, either alone, or mixed with honey and vinegar, forms a well-known gargle in cases of sore throat, and relaxation of the uvula.

SAMBU'CUS. See *Elder*.

SANDAL WOOD. The wood of the *Santalum album*, employed as a perfume in the funeral ceremonies of the Hindoos.

SANDARACH. A resinous substance, said to exude from cracks and incisions in the common juniper bush; it is used as a varnish, dissolved in spirits of wine. The *Sandarach* of Aristotle was a sulphuret of arsenic.

SAND BATH. *Balneum arenæ*. A bath, in which a quantity of sand is interposed between the fire and the vessel intended to be heated.

SANDIVER. See *Glass-gall*.

SANGUIS. The blood. Hence—

1. *Sanguification* (*sanguis*, blood, *fio*, to become). The process by which the chyle is converted into blood.

2. *Sanguinaria*. A vegetable alkali, obtained from the *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, called *blood-root* in America, from the red colour of its juice.

3. *Sanguis draconis*. Dragon's blood, formerly called by the Greeks *Cinnabar*, a term now applied to a sulphuret of mercury, merely from the resemblance of the mineral to the gum in colour. See *Dragon's Blood*.

4. *Sanguisuga* (*sugo*, to suck.) The blood-sucker, *hirudo*, or the leech.

SANIES. A thin, serous, fetid matter, discharged from fistulæ, unhealthy sores, &c.

SAPAN WOOD. A wood obtained

from the *Cæsalpinia sapan*, and yielding a colouring matter which differs little from that of Brazil wood.

SAPHENA (*σαφήνς*, manifest). The name of the most obvious vein of the leg.

SAPON. Soap; a term derived, according to Beckmann, from the old German word *sepe*. According to the latest chemical views, Soap is not a combination of oil and alkali, but a true saline compound, resulting from the union of the salifiable base (*sodium*) with the oleic and margaric acids, which are formed from the oil by the re-action of the alkali upon it. (*Paris*.) The several kinds are—

1. *Sapo durus*. Hard soap, made with soda and oil, or tallow.

2. *Sapo mollis*. Soft soap, prepared by boiling oil with caustic potash.

3. *Sapo terebinthinæ*. "Starkey's Soap." Three ounces of oil of turpentine, gradually blended with one ounce of hot sub-carbonate of potassa, in a heated mortar.

SARSAPARILLA (*zarsa*, Spanish for red (*Bauhin*), or *zarza*, a bush, *parilla*, a little vine). The root of the *Smilax Sarsaparilla*, a native of Virginia and South America, where it is celebrated by the name of *Zarza del Rio Negro*. Its Varieties are—

1. The *Lisbon*, the produce of Brazil, and the most valuable variety.

2. The *Jamaica*, a sub-variety, or the uncultivated root of the Lisbon.

3. The *Honduras* is the next variety in point of estimation.

4. The *Vera Cruz* is the least esteemed of all the varieties.

The principles procured from *Sarsaparilla* are—

1. *Smilacine*. A crystalline body, obtained by M. Folchi, and ranked among the alkaloïds.

2. *Parigline*. An active principle, obtained by M. Palotta.

SARTORIUS (*sartor*, a tailor). The muscle by means of which the tailor lays his legs across. It arises from the spinous process of the ilium, and is inserted into the inner tubercle of the head of the tibia.

SARX (*σᾶρξ*, *σαρκός*). Flesh. Hence—

1. *Sarco-cele* (*κήλη*, a tumor). *Hernia carnosca*. A fleshy enlargement of the testis.

2. *Sarco-coll* (*κόλλα*, glue). The concrete juice of the *Penæa Sarcocolla*, a native of Africa.

3. *Sarcoma*. *Sarcosis*. A fleshy tumor. See *Tumor*.

SASSAFRAS. A name given by the French to a species of laurel, the wood, root, and bark of which are used in medicine. The Spaniards, who discovered it in America, called it Cinnamon tree; and the Indians, Pavamé.

SASSOLINE. Native boracic acid, found on the edges of hot springs near Sasso, in the territory of Florence.

SATURATION (*saturō*, to satisfy, from *satur*, full). This term is applied in the two following senses, viz.—

1. A fluid, which holds in solution as much of any substance as it can dissolve, is said to be saturated with it. Thus, water will dissolve about one-third of its weight of common salt, and if more be added, it will remain solid.

2. When two principles, which have united to form a new body, are in such proportion that neither predominates, they are said to be saturated with each other; if otherwise, the predominant principle is said to be sub-saturated, or under-saturated, and the other super-saturated, or over-saturated.

SATYRIASIS (*satyrus*, a satyr). Lascivious madness. As it occurs in males, it is the *satyriasis furens* of Cullen; as it occurs in females, it is the *nymphomania furibunda* of Sauvages.

SAVINE. The *Juniperus sabina*, the leaves of which are commended in medicine for their influence upon the uterus, and are popularly supposed to be capable of producing abortion.

SAXONY BLUE. An intensely deep blue, imparted by dyeing with sulphate of indigo.

SCAB. A hard substance, formed by a concretion of the fluid discharged from superficial ulcerations.

SCABIES. An eruption of minute pimples, occurring chiefly between the fingers, and in the flexures of the joints; terminating in scabs. It is called popularly, in English, *itch*; in French, *gale*; in German, *krätze*; in Italian, *rognà*. The species, as given by Bateman, are—

S. papuliformis. Rank Itch.

S. lymphatica. Watery Itch.

S. purulenta. Pocky Itch.

S. cachectica. Scorbutic Itch.

SCALENUS (*σκαληνός*, a geometrical figure with three unequal sides). The name of two muscles—the *anticus* and the *posticus*—which bend the head and neck, &c. They arise from the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the

neck, and are inserted into the first and second rib.

SCALES OF FISH. These consist of alternate layers of membrane, and phosphate of lime.

Scales of Serpents are composed of a horny membrane, without the calcareous phosphate.

SCALL. An old English term, derived from the Saxon *scala*, or *sceala*, used much in the same sense as the word *scale*. Hence the term "*scald knave*," so liberally bestowed by Fluellin upon "antient Pistol." There are two kinds of this disease, viz.—

1. *Dry scall*, the *sahafata* of the Arabians, the *saphat* of the Hebrews, and the *psoriasis* of Bateman.

2. *Moist or humid scall*, the *sahafata* of the Arabians, the *netek* of the Hebrews, and the *impetigo* of Bateman. Compare *Porrigō*.

SCALPEL (*scalpo*, to scrape). Originally, a raspatory, or instrument for scraping diseased bones, &c. The term now signifies a common straight knife, used in surgery.

SCAMMONY. A gum resin, the produce of a species of *Convolvulus*, procured by incisions into the roots. The *Aleppo* scammony contains twice as much resin as the *Smyrna*, but less extractive and gum. The compound powder of scammony is the *Earl of Warwick's Powder*.

SCAPHA (*σκαφή*, a skiff). This is—

1. The depression of the outer ear before the anti-helix.

2. The *nodose bandage*; a double-headed roller, employed for stopping hæmorrhage, or for securing the compress after the performance of arteriotomy in the temples.

Scaphoides (*εἶδος*, likeness). Resembling a scapha, or skiff; the designation of a bone of the carpus, and of the tarsus.

SCAPULA. The shoulder-blade. Its upper surface is traversed by the *spine*, or *dorsum scapulæ*, a ridge of bone terminating in the *acromion*, or the point of the shoulder. The flat surface is sometimes called *venter*.

SCARABÆUS. The Beetle. The larvæ of this insect, called *beetle-grubs*, constitute a variety of anal worms.

SCARF-SKIN. The outermost layer of the skin. See *Cuticle*.

SCARIFICATION (*scarifico*, to scarify). The making of small incisions, or punctures, for the purpose of abstracting

blood, fluid in anasarca, or air in emphysema.

SCARLATINA. A barbarous term, apparently of British origin, which has superseded the original, and more classical name, *Rosalia*, or Scarlet Fever. It was named by Morton, *morbilli confluentes*; by Hoffman, *rubeola rossalia*; and by Heberden, *febris rubra*. The species, as given by Bateman, are—

S. simplex. The simple form.

S. anginosa. With sore throat.

S. maligna. The malignant form.

This last variety has been described by some writers under the names *angina gangrænosa* and *cynanche maligna*.

SCELOTYRBE (σκέλος, the leg, τύρβη, commotion). Literally, leg-commotion. A contracted and palsied state of the limbs; an affection supposed to resemble our sea-scurvy.

The *Scelotyrbē festinans* of Sauvages is the *shaking palsy* of Mr. Parkinson. Sauvages speaks of Chorea under the name of *Sclerotyrbē Sancti Viti*.

SCHEELE'S GREEN. A green pigment, consisting of the arsenite of copper.

SCHNEIDERIAN MEMBRANE. The pituitary membrane, which secretes the mucus of the nose; it is so named from SCHNEIDER, who first described it. It receives filaments from the first and fifth pairs of nerves.

SCIATIC NERVE. The termination of the sacral or sciatic plexus; it is the largest of all the nerves.

SCIATICA (corrupted from *ischias*, derived from ἰσχίον, the hip). Hip-gout; inflammation of the aponeurotic parts of the glutæi muscles.

SCILLA MARITIMA. The Squill, or Sea Onion; a plant which grows spontaneously on sandy shores in Spain and the Levant; and the bulb of which forms a powerful and most useful medicine. It was administered in dropsy by the Egyptians, under the mystic title of the *Eye of Typhon*.

SCILLITINA. The active principle of the bulb of the Scilla Maritima, Sea Onion, or Squill.

SCIRRHUS (σκίρρος, hard). *Scirrhomma*. *Scirrhorosis*. Induration; generally, that which precedes cancer in the ulcerated state.

SCLERIASIS (σκληρός, hard). *Sclerorosis*. A hard tumor, or induration.

SCLEROTICA (σκληρός, hard). The outermost or hardest membrane of the eye. Hence—

1. *Sclerotic-ectome* (ἐκτομή, excision).

The removing of a portion of the sclerotic and choroid coats, for the purpose of forming an artificial pupil.

2. *Sclerotitis*. Sclerotic inflammation.

SCORBUTUS. Scurvy. This is a barbarous term, probably derived from the Slavonic word *scorb*, with a Latin termination; it has also been referred to the Danish "schorbert," and "scorbeck," i. e. sore mouth; or "scheurbuych" of the Dutch. Scorbutus has also been termed *gingibrachium* and *gingipedum*, from its affecting the gums, arms, and legs; and it is usually distinguished by a set of symptoms designated by the term *putrescent*. See *Purpura*.

SCORIA (σκαρία; from σκάω, excrement). The scum or dross of metals; the refuse or useless part of any substance; excrement.

SCOTO'MA (σκότος, darkness). Pl. *Scotomata*. Dark appearances before the eyes; an affection attendant upon various organic diseases of the head. Blind head-ache. Nervous fainting-fit.

SCOTT'S ACID BATH. A bath of diluted aqua regia, employed by the late Dr. Scott as a remedy for jaundice. The aqua regia should be compounded of three parts in measure of muriatic acid, and two of nitric acid; and in preparing them for use, a pint of the combined acid is to be mixed with the same measure of water. The acid bath is to consist of three ounces of this diluted acid to every gallon of water.

SCROFULA (*scrofa*, a sow; so named, as is commonly supposed, because swine are said to be subject to it [?]). A disease principally characterized by a chronic swelling of the absorbent glands, which tend very slowly to imperfect suppuration. It has also been called *struma*; by the French, *ecrouelles* (which is to be found corrupted, in Scotland, into "the cruels"); by the Germans, *der kropf*, from the swelling under the chin; and by the English, the *king's evil*. In horses, this affection is called *farcy*.

SCROPHULARIA NODOSA. Knotty-rooted Figwort. It has been used in scrophula, whence its name; and as a fomentation in piles, &c.

SCROTUM. The cutaneous envelope of the testes. The longitudinal line upon its surface, dividing it into two equal parts, is called the *raphe*.

1. *Scrotum, Cancer of.* Chimney-Sweepers' Cancer. The Soot-wart. A peculiar disorder, beginning as a

wart-like excrescence, in the inferior part of the scrotum.

2. *Scroto-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). Rupture, or hernia, of the scrotum.

SCURF. *Furfur*. Exfoliation of the cuticle; as in furfures capitis, scurf, or dandruff of the head.

SCUTIFORM (*scutum*, a shield, *forma*, likeness). *Xiphoid*. Shaped like a shield; a term applied to the cartilage of the sternum.

SCYBALUM (σκύβαλον, excrement). Pl. *Scybala*; small indurated balls or fragments, into which the fæces become converted, after long retention in the colon.

SEALING-WAX. A composition of gum lac, Venice turpentine, and common resin, coloured with vermilion, verditer, ivory-black, &c.

SEA-TANG. A name of the yellow Bladder-wrack, a marine plant used in making the Cataplasma Quercus Marini.

SEA-WAX. Maltha; a white, solid, fusible substance, found on the Baikal Lake in Siberia.

SEARCHING. The operation of introducing a metallic instrument, through the urethra, into the bladder, for the purpose of ascertaining the presence of a calculus.

SEBACEOUS (*sebum*, suet). Suety; a term applied to glands which secrete an unctuous matter.

SEBACIC ACID (*sebum*, lard). An acid obtained from hog's lard.

SEBAT. A neutral compound of sebatic acid with a base.

SECALE CORNUTUM. See *Ergota*.

SECRETION (*secerno*, to separate). A product, secreted or separated by a peculiar process, from the blood. Secreted products are of two kinds, viz.—

1. *Excretions*, or matters separated by animal bodies, and thrown off, on account of their noxious qualities, as the urine, the fæces, the carbonic acid gas from the lungs, &c.

2. *Secretions*, properly so called; these are matters separated for further objects, and for the performance of various subordinate actions in the living system, as the bile, &c.

SECUNDINES (*secundus*, second). The after-birth, consisting of the placenta and its membranes.

SEDATIVES (*sedo*, to allay). Substances which occasion a temporary stimulus, followed by depression of the vital powers, and generally by torpor or sleep.

SEDIMENT. See *Deposit*.

SELENITE (σελήνη, the moon). A name sometimes given to the pure crystallized specimens of gypsum.

SELENIUM (σελήνη, the moon). A new elementary body, extracted by Berzelius from the pyrites of Fahlun. Dr. Prout says, it seems to constitute the connecting link between sulphur and the metals.

1. *Selenious acid* consists of 100 parts of selenium and 40 of oxygen.

2. *Selenic acid* contains 60 parts of oxygen and 100 of selenium.

3. *Seleniuretted hydrogen* is a fetid gas, possessing the properties of an acid, and consisting of 100 parts of selenium, and 2.5 of hydrogen.

SELLA EQUINA } (*sella*, a seat).

SELLA TURCICA } Designations

SELLA SPHENOIDES } of a part of the sphenoid bone, resembling a Turkish saddle.

SEMEIOLOGY (σημείον, a sign, λόγος, an account). That branch of medicine which treats of the signs of diseases.

SEMEN (*sero*, to sow). This is—

1. The seed, kernel, or stone of the fruit of any vegetable.

2. The peculiar vivifying fluid secreted in the testes.

SEMI-. A prefix, derived from *semis*, denoting half.

1. *Semi-circular canals*. Three canals of the internal ear, situated in the substance of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and opening into the vestibule.

2. *Semi-cupium*. A half-bath; a bath which reaches only to the hip; called by the French, *demi-bain*.

3. *Semi-lunar ganglia*. Two ganglia, situated on each side of the aorta, on a level with the coeliac artery.

4. *Semi-lunar notch*. An indentation, in the form of a half-moon, between the coracoid process and the superior border of the scapula.

5. *Semi-lunar valves*. Three semi-circular valves, which guard the orifice of the pulmonary artery.

6. *Semi-metals*. A term formerly applied to those bodies which possess the qualities of metals, with the exception of malleability.

7. *Semi-membranosus*. A muscle arising from the tuber ischii, and inserted into the head of the tibia. It bends the leg.

8. *Semi-tendinosus*. A muscle arising from the tuber ischii, and inserted

into the tibia; it is the *semi-nervosus* of Winslow. It bends the leg.

SENEGA (so called from its having been employed by the *Senegaroo* Indians as a remedy for the bite of the rattle-snake). A plant of the order *Polygaleæ*, yielding the Senega, or Rattle-snake root. An alkaline principle has been obtained from it, called *polygaline*.

SENNA. The leaves of several species of Cassia. See *Cassia*.

SEPTIC (σήπω, to putrify). Relating to putrefaction.

SEPTUM (*sepes*, a hedge). Literally, an enclosure, or fenced place. Hence—

1. *Septum Cordis*. The fleshy substance which separates the right from the left ventricle of the heart. This is also called *septum auriculorum*.
2. *Septum lucidum*. A partition separating the anterior cornua of the brain.
3. *Septum narium*. The cartilaginous partition of the nostrils.

SEQUE/LA (*sequor*, to follow). Morbid affections which follow others; as, Anasarca after Scarlatina, &c.

SERPENTARIA. Virginian Snake-root, or Birthwort; a species of *Aristolochia*. It receives its name from its having been used as a remedy for the bites of serpents.

SERPI'GO (*serpo*, to creep). Ring-worm, or tetter. It is so called from its creeping over the surface of the skin. See *Herpes*.

SEROSITY. A colourless, limpid fluid, which oozes out from coagulated serum, on being subjected to gentle pressure.

SERRA'TUS (*serra*, a saw.) The name of three muscles, viz.—

1. *Serratus magnus*, arising from eight or nine of the first ribs, and inserted into the base of the scapula. It brings the scapula forward, and is a muscle of inspiration.
2. *Serratus posticus superior*, arising from the spinous processes of the last cervical, and three upper dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into the second, third, fourth, and sometimes fifth, ribs. It raises the ribs, and thus dilates the thorax.
3. *Serratus posticus inferior*, arising from the spinous processes of the two lower dorsal, and three upper lumbar, vertebræ, and inserted into the four inferior ribs, which it depresses and draws backwards.

SERRE-NŒUD. An instrument consisting of a long, narrow, round piece of silver, terminating at one end in a little ring, or hole; and at the other, in a kind of groove, or notch. It is used in applying ligatures.

SERUM. A yellowish liquid, a constituent of the blood. See *Blood*.

SESAMOID (σησάμιν, an Indian bean, εἶδος, likeness). The designation of small bones, resembling the *semen sesami*, found at the roots of the first joint of the thumb and of the great toe.

SESQUI (contracted from *semisque*, and a half). A prefix denoting the quantity and a half more. Hence—

1. *Sescuncia* (*quasi* sesqui-uncia). An ounce and a half.
2. *Sescuplum* (*quasi* sesqui-plum, from sesqui, and *plica*, a fold). One and a half-fold; thus *sescuplo-carburet* means, one and a half-fold carburet.
3. *Sesqui-hora*. An hour and a half.
4. *Sesqui-pes*. A foot and a half; a cubit. Hence the “*sesquipedalia verba*” of Horace.

SETA. A bristle. Hence—

1. *Seta equina*. The horse-hair-worm, or gordius. The Laplanders are subject to a disease, which they term *ullen*, or *hotme*, supposed to arise from drinking the half-putrid water of stagnant marshes or ditches inhabited by this worm.
2. *Seton*. A kind of issue, usually made with a flat needle, threaded with a skein of silk, and termed a seton-needle; it was formerly made with a horse-hair: hence the name.

SEVUM, or SEBUM. *Adeps ovillus*. Mutton suet; the fat of the ovis aries, principally used to give consistence to ointments and plasters.

S. præparatum. L. Prepared suet. This is the suet cut into pieces, melted over a slow fire, and strained through linen.

SEXUAL SYSTEM. The system of classifying plants, invented by Linnæus, and founded upon the parts of fructification, as the stamens and the pistils; the number of the former determining the classes, that of the latter, the orders. See *Botany*.

SHEAR-STEEL (so called from its being fitted to make clothiers' shears, scythes, &c.). This is prepared by laying several bars of common steel together, and heating them in a furnace to the welding temperature. They are then

beaten together with forge hammers, and drawn anew into bars for sale.

SHEATHS. See *Fibrous System*.

SHELLS. The shells of eggs, and the covering of crustaceous animals, consist of carbonate and a little phosphate of lime, and animal matter; oyster shells consist almost entirely of carbonate of lime and animal matter; and the composition of pearl and mother of pearl is similar.

SHINGLES. This is probably a corruption of the Latin term *cingulum*, a girdle, so called from the situation which it occupies on the trunk of the body. It is the *Herpes Zoster* of Bateman.

SIALOGOGUES (σίαλος, saliva, ἄγω, to expel). Substances which increase the discharge of saliva. These are of two kinds, viz.—

1. Masticatories, or pungent substances, which produce salivation by *external* application to the secretory vessels, as tobacco, mezereon, &c.

2. Medicines which produce salivation by *internal* exhibition, through the medium of the circulation, as mercury.

SIBBENS. See *Framboesia*.

SIDERATIO (*sidus*, a star). A name given to erysipelas of the face or scalp, from an idea of its being produced by the influence of the planets.

SIDERUM. The name given by Bergmann to phosphuret of iron.

SIGMOID (the Greek letter Σ, *sigma*, and εἶδος, likeness). Resembling the letter Σ, as applied to—

1. A *flexure of the colon*, where it forms a double curve in the iliac region.

2. The semicircular *valves*, which guard the orifice of the pulmonary artery, and of the aorta.

SILEX. An opaque stone, sufficiently hard to scratch glass; sparkling, but never crystallized. Common flint, and light-coloured pebbles, are wholly of this earth, which is termed *silicious*. It also forms the basis of chalcedony, cornelian, jasper, &c.

SILICA. Silicious earth; the oxide of silicium, constituting almost the whole of sillex, or flint. It is dissolved by solutions of the fixed alkalies, and combines with many of the metallic oxides: hence it is sometimes called *silicic acid*; and its compounds with alkaline bases, *silicates*.

Fluo-silicic acid gas is formed whenever hydro-fluoric acid comes in contact

with silicious earth. The solution formed by saturating water with this gas, emits fumes on exposure to the air, and is commonly called *silicated fluoric acid*, but more properly, *silico-hydrofluoric acid*.

SILICUA. A pod, or seed-vessel; like that of the pea, bean, &c.

SILVAN. The name given by Werner to Tellurium.

SILVER. *Argentum*. A metal occurring native in mines, and in combination with other metals.

1. *Lunar caustic*. The fused nitrate.

2. *Horn Silver*. *Luna cornea*. The chloride.

3. *Fulminating Silver*. A fulminate of the oxide of silver, which detonates violently on heat or percussion.

4. *Arbor Dianæ*. The arborescent appearance of silver, when it is precipitated from its solutions by mercury.

SILVIC ACID. An acid procured from the resin of the Scotch fir.

SIMAROUBA. The bark of the *Quassia Simarouba*, or Mountain Damson, as it is called in Jamaica. This bark is tonic. A peculiar bitter principle has been obtained from it, called *Quassine*.

SIMPLE. A general name for all herbs which have any medicinal value.

SINAPIS. The name of a genus of plants: Order *Crucifera*.

S. alba. } The seeds of these species,
S. nigra. } the White and the Common Mustard, when reduced to flour, form the well known condiment, *mustard*.

SINAPISM (*sinapis*, mustard). A mustard poultice, generally applied to the calves of the legs, or the soles of the feet.

SINEW. The ligament which joins two bones.

SINGULTUS. This term properly signifies, *sobbing*. See *Hiccup*.

SINUS. Literally, a gulf. Hence, it is used to denote—

1. A cavity, or cell, within the substance of a bone, as of the forehead, &c.

2. A large vein, as those of the brain, &c. See *Dura Mater*.

3. The numerous small foramina which open upon the surface of the mucous lining of the urethra, are called the *Sinuses of MORGAGNI*.

SIXTH SENSE. A term applied to *muscular sensation*, arising from the sensitive department of the fifth pair, and the compound spinal nerves.

The *Seventh*, or *Visceral Sense*, is a term applied to the *instinctive* sensations, arising from the ganglionic department of the nervous system.

SIZE. The *buffy coat* which appears on the surface of coagulated blood drawn in inflammation. The surface of the coagulum is frequently contracted, puckered up at its edges, and concave in the centre: the blood is in such cases said to be *cupped*.

SKELETON (σκέλλω, to dry up). The dry bony frame-work of an animal. See *Os*, *ossis*.

SKIN. See *Cuticle*.

SKIN-BOUND DISEASE. A peculiar affection of infancy, originating in chronic inflammation of the cellular membrane. The whole surface of the body is swelled and hard, and the skin is cold and tight-bound.

SLING. A bandage for supporting a wounded limb.

SMALL POX (*poc*, Saxon, a bag or pouch; the epithet *small* was added in the fifteenth century). See *Variola*.

SMALT, or SMALTZ. An oxide of cobalt, melted with silicious earth and potash. When ground very fine, it is known by the name of *powder blue*; it is used in the arts, and in the painting of earthenware.

SNOW BLINDNESS. An affection of the eyes caused by the reflection of light from the snow; it is peculiar to the Esquimaux, &c., who wear a kind of goggles, called *snow-eyes*, made of extremely light wood, resting by a bridge on the nose, like spectacles.

SOAP. See *Sapo*.

SODA. An alkali procured from the ashes of marine plants; formerly called the *mineral alkali*, from its being found native, under the name of *natron*, in mineral seams or crusts. See *Barilla*.

1. The *Tartrate*. Soda Tartarizata. L. formerly *Sal de Seignette*; *Sal Rupellensis*, or *Rochelle Salt*. A triple salt, consisting of 2 atoms of acid + 1 of soda + 1 of potass.

2. The *Carbonate*. Sodæ Carbonas. L. When properly prepared, it is a *bi-carbonate*; that which is generally sold for it, is a *sesqui-carbonate*, as being equal to an atom and a half of acid, and one atom of base.

3. The *Muriate*. Sodæ Murias. L. Chloride of Sodium, or *common salt*.

4. The *Sub-borate*. Sodæ Sub-boras. L. This salt is, strictly speaking, a

bi-borate of soda, commonly called *borax*.

5. The *Sulphate*. Sodæ Sulphas. L. formerly called *Natron vitriolatum*, P. L. 1787. *Sal Catharticus Glauberi*. P. L. 1745; or Glauber's Salt.

SODIUM. A peculiar metal, constituting the basis of soda, discovered by Sir H. Davy, in 1807, a few days after he had discovered potassium. *Soda* is the protoxide.

SOFTENING. *Ramollissement*. A term employed to denote a diminution of the natural and healthy consistence of organs, as of the brain.

SOLANIA. The active principle of the *Solanum Dulcamara*, or Bitter-sweet, in which it is combined with malic acid.

SOLAR PHOSPHORUS. A body which has the property of absorbing rays of light, retaining them for some time, and again evolving them, unchanged, and unaccompanied by sensible heat. These bodies are distinguished into—

1. The *Natural*, as snow; sometimes the sea, when agitated; putrid fish; the glow-worm, &c.

2. The *Artificial*, which, after exposure to the sun's rays, shine in the dark, or when placed in the vacuum of an air-pump, under water, &c., precluding the possibility of combustion: such are Canton's, Baldwin's, Homberg's, and the Bolognian Phosphori.

SOLAR PLEXUS. An assemblage of ganglia, which are distributed to all the divisions of the aorta. See *Ganglion*.

SOLDERS. These are either simple or mixed metals, by which metallic bodies are firmly united with each other. Bismuth is much used in the composition of *soft solders*, from its capability of forming with several metals compounds of remarkable fusibility. The common solder of glaziers consists of equal parts of tin, lead, antimony, and bismuth.

SOLEUS (*solea*, a sole). A muscle of the leg, shaped like the sole-fish. It arises from the head of the fibula, &c., and is inserted into the os calcis; it has also been named *gastrocnemius internus*. It extends the foot.

SOLIDS. Bodies, the cohesion of whose particles is so strong, that they are moveable only as a combined mass. Compare *Fluidity*.

SOL-LUNAR INFLUENCE. The influence supposed to be produced on various diseases, when the sun and moon are in a state of conjunction: thus, paroxysms and exacerbations in fever may be

expected to take place (and do in fact take place) at spring-tides, and crises at neap-tides.

SOLUTION (*solvo*, to dissolve).

1. The result of an affinity between bodies in different states with regard to cohesion. Liquids are called *solvents*, from their acting upon, or holding in solution, either solids or æriform fluids. The influence of heat upon the power of solution, corresponds with the difference between cohesion and elasticity. Upon solid bodies it generally *increases* the power of the solvent, by diminishing their *cohesion*; upon æriform bodies it *diminishes* the power, by adding to their *elasticity*.

2. A fluid which contains another substance dissolved and intimately mixed with it. See *Saturation*.

SOMNAMBULISM (*somnus*, sleep, *ambulo*, to walk). Sleep-walking. Somnambulists are endowed with a peculiar mode of sensation, termed *clairvoyance*, or a sort of second sight, which is supposed to be diffused over the whole surface of the body, but to be especially seated in the epigastrium and fingers' ends.

SONDE A DARD. A kind of catheter, furnished with a stilette.

Sonde conique. A conical silver catheter, frequently employed in France.

SOPOR. Profound sleep. Hence—

Soporifics. Hypnotics. Substances which induce sopor, or sleep.

SORBIC ACID. An acid obtained from the berries of the mountain ash, called *sorbus*, or *pyrus aucuparia*. It appears that the sorbic and pure malic acids are identical. Its salts are called *sorbates*.

SORDES. The viscid matter discharged from ulcers, &c.

SORE THROAT. See *Cynanche*.

SORY. The ancient name for sulphate of iron.

SOUND. An instrument which is introduced into the bladder, for the purpose of ascertaining the presence of a calculus.

SPARGANO'SIS (*σπαργάω*, to tumify). A term applied by Dioscorides to puerperal tumid-leg. See *Phlegmasia dolens*.

SPARTIUM SCOPARIUM. The common Broom, the tops of which have been found useful in dropsy, in the form of decoction. Sydenham used the ashes, which contain an alkaline salt.

SPASM (*σπάω*, to draw). Cramp; irregular contraction of the muscles.

1. *Constrictive spasm* is attended with contraction, rigidity, or both; as wry-neck, locked-jaw, tetanus, &c.

2. *Clonic spasm* is the violent agitation of one or more muscles, in sudden and irregular snatches, as hiccough, sneezing, &c.

3. *Synclonic spasm* is the tremulous, simultaneous, and chronic agitation of various muscles; as St. Vitus' dance, shaking palsy, &c.

SPATULA (dim. of *spatha*, a spattle). An instrument for spreading salves or ointments.

SPECIFIC. An infallible remedy.

SPECULUM. Literally, a glass. An instrument for facilitating the examination of parts, and also the performance of operations on them, as the speculum uteri, &c.

SPECULUM METAL. An alloy of about two parts of copper and one of tin; used for making mirrors.

SPEISS. A brittle reddish alloy, chiefly composed of nickel and arsenic.

SPELTER. The name by which zinc is known in commerce; but it usually contains an admixture of lead and sulphur.

SPERMA (*σπείρω*, to sow). *Semen*. The seminal fluid. The seed of plants. Hence—

1. *Spermatic.* Belonging to the testis, as applied to arteries, veins, &c.

2. *Spermatic cord.* This is composed of the vas deferens, the spermatic artery and vein, &c.

3. *Angio-spermæ* (*ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel.) Plants which have their seeds enclosed in a vessel, or pericarp.

4. *Gymno-spermæ* (*γυμνός*, naked). Plants which have their seeds naked, or destitute of a pericarp, or seed-vessel. See *Botany*.

SPERMACEI (*σπέρμα*, semen, and *κῆτος*, a whale). A substance obtained from the head of the *Physeter macrocephalus*, a species of whale inhabiting the Southern Ocean. See *Physeter*.

SPHACELUS (*σφάζω*, to destroy). Complete mortification; it is generally preceded by *gangrene*, or the incomplete state.

There is a form of sphacelus, which generally occurs in infants, and young children, attacking the mouth and cheeks, and the external parts of the female organs of generation. It has been termed *noma*, *cheilocace*, *stomacace gangrenosa seu maligna*, *necrosis infantilis*, *gangrenous aphthæ*, *water-canker*, &c.

SPHENOID (σφήν, a wedge, εἶδος, likeness). Wedge-like, as applied to a bone of the skull, which *wedges in* and locks together most of the other bones.

1. *Sphenoïdal*. A term applied to wedge-like *fissures* and *cells* of the sphenoid bone.

2. *Spheno-palatine*. A term applied to parts connected with the sphenoid bone and the palate.

SPHINCTER (σφιγγω, to contract). A muscle, whose office it is to close the aperture around which it is placed.

The *Sphincter Ani* arises from the extremity of the rectum, and is inserted into the point of the os coccygis. It closes the anus, and draws down the bulb of the urethra.

SPICA. Literally, an ear of corn. Hence, it is the name of a bandage, so called from its turns, or *dolaires*, being thought to resemble the rows of an ear of corn.

SPIGELIA MARILANDICA. Perennial Worm-grass, a native of North America, the root of which was discovered to possess anthelmintic properties, by the Cherokee Indians, by whom it is termed *unsteetla*. The genus was named after Adrian Spigelius of Padua.

SPILOTUS (σπίλος, a spot). A congenital spot, appearing to consist of a partial thickening of the rete mucosum, sometimes of a yellow, or yellowish-brown, sometimes of a bluish, livid, or nearly black colour. Compare *Nævus*.

SPINA BIFIDA (*bis*, twice, *findo*, to cleave). *Hydro-rhachitis*. Literally, the cloven spine. It is—

1. A disease attended with an incomplete state of some of the vertebræ, and a fluid swelling, commonly situated over the lower lumbar vertebræ.

2. The name is also given to an analogous tumour, sometimes occurring on children's heads, attended with an imperfect ossification of a part of the cranium.

SPINA VENTOSA. A term first used by the Arabian writers to designate a disease, in which matter formed in the interior of a bone, and afterwards made its way outward, beneath the skin. The word *spina* was employed before the time of the Arabians, to express the nature of the pain attendant on the disease; and *ventosa* was added by them, from the resemblance of the affection to emphysema. Since the time of the Arabians, the term has been used by many

to designate the disease called *White Swelling*.

SPINAL MARROW. See *Medulla*.

SPIRIT OF SALT. A concentrated solution of muriatic acid gas in water. It is also known by the name of *marine*, or *muriatic acid*.

SPIRITS. A general term, comprising all inflammable liquors obtained by distillation, as brandy, geneva, &c. The first spirit known in Europe was made from grapes, and sold as a medicine in Italy and Spain, under the name of *alcohol*. The Genoese afterwards prepared it from grain, and sold it under the name of *aqua vitæ*.

The following list of spirits, with the materials from which they are distilled, and the countries producing them, is taken from Thomson's Dispensatory.

I. **AGUA ARDIENTE**. Distilled from pulque, the fermented juice of the Agave, by the Mexicans.

II. **ARRACK**. Distilled from coarse palm sugar, named jaggery, fermented with the bark of the *Mimosa leucophlea*; also from rice and the fermented juice of the Palm; made in India. Its varieties are—

1. *Mahwah Arrack*. Made in India from the flowers of the Madhuca tree, *Bassia butyracea*.

2. *Tuba*. Made from palm wine, in the Philippine Islands.

III. **ARAKA**. Distilled, by the Tartars, from koumis, fermented mares' milk.

IV. **ARAKI**. Distilled from dates, by the Egyptians.

V. **ARIKA**. A variety of koumis, distilled from fermented mares' milk, in Tartary and Iceland.

VI. **BRANDY**. Distilled from wine, figs, peaches, Persiman apple, mulberries, and sometimes other fruits, in Europe, Asia, N. and S. America, wherever wine is made. The best brandy is that of Cognac; the next, that of Bourdeaux and Rochelle. The varieties are—

1. *Lau*. Made from rice, in Siam.

2. *Rakia*. Made in Dalmatia from the husks of grapes mixed with aromatics.

3. *Rossolio*. Made at Dantzic, from a compound of brandy, ros-solis, and other plants.

4. *Troster*. Made on the Rhine, from the husks of grapes, fermented with barley and rye.

5. *Sekis-kayavodka*. Made from the lees of wine and fruit at Scio.

VII. GENEVA HOLLANDS (*genèvre*, French for juniper). Distilled from malted barley and rye, rectified on juniper berries, in Holland. Its variety is—

Gin. Made in England, from malted barley, rye, potatoes; rectified with turpentine.

VIII. GOLDWASSER. Distilled at Dantzic, from wheat, barley, and rye, rectified with aniseeds, cinnamon, and other spices.

IX. KIRCHWASSER. Distilled from the Malachab cherry, in Switzerland.

X. MARASCHINO. Distilled from the Macarska cherry, at Zara, the capital of Dalmatia.

XI. RUM (supposed to be derived from the terminal syllable of the word *saccharum*: but the native Americans called this liquor Rum). Distilled, in the West Indies and South America, from cane-sugar and molasses, and in North America from maple-sugar. Its Variety is—

Slatkaia trava. Made at Kamtschatka, from a sweet grass.

XII. SHOW-CHOO. Distilled, in China, from the lees of Mandarin, a wine made from boiled rice.

XIII. WHISKEY (supposed to be derived from *usque*, the two first syllables of *usquebagh*, the original name in Ireland). Distilled, in Scotland and Ireland, from malted and raw barley, rye, oats, and potatoes; and in the south of France, from sloes. In Ireland it was called *buil-cean*, or madness of the head. The best Scotch whiskey is *Glenlivet*; the best Irish, *Ennishowen*.

XIV. Y-WER-A. Distilled, in the Sandwich Islands, from the root of the Tee-root, baked, pounded, and fermented.

XV. To these may be added an intoxicating liquor, made, by the Afghani-ans, from ewes' milk; and that made at Kamtschatka, from a species of mushroom, named Muchumer.

SPIRITUS. Distilled spirits; solutions of the essential oils of vegetables in diluted alcohol, or proof spirit. They are obtained by distilling spirit with recent vegetables; or, according to the recent directions of the Pharmacopœia, with their essential oils; sometimes, however, they are made by at once dissolving the oils in the spirit, without distillation.

1. *Sp. Ammoniacæ.* A solution of ammoniacal gas in spirit, formerly called—

Sp. salis ammoniaci dulc. P. L. 1745.

Sp. salis ammoniaci. P. L. 1720.

2. *Sp. Ammoniacæ aromaticus.* A solution of several essential oils in the spirit of ammonia, formerly called—

Sp. ammoniacæ comp. P. L. 1785.

Sp. volatilis aromat. P. L. 1745.

Sp. salis volatil. oleosus. P. L. 1720.

3. *Sp. Ætheris aromaticus.* Sulphuric æther, one part; rectified spirit, two parts; impregnated with aromatics; formerly called—

Elixir vitrioli dulce. P. L. 1745.

4. *Sp. Ætheris nitrici.* A portion of nitric æther and nitric acid, combined with alcohol; formerly called—

Sp. nitri dulcis. P. L. 1745.

5. *Sp. Ætheris sulphurici.* Two parts, by measure, of rectified spirit, and one part of sulphuric æther; formerly called—

Sp. Ætheris vitriolici. P. L. 1787.

Sp. vitrioli dulcis. P. L. 1745.

6. *Sp. Ætheris sulphurici compositus.* This is intended as a substitute for the *Liquor Anodynus* of Hoffman, although its composition was never revealed by him.

7. *Sp. Camphoræ.* Spirit of Camphor, commonly called *Camphorated Spirit*.

8. *Sp. Rectificatus.* Alcohol, in nearly its highest state of concentration, commonly called *Spirits of Wine*. By the term *pure alcohol* is meant alcohol of a specific gravity of 796 at 60° Fahrenheit, the strongest which can be procured.

9. *Sp. Tenuior.* Weaker, or *Proof Spirit*. Rectified spirit, diluted with a certain proportion of water. According to the London college its specific gravity should be to that of distilled water as 930 to 1000.

SPLANCHNON (σπλάγχνον). A viscus. Hence—

I. *Splanchno-logia* (λόγος, an account). a description of the viscera.

II. *Splanchnic Nerves.* These are two in number on each side, distinguished into—

1. The *Great*, which pass behind the stomach, and terminate in the semi-lunar ganglion; and—

2. The *Small*, which communicate with the former, and terminate in the renal ganglion.

SPLEEN. *Splen.* An organ situated on the posterior part of the left hypochondrium. Its outer surface is convex; the inner is divided by a groove, called the *fissure of the spleen*.

1. *Splenalgia* (ἄλγος, pain). Pain in the spleen.

2. *Splenitis*. Inflammation of the spleen. It is acute, or chronic.

3. *Splenius*. A muscle, resembling the spleen. It arises from the last cervical, and six upper dorsal, vertebrae, and is inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal, and to the occipital bone. It brings the head and neck backwards laterally; and when both act, they pull the head directly backwards.

4. *Splenization*. A change induced in the lungs by inflammation, in which they resemble the substance of the spleen. This state differs from hepatisation in the absence of the granules, and a consequently darker and more uniform texture; in appearance it resembles that condition of the lung produced in pleuro-pneumonia, called by Laennec *carnification*.

SPLINT BONE. The fibula, or small bone of the leg.

SPLINTS. Long, thin pieces of wood, tin, &c., used for preventing the ends of broken bones from moving, so as to interrupt the process of their uniting.

SPLIT-CLOTH. *Scissum linteum*. A bandage for the head, consisting of a central part, and six or eight tails, or heads. The most convenient bandage for the forehead, face, and jaws, is the *four-tailed*, or *single split-cloth*.

SPONGIA. Sponge; a porous substance, found adhering to rocks, formerly supposed to be a vegetable production, but now classed among the zoöphytes.

S. præparata. Prepared Sponge; Sponge-tent. Formed by dipping pieces of sponge in hot melted Emplastrum Cerae compositum, and pressing them between two iron plates. When cold, it may be cut into any shapes.

S. usta. Burnt Sponge. A medicine often given in the form of lozenges, in bronchocele, scrofulous diseases, chronic enlargement of the prostate gland, &c.

SPORADIC (*σπεῖρω*, to sow). A general term for diseases, arising from occasional causes, as cold, fatigue, &c.

SPRUCE BEER. A liquor made of treacle and the essence of spruce, well boiled in water, to which yeast is afterwards added, to assist the fermentation.

SPUTUM (*spuo*, to spit). Any kind of expectoration. See *Nummulary*.

SQUAMA. A scale. Hence—

1. *Squamæ ferri*. Scales of iron, or the black oxide, which is obtained in the form of scales.

2. *Squamous*. The name of a suture

of the cranium, so called from its edges covering like the scales of fishes; also the name of the *scaly* portion of the temporal bone.

SQUINTING. This affection was formerly called *goggle-eye*; hence, the term *goggles* is still applied to the glasses used in this complaint. These glasses are called in French, *masques à louchette*, or squinting-guards. See *Strabismus*.

STAFF. The director for the gorget, or knife, used in lithotomy.

STALACTITES (*σταλακτώ*, to drop). Substances found suspended from vaults, being formed by the oozing of water charged with calcareous particles, the former of which evaporates, leaving the latter behind.

STAMMERING. *Psellismus*. Interruption of speech by irregular intermissions or snatches. It is distinguished into a *hesitation* and *stuttering*. Shakspeare comprises them both:—"I would thou couldst stammer, that thou mightest pour out of thy mouth, as wine comes out of a narrow-mouthed bottle, either too much at once, or none at all."

STANNATE. Protochloride of tin.

STANNUM. *Plumbum album*. Tin; a metal, occurring plentifully in Cornwall, &c. It is found in a metallic state, united with sulphur and copper, and is then called *tin pyrites*; when combined with oxide of iron and silice, it is called *tin-stone*, and *wood-tin*.

STAPES. Literally, a stirrup. One of the small bones of the internal ear.

Stapedius. A small muscle attached near the mastoid cells, and into the head of the stapes.

STAPHISAGRJA. Staves-acre, a species of *Delphinium*, the seeds of which are principally employed in powder, mixed with hair-powder, for destroying pediculi of the head. Their active properties depend on a peculiar alkaline principle, called *delphia*, or *delphinia*.

STAPHYLO'MA (*σταφυλή*, a grape). An increase in the size of the cornea, almost invariably accompanied by more or less opacity. The species are—

1. *Total staphyloma*, in which the whole of the cornea may be elevated into an unnatural protuberance.

2. *Partial staphyloma*, in which a part of the cornea only is affected.

3. *Hemispherical staphyloma*, } species

4. *Conical staphyloma*, } which are named from differences in figure, dependent on some variations in the mode of production.

5. *Pellucid staphyloma*, in which the cornea is expanded in size, without losing its transparency, and without the iris being adherent to it.

5. *Staphyloma scleroticæ*, an unnatural distension of the sclerotic coat.

7. The term *Staphyloma* has also been applied to protrusions of the iris through openings of the cornea; that of the whole iris, after general slough of the cornea, is called *staphyloma racemosum*.

STARCH. A substance obtained from vegetables, particularly from tuberose roots, and the seeds of gramineous plants. See *Amylum*.

STARKEY'S SOAP. See *Sapo*.

STATISTICS. A term applied to the investigation and exposition of the actual condition of states and countries.

Medical statistics may be defined to be the application of numbers to illustrate the natural history of men in health and disease.

STEAM. The vapour of water raised to a high degree of elasticity by heat.

Steam-tight denotes such a degree of closeness as prevents the escape of steam.

STEARINE (στέαρ, suet). A solid crystallizable substance,—one of the proximate principles of fat. Compare *Elain*.

STEATO'MA (στέαρ, fat). A wen, or encysted tumor, containing a fat-like matter.

STEEL. Carburetted iron. The proportion of carbon is supposed to amount, at an average, to $\frac{1}{74}$ th part. Steel is usually divided into three sorts, according to the method in which it is prepared, viz. *natural steel*, *steel of cementation*, and *cast steel*.

STELLA, or STELLATED BANDAGE. A bandage, so named from its forming a *star*, or cross, on the back. It is a roller, applied in the form of the figure 8, so as to keep back the shoulders.

STERILITY (*sterilis*, barren). Barrenness. Impotence in the male; inability to conceive in the female.

STERNUM. The breast bone. It is divided into two or three parts, terminating below in the ensiform cartilage.

1. *Sterno-clavicular*. The designation of a ligament extending from the sternum to the clavicle.

2. *Sterno-cleido-mastoïdeus*. A muscle arising by two origins from the summit of the sternum and the sternal portion of the clavicle, and inserted

into the mastoid process of the temporal bone. It turns the head to one side, and bends it forwards.

3. *Sterno-hyoïdeus*. A muscle arising from the sternum, and inserted into the os hyoïdes. It depresses the larynx, and furnishes a fixed point for the depressors of the jaw.

4. *Sterno-thyroïdeus*. A muscle arising from the sternum, and inserted into the thyroid cartilage. It draws the larynx downwards.

STERNUTATORIES (*sternuto*, to sneeze). *Errhines*. Substances which, when applied to the pituitary membrane, occasion a discharge from the nostrils either of a mucous or serous fluid.

STERTOR (*sterto*, to snore). Snoring.

STETHOSCOPE (στήθος, the breast, σκοπέω, to explore). An instrument, invented by Laënnec, to assist the ear in examining the morbid sounds of the chest. See *Auscultation*.

STHENIC (σθένος, strength). A term applied by Dr. Brown to diseases produced, according to his theory, by accumulated excitability. All other diseases were supposed to be occasioned by exhausted excitability, and were marked by indirect debility: these he termed *a-sthenic*.

STIBIUM. The Latin term for antimony. Hence, Berzelius described the antimonious and antimonie acids, under the names *stibious* and *stibic*. See *Antimonium* and *Stimmi*.

STIGMA (στίζω, to prick). A small red speck. Stigmata are generally distinct from each other; when livid, they are termed *petechiæ*.

STILL-BORN INFANTS. See *Suspended animation*.

STIMMI (στίμμι, quo aliquid στείβεται, densatur). *Stibium*. A substance, probably antimony, which the ancients used to apply to the eyelids, for the purpose of contracting them, and thus giving the eyes an appearance of largeness, which was considered a mark of beauty.

STIMULANTS (*stimulo*, to prick). Medicines which augment the functions of the bodily organs; they are—

1. Those which exert a *general* stimulant effect upon the system, as narcotics, antispasmodics, tonics, and astringents.

2. Those which produce an effect upon *particular* parts of the system; these have been generally classed under the head of *Evacuants*, from their occasioning an increased secretion from

the organs on which they act: they are emetics, cathartics, emmenagogues, diuretics, diaphoretics, expectorants, sialogogues, errhines, and epispastics.—*Paris*.

STITCH. A spasmodic action of the muscles of the side, accompanied with pain, produced by running, &c.

STOMACACE' (στόμα, the mouth, κακός, bad). Literally, mouth disease, or canker; generally a symptom of scurvy.

STOMACHUS (στόμα, a mouth, χέω, to pour). The stomach; a membranous bag situated immediately under the diaphragm; the orifice communicating with the oesophagus is called the *cardia*; that communicating with the duodenum, the *pylorus*. The upper space between the two orifices is usually termed the *small curvature*; the lower space, the *large curvature* of the stomach.

STONE-POCK. See *Varus*.

STORAX. A balsam; the produce of the *Stryax officinale*. There are two kinds, viz.—

1. *Storax in tears*,—the pure balsam.
2. *Storax in the lump*, or Red storax, which is mixed with saw-dust, &c.

STRABISMUS (στραβός, i. q. στρεβλός, twisted). Squinting; an affection in which the optic axes of the eyes are not directed to the same object. Hence—

S. convergens, in which the eye turns inwards, towards the nose.

S. divergens, in which the eye turns outwards, towards the temple.

STRAMONIUM. Thorn-apple; a species of *Datura*, yielding an active principle called *daturia*. In some parts of Europe this plant is vulgarly called *herbe aux sorciers*, from its intoxicating effects, in which it resembles belladonna.

STRANGURY (στράγγξ, a drop, οὔρον, urine). Discharge of the urine with pain and *by drops*; the *dysuria* of Sauvages, &c.

STRICTURE (*stringo*, to bind). A contracted state of some part of a tube, or duct. Stricture also denotes, in strangulated hernia, the narrowest part of the opening through which the viscera protrude.

STRONTIUM (so called from Strontian, in Scotland, where it was first discovered). The metallic base of Strontia.

STROPHULUS. The name of a genus of cutaneous diseases, comprising several papular affections, peculiar to infants, known by the names of *gum-rash*,

red-gum, *tooth-eruption*, &c., and consisting of pimples on the face, neck, arms, and loins, generally in clusters, surrounded with a reddish halo. The species, as given by Willan and Bateman, are—

S. intertinctus. Red Gum or Gown.

S. albidus. White Gum.

S. confertus. Rank Red Gum.

S. volaticus. Wildfire Rash.

S. candidus. Pallid Gum Rash.

STRUMA (*struo*, to heap up; or στρώμα, a heaping up). Scrophula, or Scrofula. The King's Evil. Cicero uses the metaphor "*struma civitatis*," the Scrophula, or King's Evil of the State.

STRYCHNIA. An alkaloid discovered by Pelletier in the fruit of the *Strychnos nux vomica*, and other plants of the same genus. It exists in combination with igasuric acid.

ST. VITUS' DANCE. *Chorea Sancti Viti*; called, in colloquial French, *Dance de St. Guy*. It consists in tremulous and jerking motions of the limbs, &c. The name of *St. Vitus' Dance* was given to this affection, according to Horstius, in consequence of the cure produced on certain women of disordered mind, upon their visiting the chapel of St. Vitus, near Ulm, and there dancing from morning till night.

STYE (*stihan*, Saxon, a springing up). *Stian*. A little inflammatory tumor on the eye-lid. See *Hordeolum*.

STYLOID (στύλος, a pillar, or pencil, εἶδος, likeness). The name of a *pencil-like* process of the temporal bone. Hence the terms—

1. *Stylo-glossus*. A muscle arising from the styloid process and the stylo-maxillary ligament, and inserted into the root of the tongue. It moves the tongue laterally and backwards.
2. *Stylo-hyoideus*. A muscle arising from the styloid process, and inserted into the os hyoides, which it raises.
3. *Stylo-pharyngeus*. A muscle arising from the styloid process, and inserted into the pharynx and back part of the thyroid cartilage. It raises the pharynx, and draws up the thyroid cartilage.
4. *Stylo-mastoid*. The designation of a *foramen*, situated between the styloid and mastoid processes, through which the portio dura of the seventh pair of nerves passes; also of an *artery* which enters that foramen.
5. *Stylo-maxillary*. The name of a ligament which extends from the styloid process to the angle of the jaw.

STYPTIC (στυπή, tow). An astringent application for stopping hæmorrhage.

STYRAX. See *Balsamum*.

SUB. A preposition signifying *beneath*.

1. *Sub-clavian*. The designation of an artery, &c. situated under the clavicle. The *right* arises from the arteria innominata; the *left* separates from the aorta at the termination of its arch.

2. *Sub-clavius*. A muscle arising from the cartilage of the first rib, and inserted into the lower surface of the clavicle. It brings the clavicle and shoulder forwards and backwards.

3. *Sub-cutaneus*. Beneath the skin; a name of the platysma myoides.

4. *Sub-diaphragmatic*. The designation of a *plexus*, furnished by the Solar plexus, and distributed to the diaphragm.

5. *Sub-lingual*. The name of a *gland* situated under the fore part of the tongue; and of a branch of the lingual artery.

6. *Sub-mastoid*. The name of a branch given off by the seventh pair of nerves, as it passes out from the stylo-mastoid foramen.

7. *Sub-maxillary*. The name of a *gland* situated on the inner side of the ramus of the lower jaw; and of a *ganglion* which occurs on a level with the sub-maxillary gland.

8. *Sub-mental*. The name of an artery and veins running beneath the chin.

9. *Sub-resin*. The name given by Bonastre to that portion of a resin which is soluble only in boiling alcohol, and is thrown down again as the alcohol cools, forming a kind of seeming crystallizations. It is a sort of *stearine of the resins*.—*Raspail*.

10. *Sub-salt*. Originally, a salt which contained an excess of base. This term now relates to atomic composition, a true *sub-salt* being that in which there is less than one atom of acid to each atom of base: thus, the *sub-carbonate* of soda is no longer a *sub-salt*, but is generally termed *carbonate* of soda.

11. *Sub-scapularis*. A muscle arising from all the internal surface of the scapula, and inserted into the humerus. It pulls the arm backwards and downwards.

12. *Sub-sternal*. The name of the lymphatics beneath the sternum.

13. *Sub-sultus* (*salio*, to leap). Twitchings; sudden and irregular snatches of the tendons.

SUBER. The Cork Tree. Hence—

1. *Suberic Acid*. A crystalline acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on cork.

2. *Suberin*. The name applied by Chevreul to the cellular tissue of the common cork, or outer bark of the cork tree, after the removal of the astringent, oily, resinous, and other soluble matters, by the action of water and alcohol.

SUBLIMATION. The process by which volatile substances are raised by heat, and again condensed into the solid form; it is, in fact, dry distillation. The substances so obtained are called *sublimates*.

SUBSTANTIVE. A term applied by Dr. Paris to those medicinal agents which possess an inherent and independent activity. Those which are in themselves inert, but are capable of imparting impulse and increased energy to the former, when combined with them, are termed *adjective* constituents.

SUCCEDANEUM (*succedo*, to follow after). A medicine substituted for another.

SUCCENTURIA'TUS (one who supplies the place of another, from *succenturio* [sub, centurio], the substitute of a centurion). The former name of the pyramidal muscles of the abdomen, and of the renal capsules.

SUCCINIC ACID (*succinum*, amber). A peculiar acid obtained from amber, formerly called *salt of amber*. Its salts are called *succinates*.

SUCCINUM. Amber. It yields, by distillation, an oil and an acid.

SUCCUS. Juice; the expressed liquor of a fruit or plant.

Succus spissatus. Inspissated juice; juice thickened by heat, &c.

SUCCUSSION. A mode of exploring the chest, by forcibly shaking the patient's body, and observing the sounds which are thereby produced, as in pneumothorax, &c.

SUCTION (*sugo*, to suck). The act of sucking removes the pressure of the atmospheric air from the papilla, and the milk is consequently ejected from the breast by the unresisted pressure of the air upon the mamma.

This term is also applied to the raising of liquids through a tube, by means of a piston, which lifts and sustains the weight of the atmosphere from that part of the well which is covered with the tube, leaving it to press on the other parts of the surface.

SUDOR (*sudo*, to sweat). Sweat.

1. *Sudor Anglicus*. The sweating fever; a contagious pestilential fever of one day; which appeared in England in the 15th and 16th centuries.

2. *Sudorifics* (*fio*, to become). Medicines which occasion sweating.

3. *Sudamina*. Miliaria; vesicles resembling millet-seeds, appearing in puerperal fever, typhus, &c.

4. *Sudatorium*. The hot air bath. At a temperature of 85°, profuse perspiration is produced.

SUFFI'TUS (*suffio*, to fumigate).

Fumes of burning substances, used for inhalation, as tar fumes. See *Halitus*.

SUFFUSION (*suffundo*, to pour down; so called because the ancients supposed opacity to be caused by something running under the crystalline humour). A term employed by Celsus, &c. to denote generally imperfection or loss of sight, whether arising from cataract or from affection of the nervous structure. The latter has sometimes been called *suffusio nigra*, or *cataracta nigra*, from the natural blackness of the pupil.

SUGAR (*assakur*, Arab., the produce of the *lukseb*, or sugar cane). See *Saccharum*.

SUGILLATION (*sugillo*, to discolour the skin by a blow). Ecchymosis, or extravasated blood.

SULPHAS. A sulphate. A combination of sulphuric acid with a base.

S. potassæ. Formerly called *kali vitriolatum*, vitriolated tartar, *sal de duobus*, *arcanum duplicatum*, &c.

S. ferri. Commonly called green vitriol or copperas; formerly *sal martis*, *ferrum vitriolatum*, &c.

S. sodæ. Formerly called vitriolated natron, *sal mirabile*; and now Glauber's salt.

S. zinci. Commonly called white vitriol, white copperas, vitriolated zinc, &c.

S. calcis. Selenite, anhydrite, gypsum, plaster of Paris, or alabaster.

S. magnesiæ. Formerly called vitriolated magnesia, *sal catharticus amarus*; and now Epsom salt.

S. ammoniæ. Formerly called by Glauber, *secret ammoniacal salt*.

S. barytæ. Formerly called vitriolated heavy spar, cawk, &c.

S. cupri. Commonly called blue stone, blue vitriol, mortooth, *lapis cœrulus*, Roman vitriol, &c.

SULPHOVINIC ACID. The name given by Vogel to an acid, or class of acids, which may be obtained by digest-

ing alcohol and sulphuric acid together with heat. It seems probable that this acid is merely the hypo-sulphuric, combined with a peculiar oily matter.—*Ure*.

SULPHO-SALTS. These are merely double sulphurets, in the constitution of which Berzelius has traced a close analogy to salts.

SULPHUR, or BRIMSTONE. A crystallized, hard, brittle substance, dug up in some parts of Italy and Sicily, and manufactured in this country by the roasting of pyrites.

1. *Rough or roll sulphur* is so called from its being cast in cylindrical moulds. It contains 7 per cent. of orpiment.

2. *Sublimed sulphur* is the roll sulphur purified, and is in the form of a bright yellow powder, commonly called *flow-ers* of sulphur. The part which refuses to evaporate is called *sulphur vivum*, meaning the same, though expressing the exact contrary of the old term *caput mortuum*!

3. *Washed sulphur* is the sublimed sulphur, after the acid, if there be any, has been perfectly washed away.

4. *Precipitated Sulphur* is the Lac Sulphuris, P. L. 1720, or the Sulphur Præcipitatum of the present Pharmacopœia. It may be regarded as a *hydrate sulphur*.

SULPHURETUM. A sulphuret; a combination of sulphur with a base. It can only exist in a state of desiccation, or at least can contain but a very small portion of water, without the water being decomposed. In the latter case it is changed into a *hydro-sulphuret*, or a *hydroguretted sulphuret*. See *Antimonium* and *Hydrargyrum*.

SULPHURIC ACID. An acid produced by the burning of sulphur, mixed with nitrate of potash. It was formerly called *oil of vitriol*, because it was distilled from a substance of mineral origin, called *vitriol* on account of its imperfect resemblance to green glass. This acid, when obtained in the latter way, emits white vapours on exposure to the air, and is hence called *fuming sulphuric acid*.

1. *Sulphurous acid*, formerly *volatile vitriolic*. The fluid formed by the vapour of sulphur imbibed by water. Its compounds with bases are called *sulphites*.

2. *Spirit of vitriol*. The former name of the sulphurous acid, after it has

lost its sulphureous smell by exposure to the air, and has become more fixed.

3. *Oil of vitriol*. Sulphuric acid, or the dense acid which remains after much of the water of the sulphurous acid has been driven off by heat. Its salts are called *sulphates*.

SULPHURO-PRUSSIC ACID. The sulphuretted chyazic acid of Mr. Porrett.

SUMACH. The *Rhus coriaria*, a shrub which grows in Syria, &c., used in dyeing. The Italian Sumach, improperly called *young fustic*, is the *Rhus cotinus*. The Sumach cultivated near Montpellier, is called *rédoul* or *roudou*.

SUPER. Prep. Above. Hence—

1. *Super-cilium* (cilium, the eye-lid). The eye-brow; the ridge of hair above the eye-lid.

2. *Super-fœtation*. Literally, the impregnation of a person already pregnant. This is a term formerly applied to a supposed subsequent conception, in cases in which a dead and apparently premature fœtus is discharged with a living one at a common birth.

3. *Super-ficiales volæ*. The name of a branch of the radial artery, which is distributed to the muscles and integuments of the *vola*, or palm.

4. *Superior* (comparative of *superus*). Higher. It is opposed to *inferior*, or lower.

SUPPOSITORY (*suppono*, to put under). A medicated solid, formerly of a conical or oblong shape, introduced into the rectum.

SUPPURATIVES (*sub*, beneath, *pus*, matter). A variety of Epispastics, producing *phlegmonous* inflammation: they differ in this respect from vesicants and rubefacients, which produce *erythematic* inflammation.

SUPPURATION (*sub*, beneath, *pus*, matter). The process by which pus is formed, or deposited on the surface, or in the substance of any tissue. The accumulation of pus in any part, is called an *abscess*.

SUPRA. Prep. Above. Hence—

1. *Supra-orbitar*. The designation of an artery sent off by the ophthalmic along the superior wall of the orbit, and passing through the supra-orbital foramen.

2. *Supra-renal*. The name of two *capsules* situated above the kidneys.

3. *Supra-spinatus*. A muscle arising

from above the spine of the scapula, and inserted into the humerus. It raises the arm, &c.

SURDITAS (*surdus*, deaf). Deafness.

SURGERY, or **CHIRURGERY** (*χειρ*, the hand, *ἔργον*, work). That branch of Medicine which treats diseases by the application of the hand alone, the employment of instruments, or the use of topical remedies.

SURRENAL (*sub*, beneath, *renes*, the kidneys). The designation of arteries, plexuses, &c. situated beneath the kidney.

SURTURBRAND. The name given in Iceland to *brown coal*, called in Devonshire Bovey Coal.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION. A term employed to designate the state of children still-born, and the effect produced by the inhalation of carbonic acid, and other deleterious gases, by strangulation, or by submersion: the respiration being interrupted, the patient, as it has been strongly but quaintly expressed, dies *poisoned by his own blood*.

The following rules, originally intended to guide the practitioner in cases of infants apparently still-born, being, *mutatis mutandis*, equally applicable to Suspended Animation, as arising from the causes enumerated above, are copied from a note of Dr. Marshall Hall, given in his forthcoming edition of *Underwood on the Diseases of Children*:

I. The *first* object is to *excite* respiration; and the means of doing so are these:

1. The *fifth* pair of nerves should be *excited* by *forcibly* dashing very small quantities of cold water on the face, or by stimulating the nostrils by ammonia, snuff, pepper, or the point of a needle.

2. The *spinal* nerves should be *excited* by *forcibly* dashing cold water on the thorax, and on the thighs, or by tickling, or stimulating the sides, the buttocks, the arms, the soles of the feet, &c.

What the *par vagum* is, as the medium of excitement of the respiration in ordinary circumstances, the fifth pair, and the lateral spinal nerves, are in other circumstances: it is certain, at least, that the means recommended frequently induce an act of inspiration, which proves the first of the series so essential to animal life.

II. If these attempts to *excite* respira-

tion fail, inspiration is to be *imitated* by artificially distending the lungs.

1. To effect this, the practitioner's lips are to be applied to those of the infant, or adult, interposing a fold of linen, and he is to propel the air from his own chest, slowly and gradually, into that of the infant, or adult, closing the nostrils of the patient, and gently pressing the trachea upon the œsophagus. The chest is then to be pressed, to induce a full expiration, and allowed to expand so as, if possible, to effect a degree of inspiration.

2. But it is important in doing this, that the practitioner himself should previously make several *deep* and rapid inspirations, and finally a full inspiration. In this manner the air expelled from his lungs into those of the patient, will contain more oxygen and less carbonic acid, and consequently be more capable of exciting the dying embers of life.

III. 1. In the *midst* of these efforts it should, in the next place, be the office of two other individuals, to maintain or restore the *temperature* of the patient, by gently but constantly pressing and rubbing the limbs between their warm hands, passing them upwards in the direction of the venous circulation.

2. When respiration is established, the *face* must *still* be freely exposed to the air, whilst the temperature of the limbs and body are carefully sustained.

3. As soon as possible, a little warm liquid, as barley water, at blood heat, should be given, in the case of infants, by means of the proper bottle furnished with leather, or soft parchment. A tea-spoon must not be used, for fear of choking. If the infant draws the liquid through its own lips, by its own efforts, there is no danger.

IV. Lastly, if all these remedies should be tried in vain, galvanic or electric shocks should be passed from the side of the neck to the pit of the stomach, or in the course of any of the *respiratory* nerves, and their appropriate muscles. No time should be lost in sending for a proper apparatus; but should the lapse of an hour, or even more, take place, before it can be obtained, still it should be sent for and tried.

SUSPENSORY (*suspendeo*, to suspend). A bandage for supporting the scrotum; a bag-truss.

SUSURRUS. Whizzing; an acute, continuous, hissing sound. A whisper.

SUTURE (*suo*, to sew). A mode of uniting the edge of a wound by stitches. The principal kinds of suture are—

1. The *Interrupted Suture*. So named from the interspaces between the stitches; it is the suture most frequently employed. The needle is carried from without, inwards to the bottom, and so on from within outwards.

2. The *Uninterrupted*, or *Glovers' Suture*. The needle is introduced first into one lip of the wound from within outwards, then into the other in the same way; and so on for the whole track.

3. The *Quilled*, or *Compound Suture*. This is merely the interrupted suture, with this difference, that the ligatures are not tied over the face of the wound, but over two quills, or rolls of plaster, or bougies, which are laid along the sides of the wound.

4. The *Twisted Suture*. Generally used in the operation for hare-lip, &c. Two pins being introduced through the edges of the wound, the thread is repeatedly wound round the ends of the pins, from one side of the division to the other, first transversely, then obliquely, from the right or left end of one pin, to the opposite end of the other, &c.

5. The *False*, or *Dry Suture*. "In the *sutura sicca*, so called in opposition to the *sutura cruenta*, where blood followed the needle, some adhesive plaster was spread on linen, having a selvage; a piece of this was applied along each side of the wound (the selvages being opposed to each other), and then drawn together by sewing them with a common needle, without bloodshed."—*Carwardine*.

SUTURE (*suo*, to sew). A seam; the junction of the bones of the cranium by a serrated line, resembling the stitches of a seam. These sutures have been distinguished into—

1. The *Coronal*, which passes transversely over the skull, and is named from its being situated at that part of the head upon which the *corona*, or crown, given to the conquerors in the games, was formerly placed.

2. The *Sagittal*, which passes from the

middle of the superior margin of the frontal, to the angle of the occipital bone, and is named from its *arrow-like* or straight course. It is sometimes continued down the frontal bone to the nose: this part is then named the *frontal suture*.

3. The *Lambdoidal*, which begins at the termination of the sagittal suture, and extends on each side to the base of the cranium; it is named from its resemblance to the Greek Λ , *lambda*. The small separate bones, which sometimes occur in this suture, have been called *ossa triquetra*, or *Wormiana*.

4. The *Squamous*, which joins the superior portions of the temporal bones to the parietals, and is so named from its *scaly* overlapping appearance. Near the occipital angle it loses this character, and is termed *additamentum suturæ squamosæ*.

SWALLOWING. *Deglutition*. This act consists of three stages:—

The *first* is voluntary, or that by which the food is conveyed into the pharynx;

The *second* is an action of the reflex function, and readily excited by touching the pharynx (avoiding contact with the fauces) with a spoon;

The *third* is an action of the irritability of the œsophagus.

SWEAT. The watery vapour which perspires from the body. It consists chiefly of water, with muriate of soda, and free acetic acid.

SWEET-SPITTLE. *Dulcedo sputorum* of Frank. An increased secretion of saliva, distinguished by a sweet or mawkish taste.

SWIETENIA FEBRIFUGA. *Febrifuge Swietenia*, a native of the East Indies, the bark of which is used in intermittents, &c. See *Mahogany*.

SWINE-POX. See *Varicella*.

SYCO'SIS (σῦκον, a fig). An eruption of inflamed, fleshy, darkish-red tubercles on the bearded portion of the face, and on the scalp; gregarious; often coalescing: discharge partial and sanious. This denomination has been given to the disease, from the granulated and prominent surface of the ulceration which ensues, and which somewhat resembles the soft inside pulp of a fig. The species, as given by Bateman, are—

1. *S. menti*. Mentagra; or Sycosis of the Beard.

2. *S. capillitii*. Sycosis of the Scalp.

SYN- (σύν). A preposition, signifying *with, together, &c.*—N.B. For the sake of euphony, the final *n* of the preposition is changed into *m*, before the labials *b*, *m*, *p*, *ph*, *ps*, &c.; into *s*, *l*, *r*, before those letters; and is entirely omitted when followed by two consonants, or a double one. Hence we have—

1. *Sym-blepharon* (βλέφαρον, the eyelid). A connexion of the lid to the globe of the eye.

2. *Sym-pathetic Ink*. A solution of chloride of cobalt. The characters made on paper with this preparation, when dry, will be invisible; on being held to the fire, the writing will assume a bright blue or green colour; as the paper cools, the colour will again disappear, in consequence of its absorbing moisture from the air; and the phenomenon may be reproduced many times in succession.

3. *Sym-pathetic Nerve*. A nerve consisting of filaments from every nerve; so named from its being supposed to produce a sympathy between the affections of different parts.

4. *Sym-pathy* (πάθος, affection). Sympathies are divided into—

1. *Sensations*, as that of pain at the point of the shoulder in disease of the liver, of the arm in some diseases of the heart, of the termination of the urethra in calculus of the bladder, &c.

2. *Motions*, as the act of sneezing on stimulating the nostril, of vomiting on irritating the fauces, &c. These belong to the reflex function. Compare *Instinct*.

3. *Vascular Action*, as that induced in the kidney by cold applied to the skin.

5. *Sym-physis* (φύω, to grow). The growing together, or connexion of bones, which have no manifest motion, as the symphysis pubis. Hence, *symphysiotomy* is the operation of dividing the symphysis pubis.

6. *Sym-ptom* (πτῶμα, from πίπτω, to fall). A sign or mark by which a disease is characterized.

7. *Sym-ptomatology* (σύμπτωμα, a symptom, λόγος, a description). That branch of medicine which treats of the diagnosis, or symptoms of diseases.

8. *Syn-arthritis* (ἄρθρον, a joint). Articulation without manifest motion.

9. *Syn-chondrosis* (χόνδρος, cartilage).

Articulation by means of intervening cartilage.

10. *Syn-chronous* (χρόνος, time). That which occurs in equal times, as the strokes of the pulse; a term synonymous with *iso-chronous*.

11. *Syn-chysis* (συγχύω, to confound or dissolve). Literally, a confusion, or a melting; a term applied to the confusion of the humours of the eye, from blows, attended with rupture of the internal membranes and capsules; or to the conversion of the vitreous humour into a fluid state.

12. *Syn-clonus* (κλόνος, agitation). Multiplied, or compound agitation; a species of *spasm*.

13. *Syn-cope* (συγκόπτω, to cut down). Leipothymia; animi deliquium. Fainting; a sudden suspension of the heart's action, accompanied by cessation of the functions of the organs of respiration, internal and external sensation, and voluntary motion.

14. *Syn-desmology* (σύνδεσμος, a ligament, λόγος, a description). A description of ligaments.

15. *Syn-desmosis* (σύνδεσμος, a ligament; from σύν, together, and δέω, to bind). The connexion of bones by ligament.

16. *Syn-echia* (ἔχω, to hold). Literally, an adhesion: that of the uvea to the crystalline capsule is called *synechia posterior*; that of the iris to the cornea, *synechia anterior*.

17. *Syn-ixesis* (συνίζω, to coalesce). Considentia pupillæ. Collapse of the pupil.

18. *Syn-neurosis* (νεῦρον, a nerve). The connexion of bones by tendon, formerly mistaken for nerve.

19. *Syn-ochus* (συνέχω, to continue). Continued fever; the common fever of this climate. The milder form has been termed *synochus mitior*; the more intense, *synochus gravior*. See *Febris*.

20. *Syn-ovia* (ὠόν, an egg). A peculiar liquid found within the capsular liga-

ments of the joints, which it lubricates. It appears to consist, according to the analysis of M. Margueron, of—

Fibrous matter.....	11·86
Albumen	4·52
Muriate of soda	1·75
Soda.....	·71
Phosphate of lime ...	·70
Water	80·46
	<hr/> 100·00 <hr/>

21. *Syn-thesis* (σύν, together, θέσις, position). A generic term in surgery, formerly comprehending every operation by which parts, which had been divided, were re-united. Also, the anatomical connexion of the bones of the skeleton. And, in chemistry, it signifies the formation of any body from its elements; as opposed to *analysis*, or the resolution of a body into its component parts.

22. *Sys-sarcosis* (σὰρξ, σαρκός, flesh). The connexion of bones by muscle.

23. *Sy-stole* (συστέλλω, to contract). The contraction of the heart, auricles, and arteries; opposed to *diastole*, or their dilatation.

SYPHILIS (σιφίλος, shameful). *Lues Venerea*. The Venereal Disease; vulgarly called *Pox*, formerly *Great Pox*, as distinguished from *Variola*, or *Small-pox*; and French *Pox*, as supposed to be derived from that nation.

Syphiloid disease, or bastard pox, comprehends many affections resembling *syphilis*, but differing in the progress of their symptoms, and the means of cure.

SYRIGMUS (συρίσσω, to hiss). Ringing, or tinkling; a sharp, shrill, successive sound.

SYRUPUS. A syrup. A solution of sugar in water, a watery infusion, or a vegetable juice: the proportion is generally two parts of sugar to one of the fluid.

T.

TABACUM. See *Tobacco*.

TABASHEER. This substance, which has been long famous as a medicine in many parts of the East, is, originally, a transparent fluid in the jointed cavities

of the sugar-cane. It is almost wholly composed of silica.

TABES. Literally, a poison, which undermines, corrodes, and consumes. Hence—

1. *Tabes dorsalis*. Decline from intemperate indulgence in libidinous pleasures, so called from the weakness which it causes in the back or loins.

2. *Tabes mesenterica*. Mesenteric disease; tuberculous disease of the abdomen, &c. It has been termed by Sauvages, *scrofula mesenterica*, as indicative of scrofulous diathesis, and of the organs in which it appears; and by the French, *carreau*, which seems to refer to the hard and cushion-like prominence of the abdomen; it has also been termed *entero-mesenterite*.

TACAMAHAC. A resin obtained from the *Fagara octandra*, and likewise, it is supposed, from the *Populus balsamifera*. The East India tacamahac has been called *oleum Mariæ*, *balsamum Calaba*, green balsam, &c.

TÆNIA. The Tape-worm; an intestinal worm. See *Vermis*.

TÆNIA (τείνω, to stretch). A ligature; a long and narrow riband.

1. *Tænia hippocampi*. Corpora fimbriata; or the plaited edges of the processes of the fornix, which pass into the inferior cornua of the ventricles of the brain.

2. *Tænia semicircularis*. A white line running between the convex surface of the optic thalami and the corpora striata.

TALC. A species of fossil nearly allied to mica. It is employed in the composition of the *rouge végétal*.

TALIACOTIAN OPERATION. A mode of forming a new nose from the integuments of the forehead, or from the arm, &c., of another person; when, however, the parent stock expired, "off dropt the sympathetic snout." The statue of Gaspar Taliacotius stands in the anatomical theatre at Bononia, holding a nose in his hand.

TALLOW. Animal fat melted and separated from the fibrous matter mixed with it. There are the white and yellow *candle tallow*, and the common and Siberian *soap tallow*.

TALPA. Literally, a mole. Hence, it is a tumour under the skin, compared to a mole under the ground. Sometimes it signifies an encysted tumor on the head.

TALUS. Literally, a die, or a hucklebone, with which a game of dice was played. Hence it is used for the *astragalus*, a bone of the tarsus resembling an ancient die.

TAMARIND (timmerhend, from *timmer*, a date, *Hend*, India). The fruit of

the *Tamarindus Indica*, a tree growing in the East and West Indies, in Arabia, and Egypt.

TANACE'TUM. Tansy; a plant commonly met with by the road sides, and borders of fields, and made into a tea by gouty people.

TANNIN. A principle obtained from oak-bark, and other astringent vegetables, and so called from its forming the principal agent in the process of *tanning*.

Tanno-gelatine. A yellow flocculent precipitate, caused by a mixture of tannin with a solution of gelatine. It is the essential basis of leather, being always formed when skins are macerated in an infusion of bark.

TANTALUM. A metal extracted from *tantalite* and *ytro-tantalite*. It is identical with *Columbium*.

TAPIOCA. A species of starch, prepared from the roots of the *Iatropa manihot*, an American plant. The juice of the root is a deadly poison, and is employed by the Indians to poison their arrows; but it deposits gradually a white starch, which, when properly washed, is innocent. It is dried in smoke, and passed through a kind of sieve. Of this substance the cassava bread is made.

TAPPING. See *Paracentesis*.

TAR. A thick, black, unctuous substance, chiefly obtained from the pine, and other turpentine trees, by burning them in a close smothering heat.

Tar-water. A once celebrated remedy, made by infusing tar in water, stirring it from time to time, and, lastly, pouring off the clear liquor, now impregnated with the colour and virtues of the tar. Dr. Good says, that the distilled acids of vegetables were at one time very generally made use of, under the guise of tar-water.

TARANTISMUS (*tarantula*, an animal whose bite is supposed to be cured only by music). The dancing produced by the bite of the tarantula; an affection, described by Sauvages, which appears to constitute a form of chorea. It is the *carnevaletto delle donne* of Baglivi.

TARAXACUM. Dandelion; a plant which has been much extolled as a remedy in every species of obstruction: its most obvious character is that of increasing the flow of urine.

TARAXIS (ταράσσω, to confound). A slight inflammation of the eye.

TARRAS, or TERRAS. A volcanic earth, found in Germany and Sweden, and used as a cement.

TARSUS. The instep; the space between the bones of the leg and the metatarsus. (See *Foot*). Also, the thin cartilage situated at the edges of the eyelids.

TARTAR OF THE TEETH. The popular name for a concretion which encrusts the teeth. It appears to be a deposit from the saliva, and consists, according to Berzelius, of—

Earthy phosphate	79.
Undecomposed mucus	12.5
A matter peculiar to the saliva ...	1.
Animal matter soluble in hydro- } chloric acid	7.5
	100.0

TARTARIC ACID. An acid procured by the solution, filtration, and crystallization of tartar. Its salts are called *tartrates*.

TARTARINE. The name given by Kirwan to the vegetable alkali, or potash.

TARTARUM. Tartar; or the Potassæ Super-tartras impura. It is found encrusted on wine casks, and is also called *white argil*, *white* or *crude tartar*, &c.

The name *Tartar* was applied to calculus by Paracelsus, "because it contains the water, the salt, the oil, and the acid, which burn the patient as hell does:" it was, in fact, a kind of counterbalance to his opium, which was considered "cold in the fourth degree."

1. *Cream*, or *crystals*, of tartar. The popular name of the purified bi-tartrate of potash.
2. *Crude tartar*. The super-tartrate of potash in its natural state, before purification.
3. *Tartar emetic*. The tartrate of potash and antimony.
4. *Regenerated tartar*; *secret foliated earth of tartar*. The acetate of potash.
5. *Salt of tartar*. The sub-carbonate of potash.
6. *Soluble tartar*. The neutral tartrate of potash; also called tartarized kali, vegetable salt, &c.
7. *Vitriolated tartar*. The sulphate of potash.

TARTRAS. A Tartrate; a salt formed by the union of *Tartaric Acid* with a base. The Edinburgh Pharmacopœia formerly made use of the term *tartris*, or *tartrite*.

TAXIS (τάσσω, to put in order). The operation of reducing a hernia with the hand.

T BANDAGE. The peculiar bandage of the body, so named from its resemblance to the letter T. There is, also, a *double T* bandage, which has two perpendicular pieces, sewed to the transverse one.

TEARS. The peculiar fluid which lubricates the eye. It consists of water, mucus, muriate of soda, soda, phosphates of lime and of soda.

This term denotes, in chemistry, any fluid falling in drops; as gums or resins, exuding in the form of tears.

TEETH. See *Dens*.

TEGUMENT (*tego*, to cover). A covering of the body, as the cuticle, &c.

TELLURIUM. A rare metal, hitherto found only in the gold mines of Transylvania.

TEMPERAMENT. *Crisis*. A mixture or tempering of elements; a notion founded on an ancient doctrine of four qualities, supposed to *temper* each other: these are, in the abstract, hot, cold, dry, moist; in the concrete, fire, air, earth, water. Thus we have—

1. The *sanguine* or *sanguineous* temperament, indicative of the predominance of the sanguineous system; supposed to be characterized by a full habit, soft skin, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, red or auburn hair (the *flavus* of the Romans, and the yellow-haired of the Scotch), frequent pulse, large veins, and vivid sensations.
2. The *melancholic*, or atrabilarious temperament. This is described as existing in a firmer and thinner frame than in the preceding case, with a dark complexion, black hair, and a slow circulation; the nervous system is less easily moved; the disposition is grave and meditative (*meditabundus*. Gregory).
3. The *choleric*, or bilious temperament. This is intermediate between the two preceding, and is marked by black curling hair, dark eyes, a swarthy, and at the same time ruddy, complexion, a thick, rough, hairy skin, and a strong and full pulse.
4. The *phlegmatic*, or pituitous temperament. This differs from all the preceding in the laxity of the skin, the lighter colour of the hair, and the greater sluggishness in the faculties both of animal and physical life.

TEMPERATURE (*tempero*, to mix various things in due proportions). The comparative degree of active heat accumulated in a body, as measured by an

instrument, or by its effects on other bodies. See *Meteorology*.

TEMPERING. The operation of heating iron to a certain extent, indicated by the colour presented on the surface of the metal.

TEMPORA. Pl. of *tempus*. The temples. Hence the terms—

1. *Temporal*. The name of the bones occupying that part of the head, on which the hair generally begins to turn gray, thus indicating the age.

2. *Temporalis*. A muscle arising from the temporal fossa and the semicircular line bounding it, and inserted into the upper part of the coronoid process of the lower jaw. It draws the lower jaw upward.

TENACITY (*teneo*, to hold). The degree of force with which the particles of bodies cohere, or are held together; a term particularly applied to metals which may be drawn into wire, as gold and silver.

TENDON (*τείνω*, to stretch). A fibrous cord at the extremity of a muscle. See *Achillis tendo*.

TENESMUS (*τείνω*, to strain). Straining; painful and perpetual urgency to alvine discharges, with dejection of mucus only, and in small quantity.

SENSOR (*tendo*, to stretch). A muscle which stretches any part. Hence—

Tensor vaginae femoris. A muscle arising from the spine of the ilium, and inserted into the fascia lata; whence it is also called *fascialis*. It stretches the fascia, &c.

TENT. A roll of lint for dilating openings, sinuses, &c.

TENTACULA (pl. of *tentaculum*, from *tento*, to feel). Feelers; organs by which certain animals attach themselves to surrounding objects, &c.

TENTORIUM (*tendo*, to stretch). A tent; a pavilion. Hence, the *tentorium cerebelli* is a membranous partition, which separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum; so called from its being in a continual state of tension.

TEREBELLA (dim. of *terebra*, a perforating instrument). A trepan, or instrument for sawing out circular pieces of the skull. A trephine.

TEREBINTHINA (*τέρμινθος* of Theophrastus). Turpentine; a resinous juice yielded by most species of *Pinus*; the appellation, however, more properly belongs to the product of the genus *Pistachia*, which contains the true *Terebinthus* of the ancients. See *Turpentine*.

TERES. Long and round. The name of two muscles—the *teres major* and the *teres minor*—which arise from the scapula, and are inserted into the humerus. They move the arm in various directions.

TERNARY (*tertius*, the third). Three-fold. The most remarkable distinction of this kind is that of Hippocrates, who divides the parts of the body into *continentes*, *contenta*, and *impetum facientes*.

TERRA. Earth; as distinguished from minerals, metals, and precious stones.

T. cariosa. Rotten stone; a species of brown, non-effervescent chalk.

T. damnata vel mortua. Condemned, or dead earth. The residue of some distillations; synonymous with *caput mortuum*.

T. foliata tartari. Foliated earth of tartar, or the Acetas Potassæ.

T. Japonica. Japan earth, or Catechu. This is a *misnomer*, the substance being the inspissated juice of a species of *Acacia*.

T. Lemnia. Lemnian earth; a red bolar earth, formerly used in medicine.

T. marita. A name sometimes given to the curcuma or turmeric root.

T. ponderosa. Heavy earth, calk, or barytes. The muriate is called *terra ponderosa salita*.

T. Sienna. A brown bole, or ochre, with an orange cast, brought from Sienna in Italy, and used in painting.

T. sigillata. Sealed earth. Little cakes of bolar earths stamped with impressions, and formerly used as absorbents.

Terre verte. Green earth: this is used as a pigment, and contains iron mixed with clay, and sometimes with chalk and pyrites.

TERTIAN (*tertius*). A species of Intermittent, or Ague, in which the intermission continues for forty-eight hours, the paroxysm commencing at noon, and usually remaining under twelve hours. It occasionally exhibits the *catenating* and *protracted* varieties. See *Quotidian*.

TEST (*testis*, a witness). A reagent; a substance which, being added to another substance, *tests* or distinguishes its chemical nature or composition.

TESTA. Pl. *testæ*. A shell. The shell of the *Ostrea edulis*, or Oyster; consisting of carbonate of lime and animal matter, the latter of which is destroyed when the shell is burnt, and pure lime remains.

Testæ præparatæ. Prepared shells. The shells are to be well cleaned with boiling water, and then treated as in the preparation of chalk.

TESTIS (literally, a witness, quasi *testis virilitatis*). *Orchis*. A testicle; the designation of two glandular bodies, also called *didymi*, situated in the scrotum.

Of the *Tubercula quadragemina* of the brain, the two upper are named the *nates*; the two lower, the *testes*.

TESTUDO. Literally, a shell-crab, or tortoise. A term under which Vogel has described a species of wen, or cyst, containing a fluid, which readily hardens into horn or nail.

TETANUS (τείνω, to stretch). Contraction of the muscles of voluntary motion, attended with tension and rigidity of the parts affected. Its forms are—

1. *Trismus*, or *Locked Jaw*, in which the effects are confined to the muscles of the jaw or throat.
2. *Tetanus*, in which all the body is affected, and becomes rigid, but retains its ordinary straightness. Tetanus of the posterior and anterior muscles.
3. *Emprosthotonos*, which is characterized by the body being bent forwards. Tetanus of the flexor muscles.
4. *Opisthotonos*, in which the muscles of the back are principally affected. Tetanus of the extensor muscles.
5. *Pleurosthotonos*, in which the body is drawn to one side; this is the *tetanus lateralis* of Sauvages. See *Catochus*.

Tetanus is also distinguished into—

1. *Acute*. } According to its intensity;
2. *Chronic*. } the former being exceedingly dangerous, and generally fatal.
3. *Traumatic*, arising from wounds.
4. *Idiopathic*, from various causes.

TETTER. A corruption from the French *dartre*, or the Greek *δартός*. This term has been used synonymously with scall; but its proper meaning is *Herpes*;—which see.

THALAMUS (θάλαμος, a bed). A term applied to a part of the brain from which the optic nerve arises.

THECA (θέω, to put). A case or sheath. Hence, the spinal canal is sometimes called *theca vertebralis*.

THENAR (θέναρ). *Vola*. The palm of the hand. A muscle extending the thumb.

THERAPEUTICS (θεραπεία, to heal). That branch of medicine which relates to the treatment of diseases.

THERMOMETER (θέρμη, heat, μέτρον, a measure). Literally, a *measurer of heat*; an instrument for comparing the degree of active heat existing in other bodies. The thermometer, as originally constructed by Cornelius Drebell, was an air thermometer; those now in common use measure accessions of heat, not by the degree of dilatation of air, but of mercury.

1. *Fahrenheit's Thermometer.* That arrangement of the scale of the instrument, in which the space between the freezing and the boiling points of water, under a medium pressure of the atmosphere, is divided into 180 parts, or degrees, the freezing being marked 32°, and the boiling 212°. This scale was adopted by Fahrenheit, because he supposed, erroneously, that 32 of those divisions below the freezing point of water (which was therefore 0 on his scale) was the zero, or greatest degree of cold.

2. *Centigrade Thermometer.* This is the thermometer of Celsius, which is extensively used, particularly in France, and is the most convenient in practice: it consists in that arrangement of the scale, in which the freezing point is marked 0, or zero; and the boiling point, 100.

3. *Reaumur's Thermometer.* In this scale the freezing point is marked 0, or zero, and the boiling point 80°. The degrees are continued of the same size, below and above these points, those below being reckoned negative.

These different graduations are easily convertible: the scale of Centigrade is reduced to that of Fahrenheit by multiplying by nine and dividing by five; that of Reaumur to that of Fahrenheit by dividing by four instead of five: or that of Fahrenheit to either of these, by reversing the process. Thus—

Cent.	Faht.
$100^{\circ} \times 9 = 900 \div 5 = 180 + 32^{\circ} = 212^{\circ}$	

Reaum.	
$80^{\circ} \times 9 = 720 \div 4 = 180 + 32^{\circ} = 212^{\circ}$	

Or, by reversing the order—

Faht.	Cent.
$212^{\circ} - 32 = 180 \times 5 = 900 \div 9 = 100^{\circ}$	

Reaum.	
$212^{\circ} - 32 = 180 \times 4 = 720 \div 9 = 80^{\circ}$	

A Table is here subjoined, showing the correspondence of the three thermometers.

Fahrenheit.	Centigrade.	Reaumur.
212	100	80
200	93·33	74·66
190	87·77	70·22
180	82·22	65·77
170	76·66	61·33
160	71·11	56·88
150	65·55	52·33
140	60	48
130	55·55	43·55
120	48·88	39·11
110	43·33	34·66
100	37·77	30·22
90	32·22	25·77
80	26·66	21·33
70	21·11	16·88
60	15·55	12·44
50	10	8
40	4·44	3·55
32	0	0
20	— 6·66	— 5·33
10	— 12·22	— 9·77
0	— 17·77	— 14·22

DR. MARSHALL HALL has proposed a thermometer for ascertaining minute differences of temperature: a fine tube is blown into a bulb of ten times, for example, the usual size; each tenth of a degree is then equal to a whole degree on the ordinary scale; the upper part of the tube is also blown into a bulb, forming a reservoir; and this is turned at a right angle with the tube, and contains a little mercury. The mercury in the tube is made to communicate with that in the upper bulb; the instrument is then to be brought to a given temperature by being placed in water; the connexion of the mercury in the tube with that in the reservoir is then to be broken; the thermometer is then prepared for measuring the tenths of a degree, from that temperature downwards.

THERMOSCOPE (θέρμη, heat, σκοπέω, to observe). The name of a particular kind of thermometer, which *shows* or *exhibits* the changes of heat to the eye. So, *pyroscope* is the name of a particular kind of pyrometer.

THERMOSTAT (θέρμη, heat, ἵστημι, to fix). A self-acting apparatus for regulating temperature, constructed on the principle of the unequal expansion of metals by heat.

THORAX (θώραξ). The chest; or that part of the body which contains the heart and lungs.

Thoracic duct. The great trunk formed by the junction of the absorbent vessels.

THORINA. An earthy substance procured from a rare Norwegian mineral, now called *thorite*. That which was formerly called *thorina*, was found by Berzelius to be phosphate of yttria.

THORIUM. The metallic basis of the earth *Thorina*.

THROMBUS (θρόμβος, coagulated blood). This is—

1. A clot of blood. Also—

2. A tumor, formed by a collection of extravasated, coagulated blood, under the integuments after bleeding. When not considerable, it is generally termed *ecchymosis*.

THRUSH. The popular name for *Aphtha*. The vesicles of this disease have been called by some writers “little white specks,” little white “specks or sloughs,” or merely “a white fur,” from attending only to the ultimate state of the eruption. See *Aphtha*.

THYMUS (θύμος, a kind of onion; a small blister on the flesh, &c.). A gland situated in the thorax of the foetus, part of which remains during youth, and the whole of which usually disappears in old age.

Thymiosis. A name given by Swediaur to Frambæsia, which is arranged by him under the division of cachectic ulcers.

THYREO- (θυρεός, a shield). Names compounded with this word belong to muscles, cartilages, &c. attached to the—

Thyreoid (εἶδος, likeness), or shield-like cartilage of the larynx. Hence the following muscles:—

1. **Thyreio-arytænoideus.** A muscle arising from the thyreoid, and inserted into the arytænoïd cartilage. It widens the glottis.

2. **Thyreio-epiglottideus.** A muscle arising from the thyreoid cartilage, and inserted into the side of the epiglottis. It has been divided by Albinus into the *major* and the *minor*. See *Larynx*.

3. **Thyreio-hyoideus.** A muscle arising from the thyreoid cartilage, and inserted into the os hyoides. It brings the larynx and hyoid bone towards each other.

THYROPHRAXIA. See *Goitre*.

TIBIA. Literally, a flute or pipe. The shin bone; or the great bone of the leg. It is named from its resemblance to a pipe, the upper part representing the

expanded, or trumpet-like end; and the lower part representing the flute end of the pipe.

The *nutritious artery of the tibia* is a branch given off from the posterior tibial; it penetrates into the medullary canal, and may be felt to pulsate upon the inner angle.

Tibialis anticus. } Two muscles arising
Tibialis posticus. } from the fore, and back, part of the tibia respectively, and inserted into the os cuneiforme internum and metatarsal bone of the great toe, and the os naviculare, respectively. The former is a flexor, the latter an extensor, of the foot.

TIC. This is commonly supposed to be a sound expressive of the action it imports; derived, according to some, from the pungent stroke of pain, resembling the bite of an insect; or, according to Sauvages, &c., from the sound made by horses, which bite the manger when thus affected. As a medical term, it has generally been applied to the disease called—

Tic douloureux. This seems to be chiefly an affection of the *fifth* pair of nerves, or the nerves of *sensation* in the face; though it may have its seat in other sentient nerves in the limbs. It is the *trismus dolorificus* of Sauvages; the *faciei morbus nervorum crucians* of Dr. S. Fothergill; and of the order *neuralgies* of Chaussier. The species, according to the French, are *frontal*, *sub-orbital*, and *maxillary neuralgia*, and *neuralgia of the facial nerve*.

Besides this form of tic, there is another, which, in the face, is an affection of the *seventh* pair of nerves, or the nerves of *expression*: on being excited, the face of the patient is variously and spasmodically drawn on one side, without pain. It seems to be occasioned sometimes by exposure to cold.

TICK-BITE. Infestation of the skin by the *Acarus*, or Tick, an insect which presents the following varieties:—

1. *Acarus domesticus.* The domestic tick; observed in great numbers on the head, near gangrenous sores, and dead bodies; it is probably the *A. leucurus* of Linnæus.
2. *Acarus scabiei.* The *itch-tick*; burrowing in, or near, the pustules of the itch. See *Itch Insect*.
3. *Acarus autumnalis.* The harvest-bug, so called from its biting in the autumn. From the glossy wheals which its bite produces, it has been called *wheel-worm*.

TIGLIUM. A species of *Croton*, a native of Ceylon, the Moluccas, &c.

1. The *Root* forms a drastic purgative; and when pulverized, and exhibited in the dose of a few grains, is considered, at Amboyna and Batavia, as a specific for dropsy.
2. The *Wood* (*lignum pavanæ*) produces, when administered in small doses, a diaphoretic effect; and in larger ones, it proves drastic.
3. The *Leaves* are also purgative; and, when dried and powdered, are supposed to afford an antidote against the bite of the *cobra di capella*.
4. The *Seeds*, which are most generally used, were early known in Europe, under the names of *grana Molucca*, *grana tiglii*, and *grana tiglia*. They yield, by expression, a powerfully drastic oil, which may be given—

1. In *Pills*, in the proportion of from one to two drops; in some cases it will be amply sufficient to touch the tongue.

2. In *Tincture*, prepared by adding two drops of the oil to a fluid drachm of rectified spirit; digest for some time, and then filter. Half a fluid drachm will be nearly equivalent to a drop and half of the oil.—*Paris*.

TIN. A white metal, very malleable, forming valuable alloys with copper, zinc, &c. See *Stannum*.

Tinfoil. Tin leaf, of about $\frac{1}{1000}$ th part of an inch in thickness.

TINCA. A tench. Hence—

Tincæ os. Museau de tanche. The os uteri, so called from its resemblance to a tench's mouth.

TINCAL. Crude borax, as it is imported from the East Indies, in yellow greasy crystals. When purified, it constitutes the *refined borax* of commerce.

TINCTU'RA (*tingo*, to tinge). A solution of certain principles of vegetable or animal matter, in alcohol, proof spirit, or spirit of greater or less density. See *Elixir*.

T. Aloes comp. Elixir Proprietatis. P. L. 1720. Tincture of Myrrh is the menstruum of the aloes, to which saffron is added.

T. Benzoes comp. Balsamum Traumaticum. P. L. 1745. A combination of benzoin, storax, and tolu, with aloes; sold under the name of *Friar's Balsam*.

T. Camphoræ comp. Elixir Paregoricum. P. L. 1745. Tinctura Opii camphorata. P. L. 1787. One fluid ounce contains nearly two grains of opium and of

benzoic acid, and about one grain and a quarter of camphor.

T. Cinchonæ comp. This resembles the celebrated *Tincture of Huxham*; and, although it contains less cinchona than the simple tincture, yet, from the addition of aromatics, it is more grateful and stomachic.—*Paris*.

T. Opii, sive Thebaica. Commonly called *liquid laudanum*. Opium, two ounces and a half; proof spirit, two pints; macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINEA. Literally, a moth-worm. A term applied to scald head, when the scabs have resembled *moth-holes* in cloth. This has been termed *favus*, when it resembles a honey-comb; and *achores*, when the discharge has been unusually acrimonious. See *Porriago*.

TIN GLASS. See *Bismuth*.

TINNI'TUS AURIUM (*tinnio*, to tinkle, or ring, as metals). Ringing in the ears.

TISSUE, or TEXTURE. A web; the disposition of the component parts of a body.

Tissue, adventitious or accidental. A morbid production in general, whether of entirely new formation, or resembling any of the natural tissues of the body.

TITANIUM (τίτανος, calx). A metal obtained from a mineral discovered in Hungary, &c., called red schorl, or *titanite*; in a substance found in Cornwall, termed menachanite, &c.

TITUBATIO (*titubo*, to stagger). *Fidgets*. General restlessness, accompanied with a perpetual desire of changing the position.

TOBACCO. The dried leaves of the *Nicotiana tabacum*, a plant indigenous to America; its peculiar principle is termed *nicotin*. Dr. Paris says it seems very probable that the "juice of cursed hebenon," by which, according to Shakspeare, the king of Denmark was poisoned, was no other than the essential oil of tobacco. See *Pharmacologia*, page 691.

Snuff. An errhine prepared from the dried leaves of tobacco; to which are added salt, urine, muriate of ammonia, powdered glass, &c.

TOLERANCE (*tolero*, to bear). The power of bearing a remedy.

TOLU. The Tolu Balsam is the pale balsam of Peru, hardened by exposure to the air. See *Balsamum*.

TOMBAC. A white alloy of copper with arsenic, sometimes called *white copper*.

TONGUE. *Lingua.* The principal organ of taste and speech. The tongue presents several morbid appearances in states of disease:—

1. It is said to be *loaded* when its superior surface is covered with a layer of whitish, soft, mucous substance, admitting of being partially removed by the tongue-scraper. In severe cases of dyspepsia, the *load* is sometimes very thick, and eventually *peels off*, leaving the tongue red, smooth, and tender.

2. It is said to be *furred*, when it is covered with short fibres resembling those of coarse velvet, and admitting of being separated by the finger. *Fur*, with a tendency to dryness of the tongue, usually denotes great local irritation, as violent inflammation, &c.

3. Besides the preceding, the surface of the tongue is apt to be affected with *whiteness, dryness, blackness, chaps*, &c.

4. The form of the tongue is frequently modified by its becoming *swollen, indented, fissured, and lobulated*.

5. The papillæ are, in some cases, morbidly *prominent and enlarged*, and in others almost *obliterated*, leaving a smooth and perhaps tender surface.

6. The tongue is protruded with difficulty, from dryness, tremor, or paralysis, and is left protruded in cases of imperfect sensibility.

7. The internal mouth, the breath, and the taste, are apt to be affected, conjointly with the tongue, especially when the latter is swollen and indented.

TONICS (τόνος, tone, from τείνω, to stretch). Medicines which restore the *tension* and vigour of the muscular fibre, when it is weakened and relaxed.

Tonicity. A term often used synonymously with elasticity, to denote that property of the muscular fibres.

TONSILS (*tondeo*, to clip, or shear). The round glands situated between the arches of the palate.

Tonsillitis. Inflammation of the tonsils.

TOOTH-RASH. See *Strophulus*.

TOPHUS. (τόφος, a crumbling gravel stone). A swelling which particularly affects a bone, or the periosteum.

TORCU'LAR (*torqueo*, to turn). Literally, a wine-press; an oil-press. Hence—

Torcular. **HEROPHILI.** The press of Herophilus. An irregular cavity, situated at the union of the three great folds of the dura mater; a term originally ap-

plied from an idea that the blood is squeezed in this sinus as in a wine-press.

TORMENTIL. The root of the *Tormentilla officinalis*, an indigenous plant of astringent qualities, and used in the Orcades for tanning leather. *Dose*.—Of the substance in powder, ʒss—ʒj. Of the decoction, made by boiling ʒj. of the root in ʒjss. of water, until reduced to ʒj., fʒj. thrice a day.

TORMINA (plur. of *tormen*, not in use). Gripping; the pain which accompanies enteritis and diarrhœa.

TORPOR (*torpeo*, to be benumbed). *Torpidude*. Insensibility, mental or corporeal.

TORRICELLIAN VACUUM. The vacuum at the top of the column of mercury in a barometer, so called from *Torricelli*, the inventor of that instrument.

TORSION-BALANCE. A delicate electrometer, so called because its principle consists in the *torsion* or *twisting* of a silk fibre.

TORTICOLLIS (*torqueo*, to twist, *collum*, the neck). The Wry-neck.

TOURMALINE. This stone is hard enough to scratch glass, and becomes electric by heat. It is of various colours and forms; it is transparent when viewed across the thickness of a crystal; but perfectly opaque when turned in the opposite direction.

TOURNIQUET (French, from *tourner*, to turn). An instrument for checking the flow of blood into a limb, until some operation has been performed, or a more permanent plan of checking hæmorrhage has been adopted.

TOXICODENDRON (*τοξικόν*, poison, *δένδρον*, a tree). The Sumach, or Poison Oak; a species of *Rhus*. It has fallen into disuse.

TOXICOLOGY (*τοξικόν*, a poison, *λόγος*, a description). An account of poisons, their classification, effects, &c. See *Poisons*.

TRACHEA (*τραχὺς*, rough). The windpipe. This is sometimes called *arteria aspera*, from the inequality of its cartilages.

1. *Tracheitis*. Inflammation of the trachea.

2. *Tracheotomy* (*τομή*, section). The operation of making an opening into the windpipe.

TRACHELOS (*τράχηλος*). The neck. Hence the following terms—

1. *Trachelo-mastoideus*. A muscle arising from the transverse processes

of the four last cervical, and sometimes of the first dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone. It draws the head backward, or obliquely.

2. *Trachelo-scapular*. The designation of certain veins, which arise near the neck and shoulder, and contribute to form the external jugular vein.

TRAGACANTH. Commonly called *gum tragacanth*; and vulgarly, *gum dragon*; the production of a species of *Astragalus*. It is almost pure cerasin.

TRAGUS. Literally, a goat. A small eminence situated over the meatus externus of the ear, upon which hair often grows like the beard of a goat.

Tragicus. A muscle of triangular form, arising from the middle and outer part of the concha, and inserted into the tip of the tragus, which it pulls forward.

TRANSFORMATIONS (*transformo*, to change from one shape into another). This term denotes those adventitious or accidental tissues, which usurp the place of the natural structure of organs.

TRANSFUSION (*transfundo*, to pour from one vessel into another). The operation of transfusing the blood of one animal into the veins of another.

TRANSUDATION (*transudo*, to perspire). The process by which fluids pass through porous substances. Thus, the arteries and veins are sometimes represented as being porous; and hence, as parting with contained fluids by transudation, and imbibing extraneous fluids by capillary attraction.

TRANSVERSALIS (*transversus*, across). Hence the terms—

1. *Transversalis abdominis*. A muscle arising from the cartilages of the seven lower ribs, &c., and inserted into the linea alba, and the crest of the ilium. It supports and compresses the bowels.

2. *Transversalis colli*. A muscle arising from the transverse processes of the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebræ, and inserted into those of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh upper dorsal vertebræ. It turns the neck obliquely backwards and to one side.

TRANSVERSUS. Across. Hence—

1. *Transversus auris* of Albinus. A muscle arising from the prominent part of the concha, and inserted opposite to the outer side of the anti-helix. It draws the parts to which it is con-

nected towards each other, and stretches the scapha and concha.

2. *Transversus pedis*. A muscle arising from the metatarsal bone of the great toe, and inserted into that of the little toe.

3. *Transversus perinæi*. A muscle arising from the tuber ischii, and inserted into the middle line with its fellow. It is supposed to dilate the urethra.

TRAPEZA (τράπεζα, a table). Hence the following terms—

1. *Trapezium os*. The name of a bone belonging to that row which supports the metacarpal bones. From its name we should expect to find it formed like a square.

2. *Trapezoides os* (εἶδος, likeness). A bone resembling a trapezium, and belonging to the same row of bones as the preceding.

3. *Trapezius*. A muscle arising from the superior transverse line of the occipital bone, from the spinous processes of the seventh cervical, and of all the dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into the clavicle, the acromion, and the scapula. It is sometimes called *cucullaris*, from its resembling a cucullus, or monk's hood, hanging on the neck; and, where it is united to its fellow in the nape of the neck, it is named *ligamentum nuchæ*, or *colli*. It draws the scapula according to the three directions of its fibres.

TRAUMATIC (τραῦμα, a wound). Belonging to wounds; caused by wounds.

TREACLE. *Molasses*. The uncrySTALLIZABLE part of common sugar.

TREMOR (*tremo*, to tremble). Trembling; tremulous agitation of the head, limbs, &c.

TREPAN (τρυνάω, to perforate). *Trepanum*; *Terebellum*; *Modiolus*. A circular saw, for perforating the skull in the operation of *trepanning*. It resembles the instrument called a wimble, and is worked in the same manner. It is now superseded, in this country, by the *trephine*. See *Abaptiston*.

TREPHINE. The instrument now commonly used for perforating the cranium.

TRIANGULARIS STERNI. A muscle arising from the lower part of the sternum and ensiform cartilage, and inserted into the cartilages of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth ribs. It is also called *sterno-costalis*. It depresses the ribs, and is a muscle of expiration.

TRICEPS (*tria capita habens*). Having three heads. Hence—

Triceps extensor cubiti. A muscle arising, by three heads, from the inferior border of the scapula, and from the os humeri, and inserted into the olecranon. It has been distinguished into the *extensor longus*, the *extensor brevis*, and the *brachialis externus*. It extends the forearm.

Triceps extensor cruris. This muscle extends the leg. It has been described as consisting of—

1. The *Vastus externus*, arising from the trochanter major, and inserted into the patella, and fascia of the same joint.

2. The *Vastus internus*, arising from the trochanter minor, and inserted into the patella and fascia.

3. The *Cruræus*, arising from between the trochanters, and inserted into the patella. Under this portion is frequently found a muscle, termed *sub-cruræus*.

TRICHIASIS (θρίξ, τριχός, the hair). An unnatural direction of the cilia, in which they turn inwards against the eyeball. This affection has been called *pilare malum*; and, by Actuarius, *trichosis*.

Distichiasis, or “double row,” is a modification of this affection; not that there is properly a double row, but a partial series of cilia produced on the inner margin of the lid, in addition to the natural row.

TRICUSPID (*tres cuspides habens*). Having three points; a term applied to the valve situated between the right auricle and the right ventricle of the heart, on account of its being divided into three triangular portions.

TRIFACIAL (*tres facies habens*). Triple-facial; a term applied to the fifth pair of nerves, the grand sensitive nerve of the head and face. See *Facial*.

TRIGONAL (τρεῖς, three, γωνία, an angle). A term applied to a triangular space on the fundus of the bladder, where the mucous membrane is void of rugæ.

TRIQUETRA (*tres*, three). *Ossa Wormiana*. The triangular bones sometimes found in the course of the lambdoidal suture.

TRISMUS (τρίζω, to gnash the teeth). Locked jaw. See *Tetanus*.

TRITICUM. See *Amylum*.

TROCHANTER (τροχάω, to run or roll). The name of two processes of the thigh bone—the *major* and the *minor*.

They are named from their office of receiving those large muscles which bend and extend the thigh, and turn it upon its axis. They form, as it were, shoulders to the thigh-bone.

Inter-trochantral line. A rough line, situated between the greater and lesser trochanters, to which the capsular ligament is attached, and into which the quadratus femoris is inserted.

TROCHAR, or **TROCAR** (*trois-quart*, three-fourths; from its point being of a triangular form). An instrument used for discharging aqueous fluids, &c. from different cavities of the body. It consists of a perforator or stilette, and a canula.

TROCHISCUS (dim. of *τρόχος*, a wheel). A troche, lozenge, or round tablet; it is composed of powders made up, with glutinous substances, into little cakes, and afterwards dried.

TROCHLEA (*τρόχος*, a wheel). A kind of cartilaginous pulley. Hence—

Trochlearis. An articulation in which one part moves round another like a pulley. Also, a name of that muscle of the eye, which passes through the *trochlea*, or pulley.

TRONA. The name given in Africa to the sesqui-carbonate of soda, imported from the coast of Barbary, where it is collected by the natives.

TRUSS (*trousse*, French). *Bracherium.* A bandage, or apparatus, for keeping a hernia reduced.

TUBÆ FALLOPIANÆ. The Fallopian tubes; two canals at the fundus uteri, of a *trumpet* form, described by Fallopius.

TUBER (*tumeo*, to swell). A protuberance or tuberosity. Hence—

1. *Tuber ischii.* A round knob, forming that point of the ischium, upon which we sit; hence, this bone has been named *os sedentarium*.

2. The *Tuberosities* of the os humeri are two small bumps of unequal size—called *the greater* and *the smaller*—situated at the upper end of the bone, just behind the head.

TUBERCULUM (dim. of *tuber*, a swelling). A tubercle, or small swelling; a peculiar morbid product, occurring in various organs, in the form of a small round body.

Tubercula quadragemina. Four tubercles occurring on the posterior surface of the Pons Varolii; the two upper are termed the *nates*; the two lower, the *testes*.

Tuberculum Loweri. A thickening of the muscular coat of the heart, by which the orifices of the venæ cavæ are separated from each other.

TUBULUS (dim. of *tubus*, a pipe). A little tube, or pipe. Hence—

1. *Tubuli lactiferi.* The minute ducts or tubes of the papilla, through which the milk passes.

2. *Tubuli seminiferi.* Vasa seminalia. Minute tubes, constituting the parenchyma of the testis. According to the observations of MONRO, they do not exceed $\frac{1}{200}$ th part of an inch in diameter.

3. *Tubuli uriniferi.* Minute convergent tubes, constituting the tissue of the *tubular* substance of the kidney. Their orifices are called the *ducts* of BELINI.

TUMOR (*tumeo*, to swell). A swelling. Tumors may be distinguished into—

I. The **SARCOMATOUS**: so named from their firm, fleshy feel. These have been classified, by Mr. Abernethy, into—

1. *Common Vascular, or Organized Sarcoma*; including all those tumors, which appear to be composed of the gelatinous part of the blood, rendered more or less vascular by the growth of vessels through it.

2. *Adipose Sarcoma*; including fatty tumors, formed at first, like the preceding, of coagulable lymph, rendered vascular by the growth of vessels into them, and depending for their future structure on the particular power and action of the vessels.

3. *Pancreatic Sarcoma*; so called from the resemblance of its structure to that of the pancreas.

4. *Mastoid, or Mammary Sarcoma*; so called from the resemblance of its structure to that of the mammary glands. This species is placed between such sarcomatous tumors as are attended with no malignity, and the following ones, which have this quality in a very destructive degree.

5. *Tuberculated Sarcoma*; composed of a great many small, firm, roundish tumors, of different sizes and colours, connected together by cellular substance.

6. *Medullary Sarcoma*; so named from its presenting the appearance of the medullary matter of the brain.

7. *Carcinomatous Sarcoma*; or cancerous tumor.

II. The **ENCYSTED**, commonly called Wens, and consisting of a cyst, which is filled with different matters. The species are—

1. *Steatoma*, containing fat-like matter.
2. *Meliceris*, or honey-like matter.
3. *Atheroma*, or pap-like matter.

TUNGSTEN. A name, signifying heavy stone, given by the Swedes to a mineral, which Scheele found to contain a peculiar metal. This mineral consists of the tungstic acid, united with lime. Tungsten may also be obtained from another mineral, called *wolfram*, in which it is united with iron and manganese.

TUNICA. The upper tunic of the Romans. Hence it is applied to several membranes of the body, viz.—

1. *T. albuginea oculi*. A fibrous membrane situated immediately under the conjunctiva.
2. *T. conjunctiva*, or *adnata*. A mucous membrane, which lines the posterior surface of the eyelids.
3. *T. Ruyschiana*. An inner lamina of the choroid membrane, so called after RUYSCH, who first injected it.
4. *T. arachnoidea*. A cobweb-like membrane, situated between the dura and pia mater.
5. *T. albuginea testis*. A fibrous membrane enveloping the testis.
6. *T. vaginalis testis*. A serous membrane, which covers the testis.

TURBINATED BONES (*turbo*, a top).

Two bones of the nostrils, so called from their being formed in the shape of a top, or inverted cone. They are also called the *inferior spongy bones*, to distinguish them from the upper spongy bones, which form part of the ethmoid bone; and from their spongy appearance, in which they resemble raised paste.

TURMERIC (*terra merita*). The root of the *Curcuma longa*. It yields a beautiful bright yellow colour, which, is, however, extremely fugitive. See *Curcuma*.

TURNER'S CERATE. The *Ceratum Calaminæ*. L., consisting of prepared calamine, and yellow wax, of each half a pound; olive oil, a pint.

TURNSOLE. See *Litmus*.

TURPENTINE. *Terebinthina*. The resinous juice of several kinds of trees, viz.—

1. *Common*, or *Horse turpentine*. The juice of the *Pinus sylvestris*, the Wild Pine or Scotch Fir.
2. *Venice turpentine*. The produce of the *Pinus larix*, or Larch. The Es-

sence of Spruce is prepared from the twigs of this species.

3. *Canadian balsam*; or *turpentine*.

The produce of the *Pinus balsamea*. Dr. Maton says, it is apparently not very different in its qualities from the celebrated *Balm of Gilead*. It is improperly called a balsam, as it contains no benzoic acid.

4. *Chio*, or *Cyprus turpentine*. The produce of the *Pistachia terebinthus*. This is superior to all the products of the Pine tribe.

5. *Strasburg turpentine*. *Terebinthina argentoratensis*; the produce of the *Pinus picea*.

The different species of Turpentine may be dissolved in pure alcohol, and, by distillation, they all yield similar oils, commonly called *spirits of turpentine*: if the distillation be performed with water, the produce is an essential oil, the *common spirit of turpentine*; if the distillation be carried on in a *retort*, without water, the product is a kind of concentrated oil, called the *ethereal spirit of turpentine*. The residuum is the common *rosin* of commerce.

Oil of Turpentine is the essential oil drawn from turpentine by distillation. It is used in painting, varnishes, and, it is said, in the preparation of gin. "Starkey's soap" is made by a long and tedious trituration of alkali and oil of turpentine.

N.B. Form of Exhibition. The Turpentine may be either made into pills with powdered liquorice root, or suspended in water by the intervention of egg or mucilage: for which purpose, 3j. requires the yolk of one egg, or 3jss. of gum arabic. *Dose*.—gr. x.—3j.

TURPETH, or **TURBITH**. The cortical part of the root of a species of *Convolvulus*, brought from the East Indies.

Turpeth Mineral. The name given by chemists to the sub-sulphate of mercury.

TUSSILAGO (*tussis*, a cough.) Colts-foot; an indigenous plant belonging to the natural order *Compositæ*. It has been regarded as a powerful expectorant from the earliest ages.

TUSSIS. *Bex*. A cough. Hence—

T. humida. Common, or humid cough.

T. sicca. Dry cough.

T. convulsiva. Hooping-cough.

TUTENAG. The commercial name for the zinc or spelter of China; also the name of a white metallic compound, called *Chinese copper*.

TUTTY. Impure oxide of zinc.

TWINS. *Gemini*. This term comes under the head of multiparous labour, or labour complicated by a plurality of children. Twins are mostly produced at a common birth; but, owing to the incidental death of one of them while the other continues alive, there is sometimes a material difference in the time of their expulsion, and, consequently, in their bulk, or degree of maturity; giving us, according to Dr. Good, the following varieties:—

1. *Congruous twinning*. Of equal, or nearly equal growth, and produced at a common birth.
2. *Incongruous twinning*. Of unequal growth, and produced at different births.

TYLO'SIS (τύλος, a callosity). A swollen and knotty state of the eyelids, in

which their margin often loses altogether its natural form and appearance. Thickening of the lids has been also termed *pachy-blepharosis*; and, when attended with loss of the cilia, the affection has been termed *ptilosis*.

TYMPANI'TES (τύμπανον, a drum). Tympany; abdominal emphysema. It is named from the drum-like sound which is yielded on striking the abdomen with the hand.

TYMPANUM (τύμπανον, a drum). The drum of the ear; a narrow chamber, which opens into the posterior fauces through the Eustachian tube.

TYPHOMANIA (τύφος, stupor, *μανία*, madness). An affection consisting in perfect lethargy of body, but imperfect lethargy of mind; wandering ideas, and belief of wakefulness during sleep.

TYPHUS. See *Febris*.

U.

ULCER (ἔλκος, *ulcus*, a wound). A solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body, attended with a secretion of pus, or some kind of discharge. Ulcers are divided into—

1. *Local*, or those confined, like a primary syphilitic ulcer, to one spot.
2. *Constitutional*, or those liable to occur in any part, from affection of the system.
3. *Specific*, or those occasioned by specific poisons, or by particular diatheses.
4. *Simple*, or those which do not appear to proceed from any specific disease, or morbid diathesis.

ULCERATION. The process by which sores, or ulcers, are produced.

ULMIN. A peculiar substance which exudes spontaneously from the elm, oak, chestnut, and other trees; and, according to Berzelius, is a constituent of most kinds of bark. It is regarded as an acid by Boullay, who called it *Ulmic Acid*. The black matter deposited during the decomposition of prussic acid, supposed by Gay Lussac to be a carburet of nitrogen, is an acid very similar to the ulmic, and has been named *azulmic acid*.

ULMUS CAMPESTRIS. The Elm; a plant which has been used in herpetic affections, but which Dr. Paris observes might be discarded from the Pharmacopœia with much propriety.

ULNA (ὠλένη, the cubit). The large bone of the fore-arm, so named from its being often used as a measure, under the term *ell*. The hinge-like surface at the elbow presents, in profile, somewhat of the shape of the letter S, and is therefore called the *sigmoid cavity* of the ulna. See *Olecranon*.

ULTRA-MARINE. A fine blue powder, made from the blue parts of *lapis lazuli*. It has the property of neither fading, nor becoming tarnished, on exposure to the air, or a moderate heat.

UMBILICUS. The navel. Hence—
Umbilical cord. The navel-string; a cord-like substance, which proceeds from the navel of the foetus to the placenta.

UNCIFORME OS (*uncus*, a hook, *forma*, likeness). A bone of the carpus, or wrist, so named from its *hook-like* process.

UNGUENTUM (*ungo*, to anoint). An ointment; an unctuous substance, differing but little from cerates, except in consistence, which is about that of butter.

U. Hydrarg. nitratis. "Citrine Ointment;" used in herpes, indolent ulcers, &c.

U. Picis liquidæ. "Tar Ointment;" used in herpetic affections, and some forms of porrigo.

U. Resinæ nigræ. Formerly, Unguentum Basilicum Nigrum, or *Royal Ointment*.

U R A

U. Hydrargyri. The following Table shows the relative quantity of mercury contained in each of the different ointments directed by the British Pharmacopœias, and in that prepared from the process of Donovan.

One drachm	contains
Of the { <i>stronger ointment</i> ... Merc. 30 gr.	
London { <i>weaker ointment</i>	10
Of the Edinb. <i>common ointment</i> ...	12
Of the { <i>stronger ointment</i>	30
Dublin { <i>weaker ointment</i>	20
Of Donovan's preparation.....	2½

UNGUIS. Literally, a finger-nail. Hence it is applied to a collection of pus in the eye, when the abscess appears to be shaped like a finger-nail.

UNION BY THE FIRST INTENTION. The growing together of the opposite surfaces of a wound, when brought into contact, without suppuration. When wounds heal by suppurating, granulating, &c., they are sometimes said to heal by the *second intention*.

UNNAMED BONES. *Ossa innominata.* Two large bones, forming the sides of the pelvis, and so called from the difficulty of explaining them under one name. Each of these has, however, been divided into three parts, viz.—

1. The *Os ilium*, or Haunch bone, so named from its forming the flank. The flat upper part is called the *ala*, or wing; the lower or rounder part, the *body* of the bone. The *Unnamed Line* (*linea innominata*), is that which divides the *ala* from the part which forms the true pelvis.
2. The *Os ischium*, or Hip-bone, placed perpendicularly under the preceding. The round protuberance on which we rest when seated, is called the *tuber*, or *os sedentarium*; and that portion, of which one edge forms the arch of the pubes, and the other the margin of the thyroid hole, is called the *ramus*, or branch.
3. The *Os pubis*, or share-bone; so named from the Mons Veneris being placed upon it, and its hair being a mark of puberty. This bone completes the brim of the pelvis, and is divided into three parts, viz., the *body*, forming part of the socket of the thigh-bone; the *angle*, or crest; and the *ramus*, joining the ramus of the ischium.

URANIUM (*οὐρανός*, the heavens). A new metallic substance, discovered by Klaproth in the mineral called, from its black colour, *pitch-blende*.

U R I

URACHUS (*οὔρον*, urine, *χέω*, to pour). A ligament of the bladder, occupying the place of the urinary passage of the foetal quadruped, which goes into the allantois.

UREA (*οὔρον*, urine). A principle peculiar to the urine, and considered as a result of the action of the kidneys upon some of the constituents of the blood; perhaps, as Dr. Prout suggests, upon its albuminous matter.

URETER (*οὔρον*, urine). The membranous canal which transmits the urine from the kidney into the bladder.

URE'THRA (*οὔρον*, urine). The canal through which the urine passes; it extends from the neck of the bladder to the glans penis. It is distinguished into three portions, viz.—

1. The *prostatic portion*, from fifteen to eighteen lines in length, which passes through the prostate gland.
2. The *membranous portion*, from eight to ten lines in length, united inferiorly to the rectum, and approaching anteriorly to the symphysis pubis, to which it is braced by muscular fibres, named by Mr. Wilson, *compressor urethrae*.
3. The *spongy portion*, commencing posteriorly by the bulb of the urethra, and expanding anteriorly, to form the glans penis.

Strictures of the Urethra are distinguished into—

1. The *Permanent*, arising from an alteration in the structure of the part of the urethra.
2. The *Mixed*, consisting of a permanent stricture, and a spasm.
3. The *Spasmodic*, arising from local irritation, as by a bougie, &c.

URIC ACID. This name was suggested by Dr. Pearson; it is, however, objectionable, as Dr. Marcet remarks, on account of the close resemblance which the term bears to that of Urea, a substance totally distinct from Lithic Acid. Its salts are called *Urates*. See *Lithic Acid*.

URINE (*οὔρον*). The fluid secreted by the kidneys. According to BERZELIUS, 1000 parts of *healthy* urine consist of—

1. <i>Animal principles</i> —	
Water	933.00
Urea	30.10
Lithic acid.....	1.00
Pure lactic acid, lactate of ammonia, and animal matters not separable from these	17.14
Mucus of the bladder	0.32

2. *Alkaline and earthy salts*—

Sulphate of potass	3·71
Sulphate of soda	3·16
Phosphate of soda	2·94
Phosphate of ammonia	1·65
Muriate of soda	4·45
Muriate of ammonia	1·50
Earthy phosphates, with a trace of fluete of lime	1·00
Silex	0·03

1000·00

Dr. Prout observes, that, in *diseased* states, the urine may contain albumen, fibrin, and the red particles of the blood; nitric acid; various acids, found to be modifications of the lithic; oxalic acid; benzoic acid; carbonic acid; xanthic oxide; cystic oxide; sugar; bile; and pus.

The Ancients considered the urine as a kind of extract of animal substances—a true *lixivium*, by which every thing impure in the animal economy was washed away; hence they gave it the name of *Lotium*.—*Paris*.

1. *Urine, incontinence of*. The involuntary flow of the urine out of the bladder. It is the reverse of retention.
2. *Urine, retention of*. An inability, total or partial, of expelling the urine contained in the bladder. It must be distinguished from the preceding, and from the following, affection.

3. *Urine, suppression of*. This properly points out a defect in the secretion of the kidneys.

4. *Urinary fistula*. A deep, narrow ulcer, leading into some of the urinary passages.

5. *Urinary abscess*. Extravasations of urine may be in three different states—

1. The fluid may be collected in a particular pouch.
2. It may be widely diffused in the cellular membrane.
3. It may present itself in a purulent form, after having excited inflammation and suppuration in the parts among which it is situated.

UROPLANIA (οὔρον, urine, πλάνη, wandering). Erratic urine; an affection, in which the urine is conveyed to various parts of the body, as to the salivary glands, the stomach, the ventricles of the brain, &c.

URTICARIA (*urtica*, a nettle). Nettle-rash; itching, nettle-sting wheals, fading and reviving, and wandering from part to part. The species are,—

- U. febrilis*. Febrile Nettle-rash.
- U. evanida*. Evanescent Nettle-rash.
- U. perstans*. Stationary Nettle-rash.
- U. conferta*. Confluent Nettle-rash.
- U. subcutanea*. Subcutaneous N.-rash.
- U. tuberosa*. Tumid Nettle-rash.

UTERO-GESTATION. See *Pregnancy*.

UTERUS (ὑστέρα). The womb. This is distinguished into four parts, viz.—

1. The *fundus*, or upper part.
2. The *body*, or the largest part.
3. The *cervix*, or the narrow neck.
4. The *os tincæ*, or the orifice.

The Appendages of the Uterus are—

1. The *Broad ligaments*, sometimes called *alæ vespertilionum*, or bat's wings; these consist of two folds of the peritonæum, continuous with that which invests the surfaces of the uterus.
2. The *Round ligaments*, or two long and slender cords, commencing near the angles of the uterus, from which they descend in the broad ligaments, and terminate in the cellular tissue of the pudendum.
3. The *Fallopian tubes*, or two trumpet-like canals, arising from the side of the fundus uteri, and extending to—
4. The *Ovaria*, or two oval bodies, suspended in the broad ligaments, which furnish the ovum.

UVA. A grape. Hence—

Uva passa. A dried grape, or raisin; the dried fruit of the black-raisin and white-raisin grape.

UVA URSI. A species of *Arbutus*, called Bear-berry, Trailing Arbutus, Bear's Wortle-berry, Wild Cranberry, &c. It has been used in cases of irritable bladder, in the form of powder, and in doses from ℥j. to ℥j.

UVEA (*uva*, a grape). The posterior lamina of the iris. See *Iris*.

UVULA (dim. of *uva*, a grape). The pendulous body which hangs down from the middle of the soft palate.

Uvula vesicæ. A small tubercle, situated in the neck of the bladder.

V.

VACCINATION (*vacca*, a cow). The act of inserting vaccine matter; inoculation for the cow-pox.

VACCINE MATTER. This is procured by puncturing the vaccine pustule about the ninth or tenth day, and drying the matter which exudes on a lancet, or on a small piece of glass. If it is to be sent to any distance, it should be conveyed in a small glass globe hermetically sealed; it will thus continue serviceable for a long time. Before using it the dried matter should be moistened with a little warm water.

VACCINIA (*vacca*, a cow). Inoculated Cow-pox; a circular vesicle confined to the place of puncture, surrounded with a red areola, and concretising into a hard dark-coloured scab. In Ireland, the disease in the cow is called *shinach*, a term derived from two Celtic words, signifying *udder* and *cow*. The following are its varieties:—

1. *Natural Cow-pox*, immediately received by milking a diseased animal.
2. *Spurious Cow-pox*, resembling the genuine disease, but destitute of its prophylactic power.
3. *Inoculated Cow-pox*, or the disease propagated by inserting genuine virus.
4. *Degenerated Cow-pox*, so named by Sir Gilbert Blane, and destitute of prophylactic power.

VACUUM (*vacuus*, empty). Literally, an empty place. This term is generally used to denote the interior of a close vessel, from which the atmospheric air and every other gas has been extracted. See *Torricellian*.

The *Vacuum* produced by means of an air-pump is always imperfect; the vessel is, nevertheless, termed an *exhausted receiver*.

The *Boiling of fluids in vacuo* is found to take place at a temperature 140° lower than in the open air; thus, water boils *in vacuo* at 72° , alcohol at 33° , and ether at -44° Faht.; proving that a liquid is not necessarily hot because it boils. The heat of the hand is sufficient to make water boil *in vacuo*, as is exemplified by the common pulse-glass; and ether, under the same circumstances, will enter into ebullition, though its temperature

is low enough for freezing mercury.—*Turner*.

VAGINA. Literally, a sheath. The canal which extends from the os externum to the cervix uteri.

VALERIANA. Valerian; a plant of which the root is employed in hysteria, epilepsy, hemicrania, &c. in the form of powder, and in doses from \mathfrak{g} j. to $\mathfrak{3j}$.

VALETUDINARIAN (*valetudo*, health). One who is weakly, sickly, or infirm of health.

VALLEY (*vallis*). The name of a depression of the cerebellum, in which is lodged the commencement of the spinal marrow.

VALVE (*Valvæ*, folding-doors). A close lid affixed to a tube or opening in some vessel, by means of a hinge, or other moveable joint, and which can be opened only in one direction. Hence, it signifies a little membrane which prevents the return of fluid in the blood vessels and absorbents.

I. The VALVES OF THE HEART are—

1. The *Eustachian*, formed of a fold of the lining membrane of the auricle, which in the foetus is supposed to conduct the blood in its two courses.
2. The *Tricuspid*, situated between the right auricle and the right ventricle, and named from its division into three triangular portions.
3. The *Mitral*, or mitre-shaped valve, situated between the left ventricle and the left auricle.

II. The VALVES OF THE AORTA are three in number, termed, from their shape, *Sigmoid* or *Semilunar*; these are formed of membranous folds, and are similar to those of the pulmonary artery.

III. The VALVES OF THE PULMONARY ARTERY are three in number, termed the *Sigmoid* or *Semilunar*; they consist of membranous folds, which close the artery, and prevent the return of the blood into the ventricle.

IV. The VALVES OF THE VEINS are semilunar folds of the inner membrane of the veins, similar to those of the aorta and pulmonary artery; they occur in the veins of the head, trunk, and limbs, in the *venæ cavæ* and the

vena azygos; they are single, in pairs, or three together.

VALVULA (dim. of *valve*). A little valve. Hence—

1. *Valvula Vieussenii*. The name of a lamina which ascends, behind the tubercula quadragemina, towards the cerebellum.

2. *Valvula conniventes*. The name of the numerous folds observed upon the inner surface of the mucous membrane of the duodenum.

VANADIUM (*Vanadis*, a Scandinavian deity). A newly discovered metal, found combined with lead and iron ores.

VANILLA. The fruit of the *Epidendrum Vanilla*, a species of Vine cultivated in Mexico. It is principally used for mixing with and perfuming chocolate.

VAPORIZATION. The conversion of a fluid into vapour. This may be considered under two heads, viz.—

1. *Ebullition*, or the production of vapour in so rapid a manner that its escape causes a visible commotion in the liquid; the temperature at which this takes place, is called the *boiling point*.

2. *Evaporation*, or the production of vapour in a quiet and insensible manner at common temperatures.

VAPOUR (*vapor*). Any liquid expanded into an elastic, or gaseous fluid, by means of heat. It differs from gas in its want of permanency, for it returns into the liquid state, when exposed to a diminished temperature.

VAPOURS. Hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy; spleen.

VAREC. The French name for *Kelp*, or incinerated sea-weed.

VARICELLA (*varius*, changeable). Chicken-pox; Water jags: an eruption of vesicles, seldom passing into suppuration, but bursting at the tip, and concreting into puckered scabs. It was formerly described under the name of *crystalli*, from the white shining appearance of the vesicles. The species are—

V. lentiformis. Lenticular Varicella.

V. coniformis. Conoidal Varicella.

Swine-pox. Water-pox.

V. globularis. Hives.

VARICOCELE (*varix*, a distended vein, *κήλη*, a tumor). An enlargement and distention of the blood-vessels of the scrotum. A varicose enlargement of the spermatic veins, is called *cirsocele*.

VARIOLA (*varius*, changeable). Small-pox; an eruption of pustules, which suppurate from the eighth to the tenth

day; with fever. The species are—

V. discreta. Distinct Small-pox.

V. confluenta. Confluent Small-pox.

To these may be added—

V. verrucosa. Warty Small-pox; in which the pustules remain solid.

V. pusillæ. Chicken-pox.—*Heberden*.

V. vaccinæ. Cow-pox.—*Jenner*.

VARIOLOID DISEASES (*Variola*, and *είδος*, likeness). Diseases resembling Variola.

VARIX (*varius*, unequal). Pl. *Varices*. A kind of knotty, unequal, dark-coloured swelling, arising from a morbid dilatation of veins. This disease is to veins what the true or encysted aneurysm is to arteries.

VARNISH. Lac-varnishes or lacquers consist of different resins in a state of solution, of which the most common are mastich, sandarach, lac, benzoin, copal, amber, and asphaltum. The menstrua are either oils, or alcohol.

VARUS. A speck, or spot. Pimple eruption. There are two varieties, viz.

V. Simplex. Simple pimple; with a broad base, bright red colour, and solid.

V. Punctatus. Maggot pimple; tipped with a black spot, and discharging, on pressure, a grub-like concretion of mucus. *Stone-pock* is the *Acne indurata* of Bateman.

VARVICITE. A compound known only as a natural production, having been lately found among some ores of manganese in Warwickshire, and named from its locality.

VAS. Pl. *Vasa*. A vessel.

1. *Vas deferens*. The large excretory duct of the testis.

2. *Vasa brevia*. Short branches passing from the divisions of the splenic artery, and distributed to the large extremity of the stomach.

3. *Vasa inferentia*. Absorbent vessels which convey fluids into the glands.

4. *Vasa efferentia*. Absorbent vessels which convey fluids away from the glands, towards the thoracic duct.

5. *Vasa seminalia*. Tubuli seminiferi. Very minute tubes, constituting the parenchyma of the testis.

6. *Vasa vasorum*. Very minute nutrient vessels, which supply the arteries and veins.

7. *Vasa præparantia*. A term applied by the old physiologists to the corpus pyramidale and spermatic artery; from their tortuosity and tendril-like form they supposed that the blood here began to be changed into semen.

VASCULAR SYSTEM.

VASCULAR SYSTEM (*vascularis*, from *vas*, a vessel). That part of the Animal Economy which relates to the vessels: these are the Heart, the Arteries, the Veins, and the Lymphatics.

The following **TABLE OF THE ARTERIES** is copied from Mr. Paxton's "Introduction to the Study of Human Anatomy."

TABLE OF THE ARTERIES.

I. PULMONARY ARTERY.

This gives off a great branch to each side of the lungs.

II. AORTA.

1. **ARTERIES FURNISHED BY THE AORTA AT ITS ORIGIN.**
Anterior and Posterior Coronary.

2. **ARTERIES FURNISHED BY THE ARCH OF THE AORTA.**
Primitive carotid.—Divided into external and internal carotids.

	<p style="text-align: center;">Furnishes</p> <p>1. Superior thyroid.</p> <p>2. Lingual, which gives—</p> <p>3. External maxillary, which furnishes—</p> <p>4. Occipital, which gives the posterior mastoid.</p> <p>5. Posterior auricular, which furnishes the stylo-mastoid.</p> <p>6. Inferior pharyngeal.</p> <p>The external carotid terminates in dividing into the temporal and internal maxillary.</p>	<p>1. The dorsal, and</p> <p>2. The two sub-lingual.</p> <p>1. The inferior palatine.</p> <p>2. The sub-mental.</p> <p>3. The coronary arteries of the lips.</p>
External carotid.	<p>7. Temporal artery.</p> <p>8. Internal maxillary artery.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Furnishes</p> <p>1. The transverse artery of the face.</p> <p>2. The anterior auricular.</p> <p>3. The middle temporal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Furnishes</p> <p>1. Middle meningeal.</p> <p>2. Inferior dental.</p> <p>3. Deep posterior temporal.</p> <p>4. Masseteric.</p> <p>5. Pterygoidean.</p> <p>6. Buccal.</p> <p>7. Anterior deep temporal.</p> <p>8. Alveolar.</p> <p>9. Infra-orbital.</p> <p>10. Vidian.</p> <p>11. Superior pharyngeal.</p> <p>12. Superior palatine.</p> <p>13. Spheno-palatine.</p>
Internal carotid.	<p style="text-align: center;">Furnishes</p> <p>1. Ophthalmic, which gives—</p> <p>2. Communicating artery of Willis.</p> <p>3. Choroid artery.</p> <p>4. Anterior cerebral.</p> <p>5. Middle cerebral.</p>	<p>1. The lacrymal.</p> <p>2. Central artery of the retina.</p> <p>3. Supra-orbital.</p> <p>4. Posterior ciliary.</p> <p>5. Long ciliary.</p> <p>6. Superior and inferior muscular</p> <p>7. Posterior and anterior ethmoidal.</p> <p>8. Superior and inferior palpebral.</p> <p>9. Nasal.</p> <p>10. Frontal.</p>

VASCULAR SYSTEM.

Sub-clavian artery.

- Furnishes
1. The vertebral, which gives—
 1. The anterior and posterior spinal.
 2. The inferior cerebellic.
 3. The basilar, divided into—
 1. The superior cerebellic.
 2. The posterior cerebral.
 2. Inferior thyroid, which gives the ascending cervical.
 3. Internal mammary, which gives—
 1. The anterior mediastinal
 2. Superior diaphragmatic.
 3. Superior intercostal.
 4. Transverse cervical.
 5. Superior scapular.
 6. Deep cervical. Continuing its course, the subclavian takes the name of axillary.

Axillary artery.

- Furnishes
1. Acromial.
 2. Superior thoracic.
 3. Inferior thoracic, or external mammary.
 4. Inferior scapular.
 5. Posterior circumflex.
 6. Anterior circumflex.
- In continuing it takes the name of brachial.

Brachial artery.

- Furnishes
1. Deep humeral or external collateral.
 2. Internal collateral.
- It divides afterwards into the radial and ulnar.

1. Radial artery.

- Furnishes
1. The radial recurrent.
 2. Dorsal artery of the carpus.
 3. Dorsal artery of the metacarpus.
 4. Dorsal artery of the thumb, and terminates in forming the deep palmar arch.

2. Ulnar artery.

- Furnishes
1. The anterior and posterior ulnar recurrent.
 2. The anterior and posterior interosseous, which furnishes the posterior radial recurrent. It terminates in forming the superficial palmar arch, which gives the collateral arteries of the fingers.

3. ARTERIES FURNISHED BY THE AORTA IN THE THORAX.

1. The right and left bronchial.
2. Œsophageal, (four, five, or six in number).
3. Posterior mediastinal.
4. Inferior intercostals, (eight, nine, or ten in number).

4. ARTERIES FURNISHED BY THE AORTA IN THE ABDOMEN.

1. Inferior right and left diaphragmatic arteries.

2. Coeliac artery.

Divided into three branches.

 1. Coronary of the stomach.
3. Superior mesenteric artery.

2. The Hepatic, which gives—
 1. The pyloric.
 2. The gastro-epiploica dextra.
 3. The cystic.
 3. The Splenic, which gives—
 1. The gastro-epiploica sinistra.
 2. The vasa brevia.
- Furnishes from its cavity—

 1. The superior, middle, and inferior right colic.
 2. From fifteen to twenty intestinal branches.

VASCULAR SYSTEM.

4. Inferior mesenteric artery. } Furnishes
 1. The superior.
 2. The middle.
 3. The left colic; and divides into the superior hæmorrhoidal arteries.
5. The middle capsular arteries (two on either side).
6. Renal or emulgent.
7. Spermatic.
8. Lumbar (four or five on either side).

5. ARTERIES RESULTING FROM THE BIFURCATION OF THE AORTA.

- The Aorta furnishes a little before its bifurcation—
1. The middle sacral, and divides into the primitive iliacs, which are divided into—
1. The internal, and
 2. The external iliac artery.

- Internal iliac artery. } Furnishes
 1. The ilio-lumbar.
 2. Lateral sacral.
 3. Glutæal.
 4. Umbilical.
 5. Vesical.
 6. Obturator.
 7. Middle hæmorrhoidal.
 8. Uterine.
 9. Vaginal.
 10. Ischiatic.
 11. Internal pudic, which gives—
1. Inferior hæmorrhoidal.
 2. Artery of the septum scroti.
 3. Transversus perinæi.
 4. Artery of the corpus cavernosum.
 5. Dorsalis penis.

- External iliac artery. } Furnishes
 1. The epigastric.
 2. Circumflexa ilii, and continues downwards under the name of the femoral artery.

- Femoral artery. } Furnishes
 1. External epigastric.
 2. External superficial and deeply seated pudics.
 3. Profunda, which gives—
1. The external and internal circumflex.
 2. The superior middle and inferior perforating arteries.
- In continuing its course it takes the name of popliteal.

- Popliteal artery. } Furnishes
 1. The superior middle, external and internal articular arteries.
 2. The inferior internal and external arteries.
 3. The anterior tibial; its continuation is called the dorsal artery of the foot, which furnishes—
1. The Tarsal.
 2. Metatarsal.
 3. Interosseous.
 4. Dorsal arteries of the great toe.
- The popliteal is divided into the peroneal, and posterior tibial arteries.

1. Peroneal artery. Divided into the anterior and posterior fibular.

2. Posterior tibial artery. } Divided into internal and external plantar. It forms in anastomosing with the continuation of the anterior tibial, the plantar arch, from which the superior, posterior, inferior, and anterior branches are given off.

VASCULAR SYSTEM.

TABLE OF THE VEINS.

1. VEINS WHICH FORM THE SUPERIOR VENA CAVA.

1. Sub-clavians.	Receive the	Receives the	
	1. Axillary, which	1. Basilic, formed of the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Posterior ulnar. 2. Anterior ulnar. 3. Median basilic.
		2. Cephalic, forming the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Superficial radial. 2. Median cephalic.
		3. Circumflex veins.	
		4. Inferior scapular.	
		5. Long thoracic.	
		6. Superior thoracic.	
		7. Acromial Veins.	
2. External Jugular		Receives the	
		1. Internal Maxillary, composed of the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pterygoïd. 2. Spheno-palatine. 3. Alveolar. 4. Infra-orbitar. 5. Mental. 6. Inferior dental. 7. Deep temporal.
		2. Superficial Temporal, composed of the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Middle temporal 2. Anterior auriculars. 3. Transverse of the face.
		3. Posterior Auricular.	The trunk then takes the name of <i>External Jugular</i> , and, in its course along the neck, receives—
		4. Cervical Cutaneous.	
		5. Trachelo-scapular, &c.	
3. Internal Jugular.		Receives	
		1. Superior Cerebral Veins.	
		2. Vein of the Corpus Striatum.	
		3. Veins of the Choroid plexus.	
		4. Superior Cerebellar Veins.	
		5. Inferior Cerebellar Veins.	
		6. Lateral and inferior Cerebral Veins.	
		7. Ophthalmic Vein, composed of the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lacrymal. 2. Central of the retina. 3. Infra-orbitar. 4. Ciliary. 5. Ethmoidal. 6. Palpebral, and 7. Nasal, Veins.

VASCULAR SYSTEM.

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Sub-clavians,
(continued.) | } | 3. Internal Jugular,
(continued.) | } | 8. Facial Vein, called <i>angular</i> , near the eye, receiving the

9. Lingual and Pharyngeal Veins.
10. Superior Thyroid.
11. Occipital, and
12. Veins of the Diploe. |
| | | | | 1. Palpebral, and
2. Superciliary Veins.
3. Dorsals of the nose.
4. Superior
5. Inferior } Coronaries of the tip.
6. Several Buccal and
7. Masseteric Veins
8. Ranine.
9. Submental, and
10. Inferior Palatine. |
2. Right Internal Mammary Vein.
3. Inferior Thyroid Vein, opening into the Vena Cava, between the two Sub-clavians.
4. Vena Azygos, which receives the
- | | |
|---|---|
| { | 1. Right bronchial.
2. Intercostal veins.
3. Semi-azygos. |
|---|---|

2. VEINS WHICH FORM THE INFERIOR VENA CAVA.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common Iliacs. | } | Receive the
1. External Iliac, formed by the— | } | 1. Femoral or Crural, which is a continuation of the—

2. Popliteal, commencing by 3 veins which accompany the fibular arteries, and receiving the— | } | 1. External Saphena, and

2. Internal Saphena, which receive— | } | 1. Several abdominal veins.
2. Circumflex iliac, and
3. External pudic veins. |
|----------------|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
2. Internal Iliac, which receives the—
- | | |
|---|--|
| { | 1. Vesical Veins, commencing with the
2. Sacro-lateral Veins. |
|---|--|
3. Middle Sacral Vein.
4. Lumbar Veins—four in number on each side, commencing by an—
- | | |
|---|---|
| { | 1. Abdominal branch.
2. Dorsal branch. |
|---|---|
5. Spermatic Veins, commencing with the
- | | |
|---|---|
| { | 1. Spermatic plexus, in the male.
2. Ovarium, Fallopian tube, &c. in the female. |
|---|---|
6. Renal Veins.
7. Capsular and Adipose Veins.
8. Hepatic Veins.
9. Middle, }
 10. Left, and } Hepatic Veins.
 11. Right }
12. Inferior Diaphragmatic Veins, two in number.

3. VEINS OF THE HEART.

1. Great right Coronary.
2. Small right Coronary.
3. Left Coronary Veins.

4. VEINS WHICH FORM THE VENA PORTÆ.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Splenic Vein | { | <p style="text-align: center;">Receives the</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Veins which correspond to the vasa breviora. 2. Right and left gastro-epiploic. 3. Duodenal, and 4. Pancreatic, veins. 5. Coronary Vein of the Stomach, and 6. Small mesenteric vein. |
| 2. Superior Mesenteric Vein. | | |

Harvey took the heart as the centre, and described the two circulations as—

1. The *Pulmonic*, through the lungs.
2. The *Systemic*, through the system.

The French Physiologists, have departed from this method, and have assumed the lungs as the centre. Hence—

1. The *Système à sang noir*, comprehending the veins of the body and the arteries of the lungs, and containing the dark-coloured blood; and—
2. The *Système à sang rouge*, comprehending the pulmonic veins and the arterial system of the body, and containing the bright-red blood.

VASTUS. See *Triceps extensor cruris*.

VAUQUELINE. A name which has been given to Strychnia, a chemical principle discovered in nux vomica, and in the upas of Java.

VEAL-SKIN. An eruption of spots, giving a veal-like appearance to the skin. See *Vitiligo*.

VEGETO-SULPHURIC ACID. An acid procured by treating ligneous fibre with sulphuric acid.—*Braconnot*.

VELUM. A veil. Hence—

1. *Velum interpositum*. A vascular membrane which connects the choroid plexuses of the brain.
2. *Velum palati*. The soft palate; the partition which separates the mouth from the palate.

VENA. A vein. The following are designations of some of the principal veins:—

V. *cava superior*, or *descendens*. The grand trunk which transmits the blood of the head, the neck, the superior extremities, and part of the circulation of the thorax, to the heart.

V. *cava inferior*, or *ascendens*. The large trunk which extends from the articulation of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebræ to the right auricle of the heart.

V. *portæ*. The large trunk which extends along the groove of the liver. The canal which it seems to form under that organ, has been termed the *sinus of the vena portæ*.

V. *arteriosa*. The portal vein; so called because it ramifies like an artery, and conveys blood for secretion; but it is an arterial vein in another sense, being a vein to the hepatic artery, and an artery to the hepatic vein.—*Kiernan*.

V. *azygos* (a priv., ζυγός, a yoke). A vein of the thorax, which has no corresponding vein—*no yoke-fellow*.

V. *semi-azygos*. A considerable branch which ascends parallel to the vena azygos, on the left side of the vertebræ.

V. *basilica*. The *royal*, or large vein of the arm. The ancients termed the basilic vein of the right arm, the vein of the liver, or *vena hepatica brachii*; and that of the left, *vena splenica brachii*. See *Salvatella*.

V. *cephalica pollicis*. The vein of the back of the thumb, which passes over the outside of the wrist. From this vein, and the division of the plexus of the back of the hand, proceeds the *cephalica minor*, or *radialis externa*, which, as it rises upon the outside of the humerus, becomes the *great cephalic vein*.

Venæ GALENI. Two parallel branches, by which the choroid plexus returns its blood.

Venæ peroneæ. The venæ comites of the fibular artery, two or three in number.

VENA MEDINENSIS. This is the *irk Medini* of the Arabian writers, improperly translated *vena*, instead of *vermis* Medinensis, or the Guinea-worm.

VENESECTIO (*vena*, a vein, *sectio*, a division). Phlebotomy, The opening a vein for the purpose of blood-letting. See *Blood-letting*.

VENTRICLE (dim. of *venter*, the stomach). A term applied to—

1. *Four cavities of the brain*. Two of these, situated in the central part of the hemispheres, are called *lateral ventricles*; they are separated from each other by the septum lucidum, which is composed of two laminæ, with a narrow cavity between them, considered by CUVIER as a *fifth ventricle*. The *third* is situated between the optic thalami and the crura cerebri; the *fourth* is bounded anteriorly by the medulla oblongata, laterally by the crura cerebelli, and posteriorly by the valvula Vieussenii.

2. *Two cavities of the heart*. These are termed the *right* and the *left*, and they communicate with the two auricles. See *Heart*.

VENTRILOQUISM (*venter*, the belly, *loquor*, to speak). Speaking, as it were, from the belly; a particular modification of the voice.

VERATRUM ALBUM. White Hellebore; a plant of which the root has been much valued, when combined with opium, in the cure of gout, but it is generally used as an adjunct to errhine powders.

Veratria. A new alkaloid discovered in the Veratrum Album and Sabadilla, in which plants and the Colchicum Autumnale, it appears to exist in combination with gallic acid.

VERBASCUM THAPSUS. The Great Mullein; the leaves of which are chiefly used as a fomentation.

VERDIGRIS (*verde-gris*, Sp.). An impure acetate of peroxide of copper, of a beautiful bluish green colour, formed from the corrosion of copper by fermented vegetables.

VERDITER. A blue pigment, obtained by adding chalk or whiting to the solution of copper in aquafortis.

VERJUICE (*verjus*, Fr.). A kind of harsh vinegar, made of the expressed juice of the wild apple or crab. The French give this name to unripe grapes, and to the sour liquor obtained from them.

VERMES. A worm. There are five species of worms which infest the human intestines, viz.—

1. *Ascaris lumbricoides* (*lumbricus*, the earth-worm, *εἶδος*, likeness). The long round worm, principally inhabiting the intestines; it sometimes, however, ascends into the stomach, and creeps out at the mouth and nostrils. It is from twelve to fifteen inches in length.

2. *Ascaris vermicularis*. The Maw or Thread worm; the *oxyuris vermicularis* of Bremser; commonly found in the rectum; it is, however, erratic, and is occasionally found as high as the stomach. These worms resemble the *ends of threads* cut off, and are about half an inch in length; hence, the term *thread worm*, and perhaps that of *bots*, derived from the French *bouts*, ends, or extremities. See *Maw-worm*.

3. *Tænia lata*, or *vulgaris*. The broad Tape worm, occupying the upper part of the intestines, from three to fifteen feet in length. This worm is of a white colour; but, when macerated in spirit of wine, becomes darker; whence it was formerly called by Pallas, *tænia grisea*.

4. *Tænia solium*. The long Tape worm, occupying the upper part of the intestines, from thirty to forty feet long: Van Doevern asserts that a peasant, after having taken an emetic, vomited up forty Dutch ells of tape worm, and “would have got clear of more, if he had not been afraid of puking out all his guts, and for that reason bit the worm off.” It is the *lumbricus cucurbitinus*, or Gourd-worm of Heberden.

5. *Tricocephalus* (*θρίξ*, *τριχός*, the hair, *κεφαλή*, the head). *Trichuris* (*θρίξ*, hair, and *οὐρά*, the tail). The long Thread-worm, generally found in the cæcum. The thinner part, (head or tail?) is twice as long as the thicker, and terminates in a fine hair-like point. The whole length of this worm is about two inches.

To these may be added the following worms, described in treatises on Helminthology, but not frequently met with in the human subject:—

1. *Fasciola hepatica*, also called Distoma hepaticum, or the Fluke; occasionally found in the gall-bladder of man, but commonly infesting the liver of sheep when diseased with the

rot. The *young* worms are from one to four lines in length; the *adult*, about an inch in length.

2. *Strongylus gigas*. Sometimes met with in the kidneys of men, and several of the mammalia; and confounded by Chabert and others with the *Ascaris lumbricoides*. It varies in length from five inches to three feet.

3. *Ascaris cæstrus*. The Breeze or Gad-fly, the larvæ of which, called *bots*, are said to have been found in the human fæces, but more commonly in the horse. The *cæstrus ovjs* deposits its eggs on the interior nostrils of the sheep, whence the grubs, when hatched, travel into the frontal sinuses or horns, and are expelled through the nostrils.

4. *Ascaris scarabæus*. The Beetle; the grubs of which are said to have been found in the rectum; almost all the grubs of the genus *Scarabæus* being used to feed on dung. See *Musca* and *Seta Equina*.

Formerly, the tooth-ache was attributed to the presence of a worm; as appears from the following words of Shakspeare:—

“What! sigh for the tooth-ache!
Which is but a humour or a worm.”

VERMICELLI (*vermis*, a worm). An Italian preparation, made of flour, cheese, yolks of eggs, sugar, and saffron, and reduced into long worm-like pieces by forcing it through holes.

VERMIFORM (*vermis*, a worm, *forma*, likeness). Worm-like; the designation of two processes of the brain.

VERMIFUGE (*vermis*, a worm, *fugo*, to expel). *Anthelmintic*. That which expels worms.

VERMILION. *Cinnabar*. A red sulphuret, formed by fusing together mercury and sulphur, and afterwards subliming them.

VERMINATION (*vermis*, a worm). Infestation of the skin by parasitic animalcules. See *Malis*.

VERRUCA. A wart. An excrescence from the cutis, or a tumor formed upon it.

VERTEBRA (*verto*, to turn) A bone of the spine, so named from its *turning* upon the adjoining one. A vertebra consists of several elements, which are found most isolated and distinct in the lowest classes of animals, and in the em-

bryo state of the highest: these are distinguished by Dr. GRANT, into

1. The *cyclo-vertebral* element, or the round body forming the centre.
2. The *peri-vertebral* elements, or the two superior laminæ which encompass the spinal chords.
3. The *epi-vertebral* elements, or the two portions of the superior spinous process.
4. The *para-vertebral* elements, or the two inferior laminæ, which form a cavity for the blood-vessels.
5. The *cata-vertebral* elements, or the two portions of the inferior spinous process.

The VERTEBRAL COLUMN, or Spine, consists, in man, of twenty-four vertebrae, which are generally described as consisting, each, of—

1. A *body*, or the main part, forming the centre of the spine, and bearing, chiefly, the weight of the body.
2. An *articulating process*, by which it is joined to the next vertebra. This is sometimes called the *oblique process*—the upper one, the *ascending oblique*, the lower one, the *descending oblique process*.
3. The *spinous processes*, which project directly backward, forming with their points the ridge of the back; it is from their sharpness that the whole vertebral column is called *The spine*.
4. The *transverse processes*, which stand out at right angles, or transversely, from the body of the vertebra.
5. The *foramina*, or holes for lodging the spinal marrow, transmitting the blood-vessels, and attaching the ligaments.

The Vertebrae are distinguished into—

1. The *Cervical*, or those of the neck, seven in number, and characterized by having their transverse processes perforated for the passage of the vertebral artery. The first of these is called the *Atlas*, from its immediately supporting the head; the second, the *Dentata*, *odontoides*, or *axis*, from its axis, or tooth-like process, upon which it turns; and the lowest, *vertebra prominens*, from its spinous process being so much longer than the others.
2. The *Dorsal*, or those of the back, twelve in number. These are distinguished by having articular surfaces for the heads of the ribs.
3. The *Lumbar*, or those of the loins, five in number, and distinguished

by their size, and the length of the transverse processes.

The VERTEBRAL ARTERY is a large artery, so named from its passing through a bony canal, formed for it by the perforations of the cervical vertebræ. This, and the *Carotid*, are the arteries of the brain.

VERTICILLATE (*verticillus*, the whirl of a spindle). Whorled; a term applied to the envelopes of flowers, when situated in opposition round a common axis. It is a distinctive character of the *Petaloidææ*. See *Botany*.

VERTIGO (*vertex*, or *vortex*, a whirlpool). Giddiness; dizziness, with a fear of falling. This is well described by Edgar, when standing on the top of Dover cliff—

——— “I'll look no more;

Lest my brain turn, and the deficient sight

Topple down headlong.”

VERU MONTANUM. A little eminence in the urethra, at the termination of the ductus ejaculatorius. It is also called *caput gallinaginis*, or the woodcock's head.

VERVAIN. The *Verbena officinalis*, a feebly astringent plant used, in infusion, in ophthalmia of infants.

VESANIA. Madness. An order in Cullen's Nosology, comprehending diseases in which the judgment is impaired, without coma or pyrexia.

VESICA. A bladder. Adj. *vesical*.

VESICATORIUM (*vesica*, a bladder).

A vesicatory, epispastic, or blister. It acts

1. As a *derivative*, by producing a derivation of the circulation from the inflamed and congested vessels of the neighbouring organs to the blistered surface.

2. As an *evacuant*, by occasioning an effusion of fluids, at first serous, then purulent: hence the advantages of a “perpetual blister.”

3. As a *general stimulant*, by raising the vigour of the circulation.

4. As an *antispasmodic*, by relieving pain through the medium of contiguous sympathy.—*Paris*.

VESICULA (dim. of *vesica*, a bladder).

A vesicle or little bladder. A small elevation of the cuticle, containing a transparent, serous fluid.

1. *Vesiculæ seminales*. Two small reservoirs, situated beneath the bladder, which secrete a peculiar fluid.

2. *Vesicles of Naboth*. The name given the follicles in the interior of the cervix uteri, which sometimes become vesicular, transparent, and filled with a viscous fluid.

VESTIBULE (*vestibulum*, a threshold).

A cavity of the internal ear, so named from its forming an entry to the cochlea and semicircular canals. This term is also applied to a triangular space which separates the nymphæ from each other.

VIABILITY. A term expressing the capability which a child has of supporting extra-uterine or independent existence.

VIBEX. Pl. *Vibices*. The large purple spots appearing under the skin in certain malignant fevers.

VIBRISSA (*vibro*, to quiver). The hair which grows in the nostrils. See *Capillus*.

VIDIUS. Vidus Vidius was a professor at Paris, and physician to Francis I. Hence, the term *Vidian* has been applied to—

1. The *foramen pterygoideum*, a small hole in the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

2. The pterygoid artery.

3. A portion of the *fifth pair of nerves*.

VILLUS. Literally, the shaggy hair of beasts. Some of the membranes of the body, as the mucous membrane of the stomach, present a surface of *villi*, or villosities, resembling a downy tissue, continually covered with fluid.

VINUM. Wine; the fermented juice of the grape, or berries of the *Vitis vinifera*. The term is, however, generally used to denote the fermented juice of any sub-acid fruit. The principal Wines used in this country are—

1. *Port*. This is produced in the province of Upper Douro, in Portugal, and shipped at Oporto, whence its name. According to Mr. Brande's analysis, it contains about 23 per cent, of alcohol.

2. *Sherry*. Vinum Hispanicum Xericum; the *Sec* (corruptly written *Sack*) wine prepared at Xeres, in Spain. It is a remarkable coincidence, that ξηρός, a term strictly resembling Xeres in sound, signifies *dry*, or *sec*. This wine contains about 19 per cent. of alcohol. Dr. Paris observes, that the use of *lime* in the manufacture of this wine, gives weight to the opinion that the Sack of Shakspeare was probably Sherry—

Falstaff.—“You rogue, here's *lime*

in this sack too: there is nothing but roguery to be found in villanous man; yet a coward is worse than a cup of sack with lime in it; a villanous coward."

3. *Madeira*. So called from the island of that name. It contains about 22½ per cent. of alcohol.

4. *Malmsey*. A very rich, luscious species of Madeira, deriving its name from *Malvasia*, a town in the bay of Epidaurus Limera, whence the grape was originally derived. It contains nearly 16½ per cent. of alcohol.

5. *Teneriffe*. A wine resembling Madeira, and so called from the island of that name. It contains 19¾ per cent. of alcohol.

6. *Claret*. (*Vinum, tam album quam rubrum, claritum, medinum, &c.*, were claimed by the monks of Winchester, on festivals, in 1285). A term generally used in England to designate the red wines, the produce of the Bourdelais: the principal of these are the Lafitte, Latour, Chateau-Margaux, and Haut-Brion. They contain, on an average, about 15 per cent. of alcohol.

7. *Champagne*. So called from the province of France in which it is produced. The sparkling or effervescing wines are the most popular: that which merely creams on the surface (*demi-mousseux*), is preferred to the full frothing wine (*grand mousseux*). They contain nearly 12 per cent. of alcohol.

8. *Burgundy*. These wines are so named from the province in which they are produced. they contain about 14½ per cent. of alcohol. "These wines rank as the first in the world; and it was not without reason that the Dukes of Burgundy, in former times, were designated as the *princes des bons vins*."

9. *Constantia*. The produce of two contiguous farms of that name, at the base of the Table Mountain, between 8 and 9 miles from Cape Town. It contains 14½ per cent. of alcohol. With this solitary exception, most of the Cape wines, brought to England, are execrable.

10. *German wines*. These are principally produced on the banks of the Rhine and the Moselle. The *Johannisberg* stands at the head of the Rhenish wines: it contains about 8¾ per cent. of alcohol. *Hock* contains nearly 13¾; *Moselle*, nearly 14.

N.B.—It has been demonstrated that Port, Madeira, and Sherry, contain from one-fourth to one-fifth their bulk of alcohol; Dr. Paris therefore reminds us, that "a person who takes a bottle of them, will thus take nearly half a pint of alcohol, or almost a pint of pure brandy!"

The following Table shows the proportion of Spirit and Water contained in the Preparations termed *VINA* (!) in the London Pharmacopœia.

	Proof Spirit.	Water.
Vinum Aloes.....	1 part	1 part
— Antimon. Tart...	1 —	1 —
— Colchici.....	1 —	2 —
— Ferri.....	1 —	1½ —
— Ipecacuanhæ.....	1 —	1¾ —
— Opii.....	1 —	1¾ —
— Veratri.....	1 —	1½ —

VIOLA ODORATA. The Sweet Violet; a delicate test of uncombined acids and alkalis.

Violina. Violine; also called *emetine of the violet*, or *indigenous emetine*; an alkaline principle obtained from the roots, leaves, flowers, and seeds of the *Viola Odorata*, similar to the emetine of *ipeacuanha*. It is said by M. Orfila, to be highly poisonous.

VIS: Force; power. Hence—

1. *Vis à tergo*. Literally, force from behind; a term applied to the force communicated from the ventricles of the heart to the blood in the arteries, capillaries, and veins.

2. *Vis inertie*. Inertness, or the principle of inactivity, by which a body perseveres in the same state of rest or motion, in a straight line, unless obliged to change it by a foreign force. See *Inertia*.

3. *Vis insita*. The name given by Haller, Girtanner, &c. to the irritability of the muscular fibre, arising from the action of a stimulus. By Goerter, it was called *vis vitalis*. By way of distinction, the term *vis nervea* was applied to the energy or power of feeling. See *Irritability*.

4. *Vis medicatrix naturæ*. A power supposed by Cullen to preside over the living body, and to possess a faculty of resisting, to a certain extent, the effects of disease.

5. *Vis mortua*. That property by which a muscle contracts, after the death of the animal to which it belongs, or after having been cut from a living body.

6. *Vis vitæ*. The natural power of the animal body in preserving life.

VISCUS. Pl. *Viscera*. A bowel, or intestine. Any organ which has an appropriate use.

VISUS. See *Eye, Diseases of*.

VITELLUS. The yolk of an egg. See *Egg*.

VITILIGO (*vitulus*, a calf; so called from the veal-like appearance presented by the affection).

I. White, shining, smooth tubercles arising in the skin, about the ears, neck, and face; terminating without suppuration.—*Bateman*.

II. A generic term comprehending three forms of disease, viz.—

1. *Alphos* } Slighter varieties of Lepra and Psoriasis.

2. *Melas* }

3. *Leuce*. A disease which deeply affects the skin and subjacent structure, occasioning a loss of sensibility, and ultimately of vitality, in those parts.—*Celsus*.

VITREOUS BODY (*vitrum*, glass).

Vitreous humour. A transparent mass, resembling melted glass, occupying the globe of the eye.

VITRIFICATION (*vitrum*, glass, *fio*, to become). The conversion of a substance, as silica, &c., into glass.

VITRIOL (*vitrum*, glass). This term originally denoted any crystalline body possessing a certain degree of transparency.

There are at present three substances thus designated, viz.—

1. The *Green*, or sulphate of iron. This is distinguished by the names *Martial vitriol*, *English vitriol*, &c.; and is mentioned by Pliny under the terms *misy*, *sory*, and *calchantum*. When sulphate of iron is exposed to heat in a retort, it first gives off water of crystallization, or *phlegm* of vitriol; next comes an acid, called *spirit* of vitriol; then a stronger acid, called *oil* of vitriol; the latter part of this becomes solid and has been called *glacial oil* of vitriol.

2. The *Blue*, or sulphate of copper. This is commonly called *Roman* or *Cyprian vitriol*; it is employed by surgeons as an escharotic and astringent.

3. The *White*, or sulphate of zinc. It reddens vegetable blue colours, though in composition it is a strictly neutral salt.

VITRUM. Glass. This term is also applied to certain glassy substances, viz.—

V. *Antimonii*. Glass of Antimony; a reddish-brown coloured glass, obtained

by first calcining antimony, and then fusing it in a crucible. It is medicinally employed in preparing the Antimonium Tartarizatum.

V. *Antimonii ceratum*. Cerated glass of Antimony, or the vitrified oxide of antimony with wax; a preparation rejected from the present Pharmacopœias.

VOCAL LIGAMENTS. *Vocal cords*. A name given to the *thyro-arytænoid articulation*.

VOLATILITY (*volatilis*, from *volo*, to fly). A property of bodies, by which they are disposed to assume the state of vapour, and *fly off*.

VOLTA, PILE OF. An apparatus consisting of plates of zinc, and silver, and pieces of moistened woollen cloth, piled in the order of zinc, silver, cloth; zinc, silver, cloth; for twenty or more repetitions. See *Galvanism*.

VOLUME (*volumen*, from *volvo*, to roll). The apparent space which a body occupies is called its *volume*; the effective space which the same body occupies, or its real bulk of matter, is its *mass*; the relation of the mass to the volume (or the quotient of the one by the other) is its *density*; and the empty spaces, or voids, which render the volume larger than the mass, are its *pores*.

Definite Volumes. The union of gases is always effected in simple proportions of their volumes: a volume of one gas combines with an equal volume, or twice or three times the volume, of another gas, and in no intermediate proportion; this is called the law of *definite volumes*.

The following is a Table of some of the gases which unite by simple mixture, and form pharmaceutical products.

<i>Volumes.</i>	<i>Products.</i>
Oxy- { 100 + 123 }	nitrous { nitric acid.
gen { 100 + 200 }	gas { nitrous acid.
Ammoniacal gas, with vapour	Liquid Ammonia.
Ammoniacal gas 100 + 100 }	Muriate of
Muriatic acid gas	Ammonia.
Ammoniacal gas 100 + 100 }	Carbonate of
Carbonic acid gas	Ammonia.
Ammoniacal gas 100 + 100 }	Hydro-sul.
Sulphuretted hydrogen. }	Ammonia.

The two first of these products are vapours, the third is a liquid, and the rest are solid bodies.

VOLUNTARY MOTION. See *Motion, Function, &c*.

VOLVULUS (*volvo*, to roll up). *Intussusceptio*. A disease, produced by the passing of one portion of an intestine

into another, commonly the upper into the lower part.

VOMER (*a plough-share*). A bone of the nose, forming the partition between the nostrils, and so named from its resemblance to a plough-share.

VOMICA (*vomo, to spit up*). An abscess of the lungs; so called, because it discharges a sanies.

VOMITURITIO (*vomo, to vomit*). Retching. An ineffectual effort to vomit.

VOMITUS (*vomo, to vomit*). The act of vomiting; this consists of a forcible contraction of the muscles of *expiration*,

and of those only, the glottis being closed, and the cardia opened.

VULPIS MORBUS. *Alopecia*. Literally, fox-disease. Baldness; decay and fall of the hair. It is so named from the fox being supposed to lose its hair sooner than any other quadruped. See *Fluxus Capillorum*.

VULVA. A name of the *pudendum*, or external parts of generation in the female.

Vulva cerebri. A small aperture of the brain, forming the part by which the three ventricles communicate.

W.

WADD. A name given to plumbago, or black-lead.

Black wadd. An ore of manganese found in Derbyshire; remarkable for its property of taking fire when mixed with linseed oil.

WART. See *Verruca*.

WASH. The technical term for the fermented liquor, of any kind, from which spirit is intended to be distilled.

WASHERWOMAN'S SCALL. *Psoriasis lotorum*; a species of scall which appears on the wrists and fore-arms of washwomen, from the irritation of soap.

WATER-COLOURS. Colours made with water instead of oil. The principal of the water colours are as follows—

1. The *White*. Ceruse, white lead, Spanish white, flake white, spodium.
2. The *Black*. Burnt cherry stones, ivory black, lamp black, &c.
3. The *Green*. Green bice, green verditer, grass green, sap green, verdigris distilled.
4. The *Blue*. Sanders' blue, terre blue, blue verditer, indigo, litmus, smalt, Prussian blue, light blue, ultra-marine, blue bice.
5. The *Brown*. Spanish brown, Spanish liquorice, umber, bistre, terra de Sienna, burnt and unburnt.
6. The *Red*. Native cinnabar, burnt ochre, Indian red, red lead, minium, lake, vermilion, carmine, red ink, Indian lake.
7. The *Yellow*. English ochre, gall stones, gamboge, massicot, ochre de luce, orpiment, Roman ochre, Dutch pink, saffron water, king's yellow, gold yellow, French berries.

WATER-GILDING. The process of gilding by the application of amalgam of gold to the surface of metals; the mercury of the amalgam is driven off by heat, and a thin coating of gold remains.

WATER-TIGHT. That degree of closeness in a vessel, or tube, which prevents the passage of water.

WAX (*wachs*, Germ.). An oily concrete matter gathered by bees from plants. See *Cera*.

WEB. The old English term for Caligo, or opacity of the eye, from its giving the idea of a film spreading across the sight. Hence Shakspeare, in *King Lear*: "This is the foul fiend Flibbertigibbet: he gives the **WEB** and the **PIN**; squints the eye, and makes the hare-lip." See *Pin*.

WEIGHTS, ATOMIC. The definite proportions, by weight, in which different bodies combine. This relation, which is supposed to exist among the *molecules*, or *atoms*, of compound bodies, constitutes the basis of the *Atomic Theory*, first proposed by Dr. Dalton, and which may be thus stated:—

1. In bodies capable of assuming the gaseous form, the weight of the primary molecule is obtained from the volume; thus, water being composed of one volume of oxygen, united with two volumes (or one atom) of hydrogen, the relative weights will be, oxygen 8, hydrogen 1, and water 9.
2. In bodies which do not assume the gaseous form in their simple state, the weight is deduced from that of the compound: the weight of carbon, for instance, is obtained from that of

carbonic acid gas, one volume of which weighs 22 times as much as our standard of unity; of these 22 parts, 16 are oxygen, leaving 6 to represent the primary molecule of carbon.

3. In the case of bodies which are incapable of assuming a gaseous form, either alone or in combination, the weight must be obtained by analysis: thus, marble, or the carbonate of lime, is found to be composed of 22 parts of carbonic acid, and 28 of lime: 28 therefore represents the atomic weight of lime.

4. The Atomic weights are generally supposed to be related to one another by multiple: hence, this law is often called the *law of multiples*, or of combination in *multiple proportion*. This will be easily seen by referring to the component parts of the following substances.

Nitrogen. Oxygen.

Nitrous oxide	14	8
Nitric oxide	14	16
Hyponitrous acid ..	14	24
Nitrous acid	14	32
Nitric acid	14	40

5. When only one combination of any two elementary bodies exists, Dr. Dalton assumes that its elements are united, atom to atom singly, by what he calls *binary* combination; if several compounds can be obtained from the same elements, they combine, as he supposes, in proportions expressed by some simple multiple of the number of atoms; as in the following table:—

Atoms

- 1 of A + 1 of B = 1 of C, *binary*.
- 1 of A + 2 of B = 1 of D, *ternary*.
- 2 of A + 1 of B = 1 of E, *ternary*.
- 1 of A + 3 of B = 1 of F, *quaternary*.
- 3 of A + 1 of B = 1 of G, *quaternary*.

Berzelius has proposed a different classification of atoms, viz. into—

- 1. *Elementary atoms*; and—
- 2. *Compound atoms*, which are—
 - 1. *Compound atoms of the first order*, or atoms formed of only two elementary substances united.
 - 2. *Organic atoms*, or those composed of more than two elementary substances; these he has named from their being only found in organic bodies, or bodies obtained by the destruction of organic matter.
 - 3. *Compound atoms of the second order*, or those formed by the union

of two or more compound atoms, as the salts.

6. Dr. Wollaston applied the term *Equivalents* to the combining proportions of elementary and compound substances, as, for instance, the quantities of acid and base, in salts, required to neutralize each other: thus, 100 parts of sulphuric acid, and 68 parts of muriatic acid, are *equivalents* of each other, being both necessary to saturate 71 parts of lime.

7. After all, Dr. Donovan observes that there is not perhaps a word in the language that conveniently expresses the quantity of a body which enters into combination. *Atom* is not only hypothetical, but often inapplicable, as when half atoms occur. *Equivalent* is only expressive when comparison with a correlative equivalent is directly implied. *Proportion* means similitude of ratios. *Proportional* is one of the terms of a proportion. *Combining quantity* or *weight* is sometimes expressive, but, besides being unwieldy, it is not always applicable. Dr. Donovan adds, the word *dose* is universally employed to designate a *determinate* or *definite quantity* of a thing *given*; it has the quality of involving nothing beyond a fact, and can often be used with advantage.

WELD, or DYERS' WEED. A plant employed in the dyeing of yellow, whence its botanical name, *Reseda luteola*.

WELDING. A property of certain metals, as platinum, by which, at a white heat, an incipient fusion takes place, which covers their surface with a kind of varnish, so that, when brought into contact in this state, different species may be permanently united by forging.

WEN. An encysted tumor, presenting the following varieties, viz.—

- 1. *Steatoma*. Adipose wen.
- 2. *Atheroma*. Mealy wen.
- 3. *Melliceris*. Honeyed wen.
- 4. *Testudo*. Horny wen.
- 5. *Ganglion*. Ganglion.

WHARTON'S DUCT. See *Ductus*.

WHEAL WORM. The *Acarus autumnalis*, or Harvest-bug; so named from the glossy wheals which its bite produces.

WHELK. *Ionthus*. An unsuppurative, tubercular tumor, generally occurring on the face.

WHEY. *Serum lactis*. The fluid part of milk, which remains after the curd has been separated.

WHITE GUM. The *Strophulus albidus*, a species of gum-rash, in which the pimples are minute, hard, and whitish, surrounded by a reddish halo.

WHITE SWELLING. *Hydarthrus*. A colourless swelling, chiefly of the larger joints. It may commence in the synovial membrane, in the cartilages, or in the bones.

WHITES. The vulgar name for leucorrhœa, or the discharge of a yellowish-white mucus from the vagina. See *Leucorrhœa*.

WHITING. Chalk cleared of its impurities, ground in a mill, and made up into small loaves.

WHITLOW. *Onychia*; *Paronychia*; &c. An inflammation at the end of one of the fingers, or thumbs, very painful, and much disposed to suppurate. The effusion may be immediately under the skin; among the tendons; or it may press on the periosteum; it is to this last, or malignant form, that the term *felon* is most correctly applied.

WILDFIRE. A popular name of the *Lichen Circumscriptus*, or Clustered Lichen.

WILD-FIRE RASH. The *Strophulus volaticus*; a species of Gum-rash, in which the pimples are in clusters or patches, generally flying from part to part.

WILD LICHEN. The *Lichen ferus*, described by Celsus under the name *agria*, as applied to it by the Greeks, from the violence with which it rages.

WINTERA AROMATICA. Winter's Bark; a native of the coast of Magellan; used as an adjunct to stomachic infusions, in dyspepsia and scorbutus. The bark, which is the only part recommended in medicine, is now generally replaced by the *Canella alba*.

WOAD. The *Isatis tinctoria* of botanists; a plant indigenous to most parts of Europe, and extensively used, until the general introduction of indigo, in the dyeing of blue.

WOOTZ. Indian steel; supposed to

be an alloy of steel with small quantities of silicium and aluminum.

WORMIAN BONES. The *Ossa triquetra*, or triangular bones sometimes found in the course of the suture of the parietal and occipital bones, so named from Olaus Wormius, who first described them.

WORT. An aqueous infusion of malt, consisting of saccharine matter, starch, gluten, tannin, and mucilage.

WOUND. A recent solution of continuity in the soft parts, suddenly occasioned by external causes, and generally attended at first with hæmorrhage. There are—

1. *Incised Wounds*, or those made by simple division of the fibres with a sharp cutting instrument, without contusion or laceration.
2. *Lacerated Wounds*, or those in which the fibres, instead of being divided by a cutting instrument, have been torn asunder by some violence; the edges, instead of being straight and regular, are jagged or unequal.
3. *Contused Wounds*, or those made by a violent blow from some blunt instrument, or surface. These resemble the preceding species, and require nearly the same kind of treatment.
4. *Punctured Wounds*, or those made with a narrow-pointed instrument, as by the thrust of a sword, or bayonet.
5. *Poisoned Wounds*, as the bite of a viper, mad dogs, &c.; wounds of the hand, in dissections; &c.
6. *Gunshot Wounds*, or those caused by hard, metallic bodies, projected from fire-arms.

WRIST. *Carpus*. See *Hand*.

WRY-NECK. *Caput Obstipum*; *Torticollis*. An involuntary and fixed inclination of the head towards one of the shoulders. Cooper says, it must not be confounded with a mere rheumatic tension and stiffness of the neck, nor with the faulty position of the head, arising from deformity of the cervical vertebræ.

X.

XANTHOS (ξανθός). Yellow. Hence—

1. *Xanthic oxide*. A species of calculus, observed by Dr. Marcet, and named from the lemon-coloured compound which it forms from the action of nitric acid.

2. *Xanthine*. A yellow colouring principle lately discovered in madder.

3. *Xantho-gen* (γεννάω, to produce). A term applied by M. Zeise to the radical of hydroxanthic acid, from its property of forming yellow compounds with certain metals.

4. *Xantho-rrhiza* (ρίζα, a root). Yellow Root; the root of the *Xantho-rrhiza Apiifolia*, a plant of North America, forming an excellent tonic. *Dose*—ʒij. of the powdered root.

5. *Xantho-xylum* (ξύλον, wood). Prickly

Ash; the bark of the *Xanthoxylum Fraxineum*; used in the United States in chronic rheumatism.

XEROPHTHALMIA (ξηρός, dry, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). A form of ophthalmia, denoting the dryness of the eye in a particular stage of the affection.

XIPHOID (ξίφος, a sword, εἶδος, likeness). Sword-like; a term applied to the cartilage of the sternum.

XYLOBALSAMUM (ξύλον, wood, βάλαμον, balsam). A balsam obtained by decoction of the twigs and leaves of the *Amyris Gileadensis* in water. It is thicker and less odoriferous than the *balsamœleon* (ἐλαίον, oil), or oil of balsam, which is prepared in the same way, but by a shorter decoction.

Y.

YAM. A plant introduced from the East into the West Indies. It produces tubers, resembling a potatoe, which form an important part of the food of the negroes.

YAVA-SKIN. The name given, in the Polynesian isles, to Elephantiasis Arabum, or Barbadoes leg, from its being supposed to originate from drinking the heating beverage called *yava*. Dr. Good observes, that, like the gout among ourselves, it is there regarded in a sort of honourable light.

YAW (a raspberry, Afric.). The name given by the Africans to the disease called *Frambæsia*. On the American coast it is termed *pian* and *epian*. See *Frambæsia*.

YEAST. *Fermentum*. A substance generated during the vinous fermentation of vegetable juices and decoctions, rising to the surface in the form of a frothy, flocculent, and somewhat viscid matter. It is used for promoting fermentation.

Artificial Yeast may be made by boiling malt, pouring off the water, and keeping the grains in a warm place to ferment, repeating the process till a sufficient quantity is procured.

YELLOW FEVER. One of the severest forms of malignant remittent; so named from the lemon or orange hue

presented by the whole surface of the body, and attended with vomiting of a yellowish matter at the beginning, and of a chocolate-coloured colluvies towards its close. See *Febris*.

YELLOW GUM. *Icterus Infantum*, or Jaundice of Infants. This is the mildest form under which jaundice makes its appearance.

YELLOW WASH. *Aqua phagedenica*. A lotion for ulcers, formed by the decomposition of corrosive sublimate in lime water, which occasions a precipitate of a deep yellow colour, being a peroxide of mercury, containing a little muriatic acid; fʒj. of lime water should be employed for the decomposition of two grains of the salt.

The *Black Wash* is formed by the decomposition of calomel by lime water, which turns it black in consequence of its precipitating the black oxide of the metal; lbj. of lime water should be employed to ʒij. of calomel.

The *White Wash*, or *Royal Preventive*, is the *Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis dilutus*, and consists of solution of subacetate of lead and proof spirit, of each ʒj., mixed with ʒj. of distilled water.

YTTRIA. A new earth, discovered by Gadolin, in a stone from *Ytterby* in Sweden. Its metallic basis is *yttrium*.

Z.

ZAFFER, or ZAFFRE. The residuum which remains after the sulphur, arsenic, and other volatile parts of cobalt, have been expelled by calcination, mixed or unmixed with fine sand. When the residuum is melted with siliceous earth and potash, it forms a kind of blue glass, called *smaltz*; and this latter, when ground very fine, is called in commerce *powder blue*.

ZEDOARY. The root of a plant growing in Malabar, Ceylon, &c. Though formerly much esteemed in rheumatic affections, it is now scarcely ever used in medicine.

ZEINE. A principle obtained from maize, or Indian corn.

ZERO (probably from the Arabic *tsaphara*, empty). Nothing. It is used to denote a cypher, and to fill the blank between the ascending and descending numbers in a scale or series.

ZINC. A metal, known in commerce by the name of *spelter*, and obtained from *calamine* and *blende*; in the former of which it is combined with carbonic acid; in the latter, with sulphur.

Flowers of Zinc. Philosophical wool, or white nothing. The Oxide of Zinc, which flies up, on the exposure of the metal to a temperature in the air very little above its melting point, in the form of white flowers. The ancients called it *pompholix*; in Holland, it was sold as a secret remedy, under the names *arcanum Ludemanni*, and *luna fixata*, until Gauthius made public its composition.

White Vitriol. The Sulphate of Zinc, or the Zincum Vitriolatum. P. L. 1787.

ZINGIBER. Ginger; the root of the *Zingiber officinale*. There are two varieties, viz.—

1. *Black*, produced by scalding the root, and afterwards hastily drying it in the sun.
2. *White*, or that which has been carefully washed, scraped, and gradually dried.

Zingiber; radix condita. Prepared gin-

ger root; a condiment possessing all the virtues of ginger.

ZIRCONIUM. The metallic basis of *zirconia*, a substance found in the *jargon* or *zircon* from Ceylon, and in the hyacinth.

ZOOGONY (ζῷον, an animal, γονή, generation). “Zoognie;” a term under which M. Serres treats of the laws, which he supposes to regulate the formation of the organs, or according to which the different parts of which they are composed seem to be produced. These laws are two in number, viz.—

1. The law of *Symmetry*, which is designated as “the principle of the double development of the organs.” This principle is also observed in the progress of ossification, the external parts of bones being first visible, and the interior and central parts being composed of productions from these. In consequence of this excentric progress, the double development of the single parts, which compose the centre of the skeleton, is effected; and hence arises the law of symmetry, by which, with a few exceptions, the two sides of the skeleton correspond with each other.

2. The law of “*Conjugaison*,” which is designated as “the principle of their re-union.” Thus, the intestinal canal is said to be “un canal de conjugaison, resultant de la double engrenure, anterieure et posterieure, de ses lames qui les constituent primitivement.” This principle is also observed in the formation of the various cavities, holes, and canals, which are found in the bones, and which are supposed to be produced by a union of what were originally separate parts.

ZOOLOGY (ζῷον, an animal, λόγος, a description). That branch of Natural History which treats of Animals. The following table contains a sketch of the Animal Kingdom, arranged according to the system of Cuvier.

ZOOLOGY.

Division I.

VERTEBRATA.

Animals which have an internal skeleton, supported by a spine.

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Order.</i>	<i>Example.</i>
I. MAMMALIA Animals which suckle their young.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bimana. 2. Quadrumana. 3. Carnivora. 4. Rodentia. 5. Edentata. 6. Pachyderma. 7. Ruminantia. 8. Cetacea. 	<p>Man. Monkeys. Hyæna. Rabbit. Sloth. Elephant. Cow. Whale.</p>
II. AVES..... Birds.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accipitres. 2. Passeres. 3. Scansores. 4. Gallinæ. 5. Grallæ. 6. Palmipedes. 	<p>Eagle. Sparrow. Parrot. Pheasant. Heron. Duck.</p>
III. REPTILIA Reptiles.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chelonia. 2. Sauria. 3. Ophidia. 4. Batrachia. 	<p>Tortoise. Lizard. Serpent. Frog.</p>
IV. PISCES Fishes.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acanthopterygii. 2. Malacopterygii } Abdominales. } 3. Malacopterygii } Sub-brachiati. } 4. Malacopterygii } Apodes. } 5. Lophobranchii. 6. Plectognathi. 7. Sturiones. 8. Selachii. 9. Cyclostomi. 	<p>Perch. Pike. Cod. Eel. Hippocampus. Sun-fish. Sturgeon. Shark. Lamprey.</p>
	<p><i>Sub-Class.</i> I. OSSEOUS</p> <p>II. CARTILAGINOUS Chondropterygii.</p>	

Division II.

MOLLUSCA.

Soft, invertebral, inarticulate animals, often protected by a shell.

I. CEPHALOPODA..... Head-footed.	(One.) Cephalopoda.	Cuttle-fish.
II. PTEROPODA Fin-footed.	(One.) Pteropoda.	Clio.
III. GASTEROPODA Belly-footed.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pulmonibranchia. 2. Nudibranchia. 3. Inferobranchia. 4. Tectibranchia. 5. Heteropoda. 6. Ptenobranchia. 7. Tubulibranchia. 8. Scutibranchia. 9. Cyclobranchia. 	<p>Snail. Glaucus. Diphyllidia. Bulla. Carinaria. Whelk. Vermetus. Sea-ear. Chiton.</p>
IV. ACEPHALA..... Headless.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Testacea. 2. Nuda. 	<p>Oyster. Ascidia.</p>
V. BRACHIOPODA..... Arm-footed.	(One.) Brachiopoda.	Lingula.
VI. CIRRHOPODA Bristle-footed.	(One.) Cirrhopoda.	Barnacle.

ZOOLOGY.

Division III.

ARTICULATA.

Animals with bodies covered with a case divided into rings.

<i>Class.</i>		<i>Order.</i>	<i>Example.</i>
I. ANNELIDA	{	1. Tubicola.	Wormshell.
Ring-bodied animals.		2. Dorsibranchia.	Lobworm.
		3. Abranchia.	Earthworm.
	<i>Section.</i>		
II. CRUSTACEA. Crustaceous animals.	{	1. Decapoda.	Lobster.
		2. Stomapoda.	Sea mantis.
		3. Amphipoda.	Shrimp.
		4. Læmodipoda.	Whale-louse.
		5. Isopoda.	Cymothoa.
	{	6. Branchiopoda.	Monoculus.
		7. Pœcilopoda.	Kingcrab.
III. ARACHNIDA	{	1. Pulmonata.	Tarantula.
The Spider Tribe.		2. Trachearia.	Mite.
IV. INSECTA	{	1. Myriapoda.	Centipede.
		2. Thysanoura.	Spring-tail.
		3. Parasita.	Louse.
		4. Suctoria.	Flea.
		5. Coleoptera.	Beetle.
		6. Orthoptera.	Ear-wig.
		7. Hemiptera.	Bug.
		8. Neuroptera.	Ant-lion.
		9. Hymenoptera.	Wasp.
		10. Lepidoptera.	Butterfly.
		11. Rhipiptera.	Stylops.
		12. Diptera.	Fly.

Division IV.

RADIATA.

Animals disposed around an axis.

I. ECHINODERMA.....	{	1. Pedicellata.	Star-fish.
Hard-skinned.		2. Apoda.	Sipunculus.
II. INTESTINA.....	{	1. Cavitaria.	Guinea-worm.
Intestinal worms.		2. Parenchyma.	Tape-worm.
III. ACALEPHA.....	{	1. Simplex.	Medusa.
Sea-nettles.		2. Hydrostatica.	{ Spanish man- of-war.
IV. POLYPI.....	{	1. Carnosa.	Sea anemone.
Plant-like animals.		2. Gelatinosa.	Vorticella.
		3. Corallicola.	Coral.
V. INFUSORIA.....	{	1. Rotifera.	Wheel insect.
Water animalcules.		2. Homogenea.	{ Globe animal- cule.

ZOON (ζῷον). An animal. Hence—

1. *Zoo-gony* (γονή, generation). The science which treats of the formation of organs.

2. *Zoo-logy* (λόγος, a description). That branch of Natural History which treats of animals.

3. *Zoon-ic acid*. This has been shown by Thenard to be merely the acetous, holding animal matter in solution.

4. *Zoo-nomia* (νόμος, a law). The science which treats of the laws of organic life.

5. *Zoo-phyta* (φύτον, a plant). A class of animals resembling plants.

6. *Zoo-tomy* (τομή, section). The anatomy or dissection of animals.

ZOOPHYTA (ζῷον, an animal, φύτον, a plant). Animal plants; a division of the Animal kingdom, considered by Cuvier as synonymous with the *Radiata*.

1. *Echino-dermata* (ἐχῖνος, a hedge-hog, δέρμα, skin). Having a spinous skin, as the star-fish, sea-urchin, &c.

2. *Ento-zoa* (ἐντός, within, ζωή, life). Intestinal animals, as the tænia, &c.

3. *Acalephæ* (ἀκαλήφη, a nettle). Sea-nettles, as the medusa, polypus, &c.

4. *Polypi* (πολύς, many, πούς, a foot). Many-footed animals, as the hydra, &c.

5. *Infusoria* (infundo, to pour in). Infusory animalcules, found in infusions or stagnant water, as the monas, &c.

ZOSTER (ζωστήρ, a belt). *Zona*; *zona ignea*. Shingles; a species of Herpes, so termed from its surrounding the body, like a belt. See *Shingles*.

ZUMIC ACID (ζύμη, leaven). A name given to an acid discovered in vegetable substances, which have undergone the acetous fermentation: it has been shown that it closely resembles the *lactic* (acetic) acid.

ZUNDERERZ. Tinder ore; an ore of silver.

ZYGO'MA (ζυγός, a yoke). The arch formed by the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek bones.

1. *Zygomatic process*. A thin, narrow projection of bone, bounding the squamous portion of the temporal bone, at its base. Hence—

2. *Zygomaticus major*. A muscle arising from the cheek-bone, and inserted into the angle of the mouth; and—

3. *Zygomaticus minor*. A muscle arising a little higher upon the cheek-bone, and inserted into the upper lip, near the angle of the mouth; it is often wanting. These muscles raise the angles of the mouth, as in laughter; hence the term *distortor oris* has been applied to them.

ZYMOME (ζύμη, leaven). This, and gliadine, form the constituent principles of gluten. See *Gluten*.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

A B S

AAA. A chemical abbreviation of *amalgama*, amalgamate.

ABAPTISTON (a priv. βαπτίζω, to plunge). The perforating part of the trephine, which had formerly the figure of a truncated cone, to *prevent* its sudden plunging into the brain.

ABELMOSCHUS (An Arabic term, signifying *musked seeds*). *Ambrette*. *Grana moschata*; the *musky* fruit of a species of *Hibiscus*: Order *Malvaceæ*. A powder, called *poudre de Chypre*, is prepared with these seeds in the East, and the Egyptians are said to flavour their coffee with them.

ABIETIC ACID. An acid lately discovered in the resin of the *Pinus Abies*. The old preparation termed *Acidum Abietis*, is the peculiar acid liquor, yielded along with the essential oil, in distillation, of the fresh branches or fruit of the *Pinus sylvestris*, and *P. alba* of Linnæus. It was formerly administered in coughs.

ABLUENTS (*abluo*, to wash away). Medicines formerly supposed to cleanse the blood, by washing away impurities.

ABRUS PRECATORIUS. Jamaica or wild Liquorice: Order *Leguminosæ*. Its seeds were formerly employed for *rosaries*, necklaces, &c.

ABSINTHIN. A bitter resin discovered in *Absinthium*, or wormwood.

ABSORPTION (*absorbeo*, to suck up). A chemical term denoting the conversion of a gaseous fluid into a liquid or solid, on being united with some other substance: thus, if muriatic acid gas be introduced into water, it is absorbed, and muriatic acid is formed.

ABSTERGENTS (*abstergeo*, to cleanse). *Abstersives*. Lotions, or other applications for cleansing sores. Applied to suppurating surfaces, they are called *detersives*.

ABSTRACTION (*abstraho*, to draw away). The process of distilling a liquid from any substance. See *Cohobation*.

A C C

ACANTHABOLUS (ἄκανθα, a thorn, βάλλω, to strike). *Volsella*. An instrument for extracting splinters of bone, &c. from wounds, the pharynx, &c.

ACANTHUS MOLLIS. Smooth Bear's breech; used as a diuretic in medicine, and as a yellow dye.

ACATAPOSIS (a priv. κατάποσις, deglutition). An inability to swallow liquids; synonymous with *hydrophobia*.

ACAWERIA. The Singalese designation of the root of the *Ophioxylon serpentinum*, a supposed antidote to the venom of serpents.

ACCELERATION (*accelero*, to hasten). Increased rapidity—of the pulse—of respiration, &c.

ACCESSION (*accedo*, to approach). The approach or commencement of the pyrexial period, in fevers.

ACCIDENTAL COLOURS. A series of optical phenomena, so named by Buffon, and now known by the name of *Ocular Spectra*. If the eye be steadily directed, for some time, to a *white* wafer upon a *dark* ground, and be then turned aside, a well defined image of the wafer will be perceived, with the colours reversed—the wafer will appear dark, the ground white. This new appearance is termed the accidental colour, or ocular spectrum. By using differently coloured wafers, we obtain the following results:

Colour of the Wafer.	Colour of the Spectra.
Black.....	White.
White.....	Black.
Red.....	Bluish Green.
Orange.....	Blue.
Yellow.....	Indigo.
Green.....	{ Violet, with a little Red.
Blue.....	Orange Red.
Indigo.....	Orange Yellow
Violet.....	Bluish Green.

Darwin classes the Spectra under the two heads of *direct* and *reverse*; the

former depending upon the permanence of the impression, the latter upon exhaustion.

ACCUMULATION (*accumulo*, to heap up). Dr. Paris observes that "the phenomena of *accumulation* may on some occasions depend upon the absolutely increased quantity of the substance in the body, as in the instance of mercurial action, while in others they may perhaps arise from the system becoming more and more sensitive to its stimulus."

ACERIC ACID. A peculiar acid said to exist in the juice of the *Acer Campes- tre*, or Common Maple, in the state of *acerate* of lime.

Acerates. Salts with a basis of lime, found in the sap of the *Acer Campes- tre*, and said to possess peculiar properties.

ACESCENT (*acesco*, to become sour). A term applied to substances which become sour spontaneously, as vegetable and animal juices, &c.

ACETABULUM. Sea navel wort; a species of *Tubularia*, powerfully diuretic in doses of ʒij., in wine.

ACETOMETER (*acetum*, vinegar, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for estimating the strength of vinegars.

ACEYTE DE SAL. A remedy for bronchocele in South America, found by M. Roulin to contain a proportion of iodine

ACHILLEA. A genus of plants, containing the following varieties:—

A. nobilis. Yarrow noble, or milfoil; used in hæmorrhages, &c.

A. ptarmica. Sneezewort, or bastard pellitory. Leaves sternutatory.

ACHROA (*a* priv. χρώα, colour). A colourless state of the skin, depending upon a want of the pigmentary or usual colouring matter of the rete mucosum.—Compare *Dyscroia*.

ACICULAR (*acicula*, a needle). A term denoting—

1. In *Botany*—the leaves of certain plants which are long, stiff, and pointed like a needle.

2. In *Crystallography*—needle-shaped crystals.

ACID BATH. See *Scott's Acid Bath*.

ACIDIFIABLE (*acidum*, acid, *fio*, to become). A term applied to substances capable of being converted into an acid by an acidifying principle.

1. *Acidifying principle.* That which possesses the property of converting into an acid. Oxygen was formerly supposed to be the general *acidifying* principle of nature. No such prin-

ciple exists. When two or more bodies combine to form an acid, they all concur in the production of the new compound.

2. *Acidification.* The conversion of a body into an acid.

3. *Acidity.* The peculiar quality of acids.

4. *Acidimetry* (μέτρον, a measure). The measurement of the strength of acids.

ACINESIA (*a* priv. κινέω, to move). Loss of motion.

ACINIFORM (*acinus*, a raisin-stone, *forma*, likeness). A term applied by the old anatomists to the choroid, from its resemblance to the grains of the raisin.

ACORIA (*a* priv. κορέω, to satisfy). Insatiable hunger.

ACRATIA (*a* priv. κράτος, strength). Weakness; intemperance.

ACROS (ἄκρος). Extreme. Hence—

1. *Acro-bystia* (βύω, to stop up). The extremity of the prepuce; or that part which covers the glans penis.

2. *Acro-cheir* (χείρ, the hand). A term used by Hippocrates to designate the fore-arm and hand.

3. *Acro-chordon* (χορδή, a string). An excrescence on the skin, with a slender base.

4. *Acro-pathia* (πάθος, disease). A disease at any extremity of the body. Hippocrates applies this term to disease of the internal orifice of the uterus, and to cancer.

5. *Acro-posthia* (πόσθη, the prepuce). The extremity of the prepuce; a term synonymous with *acro-bystia*.

6. *Acro-thymion* (θύμιον, a wart). A conical, rugated, bleeding wart.

7. *Acr-olenion* (ώλένη, the cubit). The upper extremity of the ulna; a term synonymous with *olecranon*.

8. *Acr-omion* (ώμος, the shoulder). The humeral extremity of the scapula.

9. *Acr-omphalion* (ὀμφαλός, umbilicus). The extremity of the umbilicus, or navel.

ACROSPIRE (ἄκρος, extreme, σπείρα, a spire). According to Grew, the *acrospire* is the *plumula* of barley developed by germination. It is sometimes called *plantula*.

ACROTISMUS (*a* priv. κρότος, pulse). Defect of pulse. *Asphyxia* is the term employed for this affection by Ploucquet. See *Crotophus*.

ACTÆA RACEMOSA. Black snake-root; an American plant, recommended for its expectorant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic properties.

ACUTENACULUM (*acus*, a needle, *tenaculum*, a handle). A needle-handle; the name given by Heister to the port-aiguille.

ADEMONIA (ἀδημονέω, to be in despair). A term used by Hippocrates to denote anxiety, restlessness, &c.

ADEPHAGIA (ἀδην, abundantly, φάγω, to eat). Voracious appetite. See *Bulimia*.

ADIAPNEUSTIA (α priv. διὰ, through πνέω, to breathe). Defective or impeded perspiration. Nearly synonymous with *adiaphoresis*.

ADIAPHORUS (α priv. διαφέρει, it differs). A volatile inodorous principle extracted from tartar by distillation.

ADIPSA (α priv. δίψα, thirst). Medicines which quench thirst. A term applied by Hippocrates to oxymel.

ADOLESCENCE (*adolesco*, to grow). The period of life in which the body has acquired its utmost developement; commencing at puberty, and terminating, in the male, about the twenty-fifth, and in the female, in the twenty-first, year.

ADOPTER, OR ADAPTER. A vessel with two necks placed between a retort and a receiver, and serving to measure the length of the neck of the former.

ADRAGANT (a corruption of *tragacanth*). A gum obtained from several species of *Astragalus*.

ADULT (*adolesco*, to grow). That which has reached the period when the body has acquired its full developement. This extends, in the male, from the 25th to the 50th year; in the female, from the 21st to the 45th.

ADULTERATION (*adultero*, to adulterate). The mixing up noxious or inert ingredients with articles of food or medicine.

ADUSTION (*aduro*, to burn). The action of heat, as applied to the body.

ÆDOIA (αἰδοῖα, pudenda, from αἰδώς, pudor). The pudenda. Hence—

1. *Ædo-ptosis* (πτῶσις, lapsus). Pro-lapse of one or more of the pudenda. Sauvages and Sagar apply the term to the meatus urinarius, as well as to the uterus.
2. *Ædo-psophia* (ψόφος, a noise). Flatus from the urethra, or per vaginam. —*Sauvages* and *Sagar*.

ÆGAGROPILUS (αἶξ, a goat, ἄγριος, wild, πῖλος, a ball of hair). A hair-ball; a concretion sometimes found in the intestines of the *Ruminantia*, &c. See *Bezoar*.

ÆGOPODIUM PODAGRARIA. Gout-

wort, Ashweed, or Herb Gerard; the root and leaves are said to be useful in gout.

ÆGYPTIACUM. Verdigrise ʒxviij., Powdered Alum ʒvj., Vinegar ʒxij., Treacle ʒx.; boil gently together, and add Sulphuric Acid ʒijss. — *Ph. Vel. Coll.*

ÆOLIPILE (*Æoli pila*, Æolus' ball). A hollow metal ball with a slender pipe for the purpose of converting water into steam. — *Des Cartes*.

AERIAL ACID (aër, air). The name given by Bergmann to Carbonic Acid, from an idea that it entered into the composition of atmospheric air.

AEROLITH (ἀήρ, ἀέρος, air, λίθος, a stone). Air-stone; meteoric stone; a mineral substance which falls through the air.

AEROSTATION (ἀήρ, ἀέρος, the air, ἵστημι, to fix). The art of raising heavy bodies into the atmosphere, by the buoyancy of heated air, or gases of small specific gravity, enclosed in a balloon.

ÆROSUS LAPIS (æs, copper). The name given by Pliny to the *lapis calaminaris*, from the notion of its being a copper ore.

ÆS CORINTHIUM. A kind of brass produced, as it is said, by an accidental mixture of metals at the burning of Corinth; it appears, however, from Pliny to have been in use at Corinth long before the burning of that city.

ÆS USTUM. Burnt copper; a preparation consisting of equal parts of copper and rough brimstone, laid in strata, with a small quantity of common salt sprinkled on each layer, and exposed to the fire till the brimstone is burned out. It has been called *æs Veneris*, *æs cremantum*, *cinis æris*, *crocus Veneris*, &c.

ÆSCULINE. An alkaloid lately discovered in the bark of the *Æsculus Hippocastanum*; supposed to be febrifuge.

ÆSTHESIA (αἴσθησις, sensibility, from αἰσθάνομαι, to perceive). Perception; feeling; sensibility. Hence—

1. *Dys-æsthesia*. Defective perception; a morbid state of the corporeal senses generally.
2. *An-æsthesia*. Absence of the sense of touch. The former term is extended to all the senses; the present is limited to a single sense!
3. *Æstheterium*. The sensorium.

ÆTAS. Age; a term including the several states of life, as infancy, youth, old age, &c. The best Roman writers expressed these periods in the following terms:—

Æ. firmata. The prime or full strength of age; the age of thirty.

Æ. constans. The steady age; the age of forty.

Æ. matura. The age of maturity, or prudence; the age of fifty.

Æ. provecta. Advanced age.

Æ. ingravescens. The burthensome age; the weight of years.

Æ. decrepita. Decrepit age, as relates to the countenance and state of old age.

Æ. affecta. The state of total decay in the human frame.

Æ. exacta, vel precipitata. The decline of age; the end of life.

Æ. extrema. The approaching end of life.

AFFLATUS (*afflo*, to blow to). A blast, vapour, or blight. A species of erysipelas, which attacks persons suddenly.

AGAMOUS (*a* priv. γάμος, marriage). Sex-less; a term applied to the *cryptogamous* plants, from the erroneous notion that they possessed *no sexual* characters.

AGARICUS MINERALIS. The *mountain milk* or *mountain meal* of the Germans; one of the purest of the native carbonates of lime, found in clefts of rocks, &c. It has been used internally, in hæmorrhages, &c., and externally, for old ulcers, &c.

M. Fabroni applies the term *mineral agaric*, or *fossil meal*, to a stone of loose consistence found in Tuscany, of which he supposes the ancients made their floating bricks. Kirwan calls it *argillomurite*; Haüy, *talç pulverulent silicifere*; Brochant considers it as a variety of *meerschauum*; the Germans call it *bergmehl*, or *mountain meal*; and the Italians, *latte di luna*, or *moon milk*.—*Ure*.

AGENNESIA (*a* priv. γεννάω, to beget). Male sterility; inability to beget offspring.

AGENT (*ago*, to act). A substance capable of producing chemical action.

AGGREGATE (*aggregatus*, herded together). A body, or mass, made up of smaller bodies or masses. The smallest parts into which an aggregate can be divided without destroying its chemical properties are called *integral parts*.

AGLIA (ἀγλίνη). A whitish speck of the cornea.

AGNINA MEMBRANA (*agninus*, from *agnus*, a lamb, *membrana*, a membrane). The name given by Aëtius to one of the membranes of the foetus, from its tenderness.

AGNUS CASTUS. The chaste tree, a species of *Vitex*, formerly celebrated as an antaphrodisiac, a virtue which it is

not now supposed to have. This name has been given to *Castor oil*, or the oil of the *Ricinus communis*, from its effects upon the body and mind.

AGOMPHIASIS (*a* priv. γόμφος, a nail). *Agomphosiz*. Looseness of the teeth.

AGRIA (ἀγρίος, wild). The name under which Celsus notices the *Lichen ferus*, or wild Lichen, as applied to it by the Greeks, from the violence with which it rages.

AGRIPPA (ἄγρα, capture, πούς, a foot). A child born with the *feet foremost*. Hence the name of some celebrated Romans.

AGYRTA (ἄγυρτις, a crowd of people). Formerly a mountebank; a quack.

AIX LA CHAPELLE. A town in the South of France, celebrated for its sulphurous waters. See *Mineral Waters*.

AL. The Arabian article signifying *the*, prefixed to many terms formerly in use, as *al-chemy*, *al-kahest*, *al-cohol*, &c.

ALBICANTIA CORPORA (*albico*, to become white). Two white bodies of the cerebrum.

ALBINISM. A state in which the skin is of an uniform dull milky white colour, the hair resembles bleached flax or silk, the iris is pink, and the retina and choroid, seen through the pupil, present another shade of the same colour; the sight is weak, and strongest in the dark. There is the *Ethiopian* variety, found among negroes; and the *European*, found among Europeans and other white nations. See *Leucopathia*.

ALBUM GRÆCUM. *Stercus canis*. The white and solid excrement of dogs, which subsist chiefly on bones; it consists, for the most part, of the earth of bones or lime, in combination with phosphoric acid. It was formerly used in medicine.

ALBURNUM. The interior white bark of trees.

ALCARRAZAS. A species of porous pottery made in Spain, for the purpose of cooling water by its transudation and copious evaporation from the sides of the vessel.

ALCOATES. Compounds of salts with alcohol, similar to hydrates.

ALE AND BEER. Fermented liquors, the principle of which is extracted from several sorts of grain, but most commonly from barley, after it has undergone the process of malting. "All the nations," says Pliny, "who inhabit the west of Europe, have a liquor with which they intoxicate themselves, made of corn and water" (*fruge madidâ*).

ALEMBROTH SALT (a Chaldee term, signifying *the key of art*). A name given by the earlier chemists to the corrosive muriate of mercury.

ALGE'DO (ἄλγος, pain). Inflammation of the neck of the bladder, occurring in gonorrhœa. A term seldom used.

ALIFORMIS (*ala*, a wing, *forma*, likeness). Pterygoid, or wing-like. See *Alaris*.

ALKALI'NA. A class of substances described by Cullen as comprehending the substances otherwise called *antacida*.

ALKALIZATION. The impregnation of any substance with an alkali.

ALKEKENGE. Winter Cherry; the fruit of the *Physalis Alkekengi*, used in nephritis, dysuria, ascites, &c.

ALOETICS. Medicines in which aloes are the principal ingredient.

ALPHITA (plural of ἄλφιτον, farina). Barley meal.

ALUDEL. A vessel used by the earlier chemists, resembling the head of an alembic, with the exception of the beak, &c.

ALUM OINTMENT. Common turpentine and lard, of each lbj., powdered alum, lbjss.; melt the two first, then add the last, and stir till cold. In summer, use tallow for the lard.—*Ph. Vet. Coll.*

ALVEUS COMMUNIS. The name given by Scarpa to the common duct, or communication of the ampullæ of the semicircular canals of the ear.

ALYSMUS (ἀλυσμός, restlessness, from ἀλύω, to be vexed). A term used by Hippocrates to denote anxiety, or restlessness chiefly affecting the præcordia, with lowness of spirits, &c.

ALYSSUM. *Alyssa Plantago*. The Madwort Plantain; a specific in America for the bite of the rattle-snake; and a popular remedy for canine madness, especially in the North of Europe. The root is reduced to powder, which is spread upon bread and butter; two or three doses are said to be sufficient in the worst cases, and will be found to cure mad dogs themselves.—*Good*.

AMANITINE (*amanite*, a mushroom). The poisonous principle of several fungi.

AMA'RA (sc. medicamenta; from *amarus*, bitter). Bitters.

AMBE (ἄμβη, the edge of a rock). An old machine for reducing dislocations of the shoulder.

AMBLYPHIA (ἀμβλὺς, dull, ἀφῆ, touch). Insensibility of touch or general feeling.

AMBON (ἀναβαίνω, to ascend). The

margin of the sockets in which the heads of the large bones are lodged.—*Celsus*.

AMBRETTE. See *Abelmoschus*.

AMBREIC ACID. An acid procured by digesting ambreine in nitric acid.

AMBULANCE (*ambulo*, to walk). A light caravan, furnished with surgeons' assistants and orderlies, for attending upon the wounded in the field of battle.

AMMI. The warm carminative seeds of several species of *Sison*: Order *Umbelliferæ*.

AMMONION (ἄμμος, sand). A collyrium, said to remove sand or gravel from the eyes.—*Aelius*.

AMMONITE. A petrification, also termed *cornu ammonis*, and *snake-stone*, consisting chiefly of lime-stone. They appear to owe their origin to shells of the nautilus kind.

AMPHORA. A liquid measure used at Venice, equal to about four English wine gallons.

AMPULLA (a bottle). This is—

1. A chemical vessel having the form of a bottle, as a cucurbit, &c.

2. A term used synonymously with *bullæ*; hence, Pemphigus is termed by some of the continental writers, *febris ampullosa*, or *bullosa*.

AMYLINE. The same as *Amidine*.

ANA- (ἀνά, again, or ἄνω, upward).

Ana-catharsis (καθαίρω, to clear). A term used by the Greeks, and copied by Sauvages, to denote cough attended with expectoration.

Ana-ptysis (πτύω, to spit). A term used by the Greeks in the same sense as the preceding word.

ANÆMIA (α, priv. αἷμα, blood). Correctly written *anhæmia*. Exsanguinity, or a state of bloodlessness.

ANAGALLIS. See *Pimpernel*.

ANAUDIA (α, priv. ἀδῆ, speech). Dumbness; privation of voice; catalepsia.—*Hipp*.

ANCHILOPS (ἄγχι, near, ὤψ, the eye). A sore under the inner angle of the eye. Incipient fistula lacrymalis. According to Blanchard, the swelling is called *anchilops*, while yet entire; and *ægilops*, when the abscess has burst.

ANCYROIDES (ἄγκυρα, an anchor, εἶδος, likeness). A former designation of the coracoïd process of the scapula, from its likeness to the beak of an anchor.

ANDRUM. A species of hydrocele, peculiar to the south of Asia, and described by Kæmpfer.

ANEMONE (ἄνεμος, wind). Crow-flower; literally, *wind-flower*; a genus

of acrid plants, sometimes used as rubefacients.

AN'ESIS (ἀνέμω, to remit). A remission, or relaxation, of a disease, or symptom.

ANGEL WATER. Orange-flower water 0j., rose-water 0j., myrtle-water 0ss., distilled spirit of musk $\frac{3}{4}$, spirit of ambergris $\frac{3}{4}$, shaken together. It is brought from Portugal. Heat spoils it, and cold imprisons the perfume.

ANGELICA, CANDIED. The fresh stalks of the Angelica Archangelica, boiled in syrup. It is said to be aphrodisiac.

ANGINA PECTORIS (ἄγχω, to strangle). This disease, which is attended by acute pain, sense of suffocation, and syncope, has been thus variously designated at different periods, by different writers;—

Cardiognus cordissinistri Sauvages	1763.
Angina Pectoris.....Heberden	1768.
Die Brustbräune.....Elsner	1780.
Diaphragmatic goutButter	1791.
Asthma arthriticum.....Schmidt	1795.
Syncope angens.....Parry	1799.
Asthma dolorificum.....Darwin	1801.
Sternodynia syncopalis ...Sluis	1802.
Asthmaspastico-arthriticum inconstans.....	Stoeller 1803.
Suspirium cardiacum.....Stephen	
SternalgiaBaumes	1806.
StenocardiaBrera	1810.
PnigophobiaSwediaur	1812.
Angor PectorisFrank	1818.

ANGLICUS SUDOR. The English sweating-fever, or the *ephemera maligna* of Burserius, described by Dr. Caius as "a contagious pestilential fever of one day." It made its first appearance in London in 1480, or 1483.

ANGO'NE (ἄγχω, to strangle). A sense of strangulation and suffocation.

ANHELATION (*anhelo*, to pant). *Dyspnœa*. Difficulty of breathing.

ANIL. A plant growing in America, from the leaves of which indigo is prepared.

ANIMA (the soul). The name given by Stahl to the intelligent agent supposed to preside over many parts of the animal economy. This is the *Archæus* of Van Helmont, and has been termed the vital principle, the spirit of animation, &c.

ANIMA ARTICULORUM. Literally, life of the limbs; a name given to Hermodactyllus, or Colchicum, from its great popularity. It formed the basis of the *dia articulorum*, the *pulvis arthriticus*

Turneri, and the Vienna gout decoction.—*Paris*.

ANISETTE DE BOURDEAUX. A liqueur made by distilling anise, fennel, and coriander seeds, previously steeped in brandy, with sugar, and one half water.

ANKER. A liquid measure used at Amsterdam, containing about 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons English wine measure.

ANNEALING. The process of heating a metallic body, and suffering it to cool again in a moderate temperature.

ANNULUS LIGAMENTOSUS. A white ring, forming the bond of union betwixt the choroid coat, the iris, and the corona ciliaris. It is the *annulus gangli-formis tunicæ choroideæ* of Soëmmering.

ANONYMUS (*a*, priv. ὄνομα, a name). Nameless; a term formerly applied to the cricoid muscle.

ANTI-(ἀντι). Prep. Against. Hence—

1. *Anti-algica* (ἄλγος, pain). Medicines which relieve pain.

2. *Anti-aphrodisiaca* (Ἀφροδίτη, Venus). Medicines which allay venereal appetite.

3. *Anti-attrition*. The patent specifies one part of plumbago to four parts of hog's lard or other grease, well mixed. Another receipt gives $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. of camphor to lb. x. of hog's lard, coloured with black lead.

4. *Anti-dotum Mithridaticum*. A preparation consisting of seventy-two ingredients, arranged under thirteen heads, and a proportionable number of species, supposed to have been invented by Mithridates. It is described by Celsus and Heberden. See *Paris' Pharmacologia*, p. 42.

5. *Anti-hectic Draught*. Prepared by mixing equal parts of tin and pure antimony, adding thrice the quantity of nitrate of potass, deflagrating it, and afterwards washing it. *Dose*, ʒj.—ʒij.

6. *Anti-monic Acid*. A peroxide of antimony, in the form of a white hydrate, formed by treating antimony with strong nitric, or nitro-muriatic acid, concentrating by heat, and pouring the solution into water. Its salts are called *antimoniates*.

7. *Anti-monious acid*. The deutoxide of antimony. Its compounds are called *antimonites*.

ANTIARIS. See *Upas Antiar*.

ANTYLION (*Antyllus*, its inventor). An astringent application, recommended by Paulus Ægineta.

APEPSIA (*a*, priv. πέπω, to concoct).

Indigestion. *Dyspepsia* is the term now used.

APHLOGISTIC LAMP (α , priv. φλέγω, to burn). A lamp which burns without flame.

APHORIA (α , priv. φέρω, to bear). Barrenness; sterility; inability to conceive offspring.

APHRODISIACS (Ἀφροδίτη, Venus). Medicines which excite the venereal appetite. Remedies against impotence. See *Potatoe*.

APIUM GRAVEOLENS. Smallage, a plant of which the root and seeds are used in jaundice and gravel, and the blanched stalks eaten in salads.

APO (ἀπό). From, off Hence—

1. *Ap-arthritis* (ἄρθρον, a joint). Articulation.

2. *Aph-aresis* (ἀφαιρέω, to remove). Formerly, that branch of surgery, which consists in removing any diseased, or preternatural, portion of the body.

3. *Aph-elxia* (ἀφέλκω, to abstract). Reverie; inactivity of the attention to the impressions of surrounding objects during wakefulness.

4. *Apo-phlegmatic medicines*. Medicines which promote the secretion of *phlegm* or mucus, as squills, &c.

5. *Apo-plective Balsam*. Grind together with a little sugar 2dwts. of civet, and 2dwts of musk, to a fine powder; add 60 drops of oil of lavender, 60 of oil of rhodium, 40 of oil of marjoram, 20 of oil of cloves, 40 of oil of bergamot, and 30 of oil of cinnamon; then melt gently, along with ℥j. of bees' wax, ℥iv. of new oil of mace; and when it is half cold, add the former ingredients, and ℥ij. of balsam of tolu, stirring it with a wooden spatula till it be well mixed and cold; or grind it with a stone on a marble slab.

6. *Apo-psychia* (ἀπό, and ψυχή, the soul). *Leipopsychia* of Hippocrates. Syncope, or fainting.

7. *Apo-stasis* (ἀπό, and ἵστημι, to recede from). An aposteme, imposthume, or abscess. When a disease passes away by some outlet, Hippocrates calls it *apostasis by excretion*; when the morbid matter settles on any part, he calls it *apostasis by settlement*; and when one disease turns to another, *apostasis by metastasis*.

8. *Apo-staxis* (σράζω, to drop). The dropping of any fluid, as of blood from the nose.—*Hipp*.

9. *Apo-syringesis* (σύριγξ, fistula). The degenerating of a sore into a fistula.—*Hipp*.

APPARATUS MAJOR } Three ways
APPARATUS MINOR } of cutting for
APPARATUS ALTUS } the stone.—

See *Lithotomy*.

APYROUS (α , priv. πῦρ, fire). A term applied to bodies which sustain the action of a strong heat for a long time, without change of figure or other properties. It is synonymous with *refractory*.

AQUA MARINE. A designation of *beryl*, a mineral of a green colour, of various shades.

AQUA VITÆ. Literally, water of life. A term which answers to the *eau de vie*, or brandy, of the French; the *whiskey* of the Scotch and Irish; the *geneva* of the Dutch; and is a name familiarly applied to all native distilled spirits.

AQUILA. Literally, an eagle. A term which had formerly many epithets joined with it to denote particular substances; thus, *aquila alba*, seu *mitigata*, was one of the fanciful names of calomel, &c.

AQUULA (dim. of *aqua*, water). A fatty tumor under the skin of the eyelid.

ARBOR VITÆ. The tree of life; a term applied to the arborescent appearance presented on the interior of the cervix uteri; this is minutely described by Haller, and resembles the smallest of the carneæ columnæ of the heart.

ARCA ARCANORUM. Literally, a chest of secrets. The alchemical name of the philosopher's stone.

ARCA'NUM. A secret; a secret remedy; a remedy which owes its value to its being kept secret. . . .

A. duplicatum. Sulphate of potash.

A. tartari. Acetate of potash.

A. corallinum. Deutoxide of mercury, obtained by calcining the nitrate of mercury.

ARCHOPTO'MA (ἀρχός, anus, πίπτω, to fall). *Archoptosis*. Prolapsus ani. A descent of the rectum.

ARCTATIO (*arcto*, to narrow).

1. Constipation of the intestines.

2. Preternatural straightness of the vagina.

ARCUATIO (*arcus*, a bow). A gibbosity, or curvature, of the dorsal vertebræ, sternum, or the tibia.—*Avicenna*.

ARCUS SENILIS (bow of old age). An opacity round the margin of the cornea, incident to persons in advanced age.

AREA. Literally, an open place. Under this term, Celsus describes two varieties of baldness, viz.—

1. *A. diffuens.* Diffuent areated hair; consisting of bald plots of an indeterminate figure, in the beard as well as in the scalp. This is the true *alopecia* of the Greeks.
2. *A. Serpens.* Serpentine areated hair; consisting of baldness commencing at the occiput, and winding in a line not exceeding two fingers' breadth, to each ear, sometimes to the forehead; often terminating spontaneously. This is the *ophiasis* of the Greeks.

ARECA. The fruit of the *Areca Catechu*, an astringent and tonic masticatory used in the East.

The *Areca oleracea* is the cabbage-tree, the medulla or pith of which forms an excellent sago, and the green tops of which are eaten as cabbages. It is used in medicine as a vermifuge.

ARENA. Sand; an obsolete term for gravel.

ARES. An alchemical term expressive of the *Great First Cause*.

ARGE'MA (ἀργός, white). A small white ulcer of the eye, described by Hippocrates.

ARGENTUM. Silver. The following are some of the preparations of this metal.

A. foliatum. Silver leaf; used for covering pills and other substances.

A. in musculis. Shell silver; made by grinding the cuttings of silver leaf with strong gum water, and spreading it in pond-muscle shells; it is used for writing silver-coloured letters, but it tarnishes, and is inferior to the *argentum musivum*.

A. nitratum. Nitrate of silver, or lunar caustic; formed by dissolving pure silver in spirit of nitre, evaporating to dryness, melting, and pouring the melted mass into moulds.

The following are *misnomers*:—

A. musivum. Mosaic silver; made of bismuth and tin melted together, with the addition of quicksilver; used as a silver colour.

A. vivum. Quicksilver, or mercury; found native, but mostly extracted from the native sulphurets.

A. vivum purificatum. Hydrargyrum purificatus; or quicksilver rubbed with an equal weight of iron filings, and distilled in an iron vessel.

ARNALDIA. A disease formerly

known in England, and attended with Alopecia, or baldness.

AROMATIC PASTILES. Storax lb. $\frac{1}{2}$, gum benjamin lb. j., labdanum lb. $\frac{1}{4}$, best sealing wax lb. j.; then add to some thick gum arabic mucilage made with rose water, 60 drops of spirit of musk; mix the whole, mould into forms, and dry.

ARQUA. A term by which the Arabian writers sometimes designate the *aqua*, or *gutta serena*, or cataract.

ARQUATUS MORBUS (*arcuatus*, from *arcus*, a bow). The ancient name for jaundice; so called from one of the colours of the rainbow.—Celsus.

ARQUIFOUX. A sort of lead ore, commonly called *potters' ore*, from its being used by potters as a green varnish.

ARRACK, or RACK. A term applied in most parts of India to designate every sort of spiritous liquor. It may be imitated by dissolving forty grains of flowers of benjamin in a quart of rum: Dr. Kitchener calls this "Vauxhall Nectar."

1. *Goa arrack* is made from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by incision from the cocoa-nut tree.

2. *Batavia arrack* is obtained by distillation from molasses and rice, and is stronger than that of Goa. The legger of arrack contains 160 gallons.

ARROW-ROOT, BRITISH. Prepared from the roots of the *Arum maculatum*, or Cuckoo-pint, in the isle of Portland, by beating them into a pulp, which is repeatedly washed by passing it through a sieve; it is then dried in shallow pans.—Flewerker.

ARTEMISIA DRACUNCULUS. Tarragon; a plant which is used to impart a peculiar stimulating flavour to vinegar.

ARTERIALIZATION. The conversion of the venous into the arterial blood; a term applied to the change induced in the blood as it passes through the lungs.

ARTOS (ἄρτος). Bread. Its compounds are—

1. *Arto-creas* (κρέας, flesh). A food made of bread and various meats boiled together.

2. *Arto-gala* (γάλα, milk). A food made of bread and milk. A poultice.

3. *Arto-meli* (μέλι, honey). A cataplasm made of bread and honey.

ARUM DRACUNCULUS. *Arum triphyllum*. Snake Wake-robin; a plant, of which the root is used in phthisis; and the pulp, externally, in porrigo.

ARYTÆNOIDEUS. A muscle arising from the root of one of the arytæ-

noïd cartilages, and inserted obliquely near the point of the other. When both act, they draw the arytaenoid cartilages together, and close the glottis.

ASAPHATI (α, priv. σαφής, clear). A sort of serpigo, supposed to be generated in the pores, like worms.

ASAPHIA (α, priv. σαφής, clear). Defective utterance.

ASCENSUS MORBI. The ascent or increase of a disease.

ASCIA (an axe, or hatchet). A bandage; so called from its shape, and described by Hippocrates.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA. Swallow-wort; an American plant, used as a diaphoretic in catarrh and rheumatism.—*Chapman*.

ASEPTA (α, priv. σήπω, to putrefy). Substances free from the putrefactive process.

ASPALATHUS CANARIENSIS. The Rose-wood, or *Rhodium lignum* of the old writers. A tincture, made by macerating four ounces of the wood in a pint of spirit, forms a warm, balsamic cordial, in doses of from twenty or thirty drops to a drachm.

ASPEN BARK. The bark of the *Populus tremula*, or Aspen, forming a valuable bitter, and said to allay urinary irritation.

ASSES' MILK. *Lac Asininum*. The artificial milk may be prepared in the following ways:—

1. Boil eryngo root, pearl barley, sago, and rice, of each $\frac{3}{4}$ j. in three pints of water till half wasted; strain, and put a tea-spoonful of the mixture into a coffee-cup of boiling milk, so as to render it of the consistence of cream; sweeten with sugar or honey to the taste.
 2. Boil two large spoonsful of good hartshorn shavings, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. of pearl barley, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. of eryngo root, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. of China root and preserved ginger, and 18 white snails bruised with the shells, in three quarts of water till reduced to three pints; then boil a pint of new milk, mix it with the rest, add $\frac{3}{4}$ j. of balsam of Tolu.—*Dose*. 0℥ morning and night.
- ASSIDENT SIGNS** (*assideo*, to sit by). Occasional symptoms of a disease.

ASSODES (ἄση, loathing). *Asodes*. A continual fever, attended with a loathing of food. Sauvages calls it *Tritæophya assodes*; and Cullen arranges it under the tertian remittents.

ASTACUS. See *Cancer Astacus*.

ASTER (ἄστηρ, ἄστέρος). A star.

1. *Astro-bolismus* (βάλλω, to cast). Sideratio. Apoplexy; formerly supposed to be caused by the influence of the stars.

3. *Astro-logy* (λόγος, a description). A description of the stars. The pretended science of foretelling events by inquiring of the stars. Hippocrates ranks this, and astronomy, among the necessary studies of a physician.

3. *Astro-nomy* (νόμος a law). The science which investigates the laws of the stars, or the motions of the heavenly bodies.

ASTRINGENT POWDERS. There are two of these used in farriery, viz.—

1. The *Strong*, consisting of sulphate of copper and Armenian bole in powder, of each lb. j. mixed together.
2. The *Mild*, consisting of dried alum and Armenian bole in powder, of each lb. j. mixed together. *Ph. Vet. Coll.*

ASTRINGENT PRINCIPLE. Another name for *Tannin*.

ATHAMANTA MEUM. Spignel; a plant which once rivalled the reputation of madder, and which seems to have a peculiar influence in stimulating the lower viscera, especially the uterus and the bladder.

ATHANOR, A kind of furnace, which has long since fallen into disuse.

ATMOMETER (ἄτμος, vapour, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument contrived by Professor Leslie for measuring the quantity of exhalation from a moist surface in a given time.

ATRIPLEX FŒTIDA. The wild or stinking Orach, now called *Chenopodium olidum* or *vulvaria*, much used by Dr. Cullen, as a volatile fetid, in convulsions. The plant exhales pure ammonia during its whole existence.

ATTAR OF ROSES. See *Otto*.

AURICULA' RIS (*auris*, the ear). The little finger; so called because it is generally put into the ear, when that organ is obstructed.

AURUM. Gold. The following are some of the preparations of this metal:—

A. foliatum. Aurum in libellis. Gold leaf; used for gilding pills, &c.

A. fulminans. Fulminating gold; the aurate of ammonia; used in spasmodic colic, in doses of gr. iij.—vj.

A. in musculis. Shell gold; made by grinding the cuttings of gold leaf with

thick gum water, and spreading the ground gold in pond-muscle shells.

A. potable. Gold dissolved and mixed with volatile oil, to be drunk.

A. pulveratum. True gold powder; made by rubbing together grain gold and quicksilver, then distilling off the quicksilver, or corroding it away with spirit of nitre, and heating the black powder which is left to redness.

The following are *misnomers*.—

A. musivum, seu mosaicum. Mosaic gold; the former name of the bi-sulphuret of tin.

A. sophisticum. Powder gold, or bronze powder; made of verdigris, tutty, borax, nitre, and corrosive sublimate, made into a paste with oil, and melted together; used in japan work as a gold colour.

AUTOMATIC (αὐτόματος, spontaneous, from αὐτός, he himself, and μάω, to desire). A term applied by Hartley to involuntary muscular motions, from their

resemblance to those of machines, whose principle of motion is in themselves.

AVENAINE. A principle discovered in the *Avena sativa*, or oats.

AVES. Pl. of *Avis*, a bird. Class 2, *Vertebrata*. These are distinguished by Cuvier into—

1. *Accipitres* (accipiter, a hawk). Birds of prey, as the eagle, vulture, &c.
2. *Passeres* (passer, a sparrow). The sparrow-tribe, as the magpie, swallow, &c.
3. *Scansores* (scando, to climb). Climbers, as the woodpecker, cuckoo, &c.
4. *Gallinæ* (gallus, a cock). Gallinaceous birds, as the common fowl, &c.
5. *Grallæ* (literally, stilts). Waders, or stilted birds, as the ostrich, heron, &c.
6. *Palmipedes* (palma, the palm of the hand, pes, the foot). Web-footed birds, as the pelican, duck, &c.

B.

BACCHIA (*Bacchus*, wine). *Gutta rosacea*. The name given by Linnæus to a pimples or brandy face.

BACULUS. Literally, a stick. A lozenge, shaped into a little short roll.

BADIGEON. A preparation for colouring houses, made of sawdust, lime, alum, &c., dissolved in water.

BAKERS' ITCH. *Psoriasis pictoria*. The vulgar name of a species of scall, occurring on the back of the hand.

BALISTA (βάλλω, to cast). The as-tragalus was formerly called *os balistæ*, from its being cast by the ancients from their slings.

BALL. A form of medicine used in farriery, corresponding to the term bolus; it is generally that of a cylinder of two or three inches in length.

BALLISMUS (βαλλίζω, to trip or caper). A term which has been generally applied to those forms of palsy which are attended with fits of leaping or running.

BALNEUM SULPHUREUM. The Sulphur Bath, prepared by rubbing together ℥iv. of sulphate of magnesia, ℥j. of supertartrate of potass, ℥j. of sulphuret of potass, and dissolving them in a gallon of water.

Balneum Sulphureti Polassæ. A bath

used in chronic affections of the skin and viscera, consisting of ℥j. to ℥iv. of sulphuret of potass dissolved in from fifty to two hundred pints of water.

Balneum Sulphur. Pot. et Gelatinæ. Dissolve ℥ij. to ℥iv. of sulphuret of potass in from one hundred to two hundred pints of water, and add lbj. to lbij. of isinglass dissolved in ten pints of boiling water.—*Dupuytren*.

BALSAMICA. Balsamics; a term generally applied to substances of a smooth and oily consistence, possessing emollient, sweet, and generally aromatic qualities. Dr. Cullen mentions them under the joint titles of *balsamica et resinosa*, considering that turpentine is the basis of all balsams. See *Balsamum*.

BAMBALIA (βαμβαίω, to lisp or stammer). Stammering; a kind of St. Vitus' dance confined to the vocal organs. Its varieties are *hesitation* and *stuttering*.

BANG. An opiate produced by the *Cannabis Indica*; the juice is made into an intoxicating drink called *haschisch*, and the leaves are used as tobacco.

BANOS DE TIERRA. An Earth-bath; a remedy of the once celebrated Solano de Luque. It consisted in bury-

ing the patient up to the chin in fresh mould.

BARBADOES-LEG. The name under which Dr. Hillary treats of the Arabian Elephantiasis. Dr. Hendy calls it the "Glandular disease of Barbadoes." See *Elephantiasis*.

BARBAROSSÆ PILULA. Barbarossa's pill; an ancient composition of quicksilver, rhubarb, &c., the first internal mercurial medicine which obtained any real credit.

BARRY'S EXTRACTS. These extracts differ from the common by the evaporation being carried on in a vacuum produced by admitting steam into the apparatus, which resembles a retort with its receiver; the part containing the liquor to be evaporated being a polished iron bowl. As the temperature is much lower than in the common way, the virtues of the plant are less altered, the extracts are generally green, and contain saline crystals, but some of them will not keep.—*Gray*.

BARWOOD. A red dye-wood brought from Africa, and used, with sulphate of iron, for producing the dark red upon British Bandana handkerchiefs.

BARYPHONIA (βαρύς, heavy, φωνή, voice). Heaviness of voice; a difficulty of speaking.

BASANI'TES (βασανίζω, to test, from βάσανος, a Lydian stone). A stone, said by Pliny to contain a bloody juice, and used in diseases of the liver. Also, a stone by which the purity of gold was tried, and of which medical mortars were made.

BASIS CORDIS. The base of the heart; the broad part of the heart is thus called, as distinguished from the *apex*, or point.

BATTLE'S GREEN SENNA POWDER. A nostrum, supposed to be senna leaves heated till they become yellow, and then mixed with powdered charcoal.

BDELLA (βδέλλα, to suck). A horse leech. The medicinal leech is called *hirudo*.

BDELLIUM. An aromatic gum-resin, which enters into the composition of ointments and plasters. There are two kinds, viz. the *opocarpasum* of the ancients, which is thick like wax; and the common dark sort.

BEDEGUAR. A mossy reddish-coloured tuft, growing on the rose-tree, and slightly astringent.

BEHEN RHAPONTICUM. The root of the *Centaurea behen* and *Cucubalus behen*; a bitter aromatic.

BENEDICTUS, *a, um* (*benedico*, to bless). Benedict or blessed; a term prefixed to compositions and herbs, on account of their supposed good qualities, as in the following:—

B. Aqua. Blessed water; lime-water; a water distilled from thyme; and, in Schroeder, an emetic.

B. Laxativum. Rhubarb, and sometimes the lenitive electuary.

B. Vinum. Antimonial wine.

B. Lapis. The Philosopher's stone.

BERBERIS VULGARIS. The Barberry, or Pepperidge plant, the berries of which are acid, and said to be useful in liver complaints.

BERRIES. *Baccæ.* The fruits or seeds of different species of plants.

1. *Bay berries.* The fruit of the *Laurus nobilis*; the berries and the oil obtained by boiling them in water, are imported from Italy and Spain.

2. *Juniper berries.* The fruit of the *Juniperus communis*, which yield an oil, upon which the peculiar flavour and diuretic qualities of Geneva principally depend.

3. *Turkey Yellow berries.* The unripe fruit of the *Rhamnus infectorius* of Linnæus, used for giving a yellow dye in calico-printing.

4. *Persian Yellow berries.* Said to be of the same species as the preceding.

BESTUCHEFF'S NERVOUS TINCTURE. The *Tinctura ætherea alcoholica de muriate ferri*. This preparation is colourless in the sun, but yellow in the shade.

BETEL-NUT, OR ARECA. The fruit of the Areca palm, or Pepper Vine, which grows in the India islands, &c. and is a great favourite of the natives. Mr. Crawford says, "Persons of all ranks, from the prince to the peasant, are unceasingly masticating it, and seem to derive a solace from it, which we can scarce understand, and they cannot explain."

BETONICA OFFICINALIS. Wood Betony; a native plant, the leaves of which are reputed to be errhine, and the root emetic.

BEZOAR (*pa-zahar*, Persian, a destroyer of poisons). A concretion found in the stomach of an animal of the goat-kind, to which many extraordinary virtues were formerly ascribed. The term has, however, been extended to all the concretions found in animals; hence we have—

1. The *Goat-bezoar*, said to be procured from animals of the goat-kind, *capra*

gazella, in Persia. The Greek term for this species of concretion is *agagropila*, literally mountain-goat ball.

2. The *Hog-bezoar*, found in the stomach of the wild boar in India.

3. The *Bovine-bezoar*, found in the gall-bladder of the ox, common in Nepaul.

4. The *Camel-bezoar*, found in the gall bladder of the camel. This is much prized, as a yellow paint, by the Hindoos.

These concretions have been examined with much care by Fourcroy and Vauquelin, who describe the following varieties :—

1. *Biphosphate of lime calculi*, composed of concentric layers, and very brittle; they redden vegetable blues, and are partially soluble in water.

2. *Phosphate of magnesia calculi*, described as semi-transparent, of a yellowish colour, and laminated.

3. *Ammonia-phosphate of magnesia calculi*, said to be very common; they are grey or brown, and composed of crystals diverging like rays from a centre.

4. *Fungous calculi*, composed of pieces of the *boletus ignarius*, swallowed by the animal; they are arranged in layers, and cemented by animal matters.

5. *Hairy calculi*, found in the stomach and intestines of cows and sheep, and consisting of balls of hair, which had been licked off from their companions, and felted together.

6. *Oriental bezoars*, formerly much valued in medicine; these are smooth, polished, and of a green colour: three of these, sent by the Shah of Persia to Buonaparte, were *ligniform*, or composed of fragments of wood; another was found to be composed of rosin.

Spurious, or *factitious Bezoars* were formerly made of lobsters' claws and oyster-shells, levigated on porphyry, made into a paste with musk and ambergris, and formed into balls like bezoars; of this kind were the *pierres de Goa*, or *de Malacca*, &c.

BEZOARDICUM. A name given to some ancient alexipharmic medicines, from the imputed properties of the bezoars. Hence—

B. Joviale. A bezoar of tin and nitre, which differed little from the *Antihecticum Poterii*.

B. minerale. A bezoar of antimony, made by adding spirit of nitre to butter of antimony.

BI (*bis*, twice). A prefix signifying that the base is contained in a compound in two definite proportions, as bi-arseniate, &c.

BIBITORIUS (*bibo*, to drink). A former name of the *rectus internus oculi*, from its drawing the eye inwards towards the nose, and thus directing it into the cup, in drinking.

BI-CARBONATES. Salts containing a double proportion of carbonic acid gas. The term has arisen from the doctrine of definite proportions.

BICHAT. This writer considered man to consist of two distinct and co-existent lives, called the *organic* and the *animal*, with two distinct assortments of sensibilities, the conscious and the unconscious. Each of these lives is limited to a separate set of organs, commencing co-etaneously, and perishing at the same moment.

BIGNONIA. A genus of plants, of which most of the species are considered in America to be good antidotes against the bite of snakes, the manchineal poison, &c.

BILIMBI. An Indian tree which yields a juice used as a remedy for itch and other cutaneous disorders; the cure is said to be effected by wearing linen dipped in this juice.

BILIOUS (*bilis*, bile). A term employed to characterize a class of diseases caused by a too copious secretion of bile.

BITTERING. Corruptly *Bittern*. A preparation for adulterating beer, composed of *coccus indicus*, liquorice, tobacco, quassia, and sulphate of iron or copperas. A similar preparation is sold for the same purpose under the name of bitter balls.

BITTER PRINCIPLE. A general term now applied to quinia, quassia, salsicina, &c.

The *Bitter Principle of Welter* consists of carbazotic acid, and is procured by treating silk with nitric acid.

BITTERS. A class of vegetable tonics, as gentian, chamomile, orange-peel, quassia, &c.

BLACK DRAUGHT. A popular purgative, consisting of 3x. of the infusion, 3ij. of the confection, 3j. of the tincture of senna, with 3j. or 3ij. of sulphate of magnesia. A few drops of tincture of opium may be added to prevent griping.

BLADDERY FEVER. *Bullosa febris*. Vesicular fever, in which the skin is covered with *bullæ*, or blisters. See *Pemphigus*.

BLÆSITAS (*blæsus*, one who stammers). Misenunciation; a species of *psellismus*, in which articulate sounds are freely, but inaccurately enunciated.

BLAIN. An elevation of the cuticle containing a watery fluid. See *Rupia*.

BLEAR-EYE. See *Lippitudo*.

BLEB. *Pemphix*. A bulla, vesicle, or bladdery tumor of the skin, distended with a fluid. See *Pemphigus*.

BLEPHARON (βλέφαρον). Plur. *Blephara*. The eye-lid. Hence the compounds:—

1. *Blephar-ophthalmia*. Ophthalmia of the eye-lid; inflammation of the eye-lid.
2. *Blepharo-ptosis* (πτῶσις, prolapsus). A falling of the upper eye-lid.
3. *Ankylo-blepharon* (ἀγκύλος, bent). A preternatural union of the two lids.
4. *Pachy-blepharosis* (παχὺς, thick). A thickened state of the eye-lids.
5. *Sym-blepharon* (σύν, together). The connection of the lid to the globe of the eye.

BLIGHT. A slight palsy, induced by sudden cold or damp, applied to one side of the face. The nerves which lose their power are branches of the portio dura, or respiratory of Sir C. Bell.

BLOODY FLUX. See *Dysentery*.

BOLETIC ACID. An acid extracted by M. Braconnot from the expressed juice of the *Boletus pseudo-ignarius*, a species of mushroom.

BOMBIAS. A bombiate; a salt formed by the union of the bombic acid with a base.

BOMBUS (βόμβος, the humming of bees). A sense of beating in the ears; a species of *bourdonnement*, consisting in a dull, heavy, intermitting sound.

BONONIENSIS LAPIS. The Bononian stone, called also *Bononian phosphorus*, *phosphorus Kircheri*. See *Solar Phosphorus*.

BORAGO OFFICINALIS. Borage; native plant, used in tankards for making summer beverages, and found to contain nitrate of potassa.

BOTANY (βοτάνη, a plant). The science which treats of the Vegetable Kingdom. It embraces the following divisions:—

1. *Structural Botany*, relating to the laws of vegetable structure, internal or external, independently of the presence of a vital principle.
2. *Physiological Botany*, relating to the history of vegetable life, the functions of the various organs of plants,

their changes in disease or health, &c.

3. *Descriptive Botany*, relating to the description and nomenclature of plants.

4. *Systematic Botany*, relating to the principles upon which plants are related to each other, and distinguished from each other.

BOTARGO. *Red caviar*; called in Provence, *bonargues*. A sausage made on the shores of the Mediterranean and Black Sea, of the roe of the mullet. The best comes from Tunis and Alexandria.

BOUGIE. Bougies are generally made of slips of linen, spread with plaster, and rolled up with the plaster side outmost, on a hot glazed tile, and shaped.

1. *B. Bell's Bougies* are made in the same way, by melting in one vessel $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. or litharge plaster, and in another $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. of olive oil, and $\frac{3}{4}$ js. of yellow wax, mixing them for use.

2. *Plenck's Bougies* are made of catgut, and are apt to swell after being introduced.

3. *Elastic gum Bougies* are not made of caoutchouc, but prepared by boiling linseed oil for a long time over a slow fire, and with this varnishing cotton, silk, or linen, employed as a basis.

4. *Smyth's flexible metallic Bougies* are liable to break, and on that account dangerous.

5. *Daran's medicated Bougies* are made of materials which dissolve in the urethra; of this class are the armed bougies, which are prepared with potassa fusa, or nitrate of silver.

BOURDONNEMENT. The name given by the French to the several varieties of imaginary sounds denoted by the terms—

1. *Syrigmus*, or ringing in the ears.
2. *Susurrus*, or whizzing sounds.
3. *Bombus*, or beating sounds.

BRACHERIUM (*brachiale*, a bracelet). A term used by some of the ancient Latin writers for a truss, or bandage, for hernia.

BRADY-SPERMATISMUS (βραδὺς, slow, σπέρμα, semen). Seminal mismission, in which the discharge is retarded from organic weakness.

BRANCA (Spanish for a foot, or branch). A term applied to some herbs supposed to resemble a particular foot, as *branca leonis*, lion's foot; *branca ursina*, bear's foot; &c.

BRANKS. The vernacular name in

Scotland for parotitis, or the *mumps* of this country.

BRAZIL NUTS. *Chestnuts of Brazil.* The fruit of the *Bertholletia excelsa*, or Juvia, a tree growing on the banks of the Orinoco, &c.

BRAZILETTO. An inferior species of Brazil wood brought from Jamaica. It is one of the cheapest and least esteemed of the red-dye woods.

BRESLAW FEVER. An epidemic which broke out in the Prussian army at Breslaw, in the middle of the last century, and which has been named by Sauvages *tritacophya Vratislaviensis*.

BRICKLAYERS' ITCH. A species of local tetter, or impetigo, produced on the hands of bricklayers by the contact of lime. See *Grocers' Itch*.

BRIM OF THE PELVIS. The oval ring which parts the cavity of the pelvis from the cavity of the abdomen.

The *Outlet of the Pelvis* is a lower circle, composed by the arch of the pubes and the sciatic ligaments.—*Bell*.

BRITISH OIL. Camphor ℥j. rectified spirits of wine ℥iv. sweet oil ℥xij. and oil of hartshorn ℥v. boiled together.

This name is also given to the *Oleum petrae vulgare*, or common oil of petre; a variety of petroleum.

BRODIUM. A term synonymous, in pharmacy, with *jusculum*, or broth, the liquor in which any thing is boiled; as *brodium salis*, a decoction of salt.

BROMA. *Bromatos* (βρώσσω, to eat). Food; any thing that is masticated.

Bromato-logia (λόγος, a description). A description or treatise on food.

BROMURET. A combination of the bromic acid with iodine, phosphorus, sulphur, &c.

BRONCHLEMMITIS (βρόγχος, the windpipe, λέμμα, a sheath, or membrane). A membrane-like inflammation of the bronchia. See *Diphtherite*.

BRONCHUS (βρόγχος, the windpipe, from βρέχω, to moisten). This is—

1. The wind-pipe; so called from the ancient belief that the solids were conveyed into the stomach by the œsophagus, and the fluids by the bronchia.

2. A term formerly applied to catarrh, and now considered by many writers as synonymous with rheuma, coryza, &c.

BROWNING. A preparation of sugar, port wine, spices, &c., for colouring and flavouring meat and made dishes.

BRYONIN. A crystallizable principle found in White Bryony, procured by treating the expressed juice with ammonia.—*Vauquelin*.

BRYGMUS (βρυγμός, from βρύχω, to gnash with the teeth). Gnashing, or grating with the teeth.

BUCNEMIA (βοῦ, a Greek augmentative, κνήμη, the leg). Literally, bulky, or tumid leg. See *Phlegmasia dolens*.

BULAM FEVER. A name given to Yellow Fever, from its fatal visitations on the Guinea coast and its adjoining islands. See *Febris*.

BULITHUM (βοῦς, an ox, λίθος, a stone). A bezoar, or stone found in the kidneys, the gall, or urinary bladder of the ox.

BUTTER-MILK. The thin and sour milk which is separated from the cream by churning.

BUTTER OF CACAO. An oily concrete white matter, of a firmer consistence than suet, obtained from the Cacao, or cocoa-nut, of which chocolate is made.

C.

CABBAGE. *Brassica.* A biennial plant, comprising many varieties.

The *red cabbage* furnishes, by infusion, an excellent chemical test, superior to litmus.—*Ure*.

Sour Crout. Sauer Kraut; a favourite dish in Germany, consisting of a fermented mass of salted cabbages.

CACAO. The Chocolate-nut tree, a species of *Theobroma*. See *Cocoa*.

CALAGUALA. A species of *Aspidium*, the root of which is used in dropsy, &c., in America, and other parts.

CALCTUFF. An alluvial formation of carbonate of lime, probably deposited from calcareous springs.

CALEBASH. The *Cucurbita saginaria*, or pumpkin gourd, the seeds of which form a refreshing emulsion, in strangury, fever, &c.

CALICO PRINTING. The art of dyeing cotton, &c., with one or more colours, in certain parts, leaving the rest of the surface in its original state.

CALIGO (darkness). A disease of the eye, imparting dimness, cloudiness, ob-

curity. In old English, this opacity, as well as pterygium, was denominated a "web of the eye."

C. Lentis. The true cataract, or the Glaucoma Woulhonsi.

C. Corneæ. Opacity of the cornea.

C. Pupillæ. Synchysis. Amyosis. Blindness from obstruction in the pupil.

C. Humorum. Glaucoma Vogelii. Blindness from an error in the humors of the eye.

C. Palpebrarum. Blindness from disorder in the eyelids.

CALOR MORDICANS. Literally, a biting heat; a term applied to a dangerous symptom in typhus, in which there is a biting and pungent heat upon the skin, leaving a smarting sensation on the fingers for several minutes after touching it.

CAMERA. Literally, a chamber. A term applied to the chambers of the eye.

CAMPANULA TRACHELIUM. The Great Throat-wort, or Canterbury Bells; a native astringent plant, useful in quinsy, &c.

CAMPHORÆ FLORES. The subtle substance which first ascends in subliming camphor; it is nothing more than the camphor.

Camphoræ Flores Compositi. Compound flowers of camphor. Camphor sublimed with benzoin.

CAMPHOROSMA MONTPELIENSIS. Hairy Camphorosma; an aromatic plant, used in coryza, leucorrhœa, &c.

CAMP VINEGAR. Steep in the best vinegar for a month 3j. of cayenne pepper, two table-spoonsful of soy, and four of walnut-ketchup, six anchovies chopped, and a small clove of garlic, minced fine. Shake it frequently, strain through a tammis, and keep it well corked in small bottles.

CAMWOOD. A red dye-wood, principally obtained from the vicinity of Sierra Leone.

CANINE APPETITE. *Fames canina.* Voracity; insatiable desire for food. See *Bulimia*.

CANTHUS (κανθός). The angle of the eye, where the eye-lids meet; the inner canthus is that nearest to the nose; the other is called the outer, or lesser canthus.

CAPERS. The pickled buds of the *Capparis spinosa*, a low shrub, growing out of the joints of old walls, and the fissures of rocks, in most of the warm parts of Europe.

CAPILLAIRE. A syrup made of sugar, honey, and orange-flower water.

CAPITILUVIUM (*caput*, the head, *lavo*, to wash). A bath for the head.

CARDAMOMS. The seed capsules of the *Matonia Cardamomum*. The small capsules, or lesser cardamoms, are produced by a particular species of the plant, and are the most valuable.

CARDIACUS (καρδία, the heart). Belonging to the heart.

1. *Cardiacus Morbus.* A name given by the ancients to Typhus Fever.

2. *Cardiaca Confectio.* The Aromatic Confection.

CARDIOGMUS (καρδία, the heart). A term used by Galen and Sauvages to denote a species of aneurysm, called by some *aneurysma præcordiorum*, and by others *polypus cordis*.

CARLINA ACAULIS. The Dwarf Carline Thistle, the root of which is used in cutaneous diseases, and abdominal obstructions.

CARPHOLOGIA (κάρφος, the nap of clothes, λέγω, to pluck). *Floccitatio*. A picking of the bed-clothes, supposed to be an indication of approaching dissolution: thus Quickly, speaking of Falstaff, — "After I saw him fumble with the sheets and play with flowers, and smile upon his fingers' ends, I knew there was but one way; for his nose was as sharp as a pen, and 'a babbled of green fields."

CARTHAMIC ACID. *Carthamite*. A peculiar principle found in the *Carthamus tinctorius*, or Bastard Saffron.—*Dobereiner*.

CASEOUS OXIDE (*caseus*, cheese). The name given by Proust to Aposepe-dine.

Caseum. The caseous matter of cheese.—*Braconnot*.

CASHEW-NUT. The produce of the *Anacardium Occidentale*; the kernels are used in cooking, and in the preparation of chocolate.

CASMUNAR. *Cassamuniar*. An old medicine, consisting of a tuberous Indian root, resembling myrrh in its properties; it is now out of use.

CASSIA OIL. The common oil of cinnamon, procured from cassia bark, lb. j. of which yields about 3jss. of the oil. It is also procured from cassia buds.

CATA (κατά). A preposition signifying down, against, &c.; and in composition, thoroughly, &c.

1. *Cata-causis* (καίω, to burn). General combustibility of the body. This

term is noticed in Dr. Young's medical literature.

2. *Cata-clysmus* (κλύω, to wash). The name given by the ancients to the cold douche applied to the region of the stomach, or to the back opposite to the stomach.

3. *Cata-phora* (φέρω, to bear). The Coma somnolentum of many writers; a variety of lethargy, attended with short remissions, or intervals of imperfect waking, sensation, and speech.

4. *Cata-stagmus* (στάζω, to drop). A term applied by the later Greek physicians to a defluxion from the fauces and thorax.

CATHARTIC MASS. Cape Aloes lb. vj. treacle lb. iij. olive oil lb. j. melted together in a water-bath, and stirred till well mixed. It is used in farriery. *Dose*, ʒj.—ʒij.—*Ph. Vet. Coll.*

CAT'S EYE. A mineral brought from Ceylon, so called from a peculiar play of light arising from white fibres interspersed. The French call this appearance *chatoyant*.

CAUSUS (καίω, καύσω, to burn). A variety of malignant remittent, thus denominated by Hippocrates from its extreme heat, &c. It has been termed by later writers, *febris ardens*, ardent, or burning remittent.

Causus Endemial. The name given to the Yellow Fever of the West Indies, by Dr. Mosely.

CAVIARE. The spawn or roe of sturgeon, served with toasted bread, and eaten with meat or cheese. Thus Hamlet, speaking of the excellence of a play which pleased not the million, says,—

“’twas caviare to the general.”

CEDRAT. A citron used in making ices, preserves, and a liqueur called *cedrat*, which is prepared by distilling in a water-bath a quantity of cedrat, or lemon-peels, from a due portion of brandy, and adding syrup to mellow it.

CELERY. The *Apium graveolens*; the seeds are used as a diuretic in gravel.

Essence of Celery is prepared by steeping ʒss. of the bruised seeds in a quarter of a pint of brandy, or other spirit, for a fortnight. A few drops will flavour a pint of soup or broth.

CEMENT. A preparation made of various materials, which is applied in a soft state, and afterwards hardens and unites the surfaces to which it is applied.

CEPÆ RADIX. The root, or bulb, of

the *Allium Cepa*, or Onion, used in cataplasms, ear-ache, &c.

CEPHALICS (κεφαλή, the head). Remedies for disorders of the head.

CERCHNUS. Wheezing; a dense and impeded sound, produced below the larynx; a symptom common to asthma and dyspnoea.

CEREALIA (feasts dedicated to *Ceres*). All sorts of corn, of which bread or any nutritious substance is made.

CETERACH. The common Spleenwort; a feeble mucilaginous astringent, used in decoction, in phthisis.

CETIC ACID (*cete*, a whale). An acid procured from spermaceti, consisting of margarine and fatty matter.—*Chevreuil*.

CHALASIS (χάλαζα, hail). The name given by Sauvages to the porcine species of scrofula; the equine species he denominated scrofula *farcimen*.

CHALCANTHUM (χαλκός, brass, ἄνθος, a flower). The flowers of brass, or the *Sulphas Zinci*. Pliny's term for copperas.

CHAMÆPITYS (χαμαι, on the ground, πῖτυς, a pine). The Bugle; a species of *Ajuga*, an aromatic astringent, used in dyspepsia.

CHARACTERS, CHEMICAL. An invention of the earlier chemists, almost totally rejected in the present day; those of Bergmann are chiefly grounded on the ancient characters, with additions and improvements; those of Hassenfratz and Adet are systematical throughout: the former are exhibited in Plate III., the latter in Plate IV. of URE's Dictionary of Chemistry.

CHARGE. A strong sticking plaster, used in farriery, for supporting lameness, and relieving wind-galls.

CHEESE. *Caseus*. The curd of milk separated from the whey, pressed or hardened, and coloured with arnatto, one ounce of which will colour a hundred weight of cheese.

1. *Gouda cheese* is made in Holland; muriatic acid is used in curdling the milk instead of rennet; this renders it pungent, and preserves it from mites.

2. *Parmesan cheese*, so called from Parma in Italy, is merely a *skim-milk* cheese, owing its flavour to the fine herbage of the meadows along the Po, where the cows feed.

3. *Gruyere cheese*, so named from a place in Fribourg, is made of skimmed, or partially skimmed milk, and flavoured with herbs.

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS. The greater Celandine; a native herb, now seldom used. Its yellow juice has been employed as an escharotic to destroy warts.

CHELOIDE (χέλος, a tortoise, εἶδος, likeness). *Cancroide*. A disease of the skin, described under this name by Albert, from its presenting a flattish raised patch of integument, resembling a tortoise's shell.

CHELTENHAM SALTS. See *Quack Medicines*.

CHEWING BALLS. Masticatories used in farriery, composed of the wood of the bay and juniper trees, assafoetida, liver of antimony, and pellitory of Spain.

CHILD-BED FEVER. Puerperal fever, originating in the peritonæum, and often called *peritonæal fever*.

CHILLIES. Long taper pods, the seeds of which, when dry, form the basis of cayenne pepper.

CHINA GLAZE. A preparation for printing blue frit, made from ten parts of glass, two parts of lead, and three or more of blue calx.

CHITINE. A principle, discovered by M. Odier, in insects, by plunging beetles, &c. in a hot solution of potass, which dissolves all but the chitine. It is also called *entomoline*.

CHLOASMA (χλόν, grass). *Chloasma pseudo-porrigo*. A designation of the *Pityriasis versicolor*, or chequered dandriff. It has been called maculæ hepaticæ, or liver-spot, from an opinion that it originated in disease of the liver.

CHLORIODIC ACID. A compound of chlorine and iodine, called by Gay-Lussac, *chloride of iodine*.

CHLOROPHANE (χλωρός, green, φαίνω, to shine). A variety of *fluor spar*, which gives out an emerald green light, by the mere heat of the hand.

CHREME. A preparation of real cream, or an imitation of it, with fruits and flavoured substances.

CIDER, or CYDER. The juice of apples, expressed and fermented. The expressed and fermented juice of pears is called *perry*.

CIMICIC ACID (*cimex*, a bug). An acid procured from the bug, by Thenard.

CIMOLITE. *Cimolian Earth*. The "Cimolia" of Pliny, which was used both medicinally and for cleaning clothes by the ancients, and which has been confounded with fullers' earth and tobacco-pipe clay, has lately been brought from Argentiera, the ancient Cimolus, by Mr. Hawkins, and examined by Klaproth,

when it appeared to consist of silice, alumina, oxide of iron, and water.

CINNAMON SUET. A production of the Cinnamon tree, used in Ceylon for making candles. According to Dr. Christesom, "it contains 8 per cent. of a fluid oil, not unlike olive oil; the remainder is a waxy principle, which answers very nearly to the *cerin* of John."

CIPOLIN. A green marble, with white zones, brought from Rome; it gives fire with steel, though with difficulty.

CLEMATIS VITALBA. Virgin's Bower; a native plant, used externally as a vesicant, and internally as a diuretic and sudorific.

CLIMACTERIC DISEASE (κλιμακτήρ, the step of a ladder). This term has been applied to a sudden and general alteration of health, occurring at a certain period of life, and of uncertain duration.

Climacteric Teething. The production of teeth at a very late period of life, after the loss of the permanent teeth by accident or natural decay, commonly between the sixty-third and the eighty-first year, or the interval which fills up the two grand climacteric years of the Greek physiologists.

CLIMATE (κλίμα, a region). This term is used, in medicine, to designate the conditions of the atmosphere of different countries, or districts, in reference to their effects upon the health of persons inhabiting them. The different climates, resorted to by invalids, are distinguished by Dr. CLARK, into—

I. ENGLISH CLIMATES.

The great desideratum in this country is a mild climate and sheltered residence for pulmonary and other affections, during the winter and spring. The districts of England admit of being divided into—

1. The **SOUTH COAST**.—This comprehends the tract of coast between Hastings and Portland Island, including the Isle of Wight. The superiority of the climate of this district exists chiefly during the months of December, January, and February. The principal places are—
 1. *Undercliff*, in the Isle of Wight, the most sheltered and warmest of all these places; it affords also a good summer climate.
 2. *Hastings*, which follows next in point of shelter and warmth, during the winter and spring months.
 3. *Brighton*, which, though inferior to the preceding places as a residence

in diseases of the respiratory organs accompanied with much irritation, is of a drier and more bracing atmosphere. Autumn is the season during which the climate of this place possesses the greatest advantages.

2. The SOUTH-WEST COAST.—This reaches from the Isle of Wight to Cornwall. The temperature of the more sheltered spots of the south coast of Devon during the months of November, December, and January, is, on the average, about five degrees higher than that of London during the same period; whereas on the south coast, the difference scarcely exceeds two degrees. The principal places are *Torquay*, *Dawlish*, *Sidmouth*, and *Exmouth*: the first of these is the most sheltered place in our island; *Salcombe*, the Montpellier of Huxham, is one of the warmest spots in this country during the winter.

3. The LAND'S END.—This district is most suitable for the irritable and inflammatory habit, and least so for the relaxed nervous constitution. The only places in this district deserving particular notice, are—

1. *Penzance*, which is remarkable for the equal distribution of its temperature throughout the year, throughout the day and night; indeed, it is only excelled, in this respect, by the climate of Madeira. The difference between the warmest and coldest months in London is 26° ; at Penzance, it is only 18° . The climate of the Land's End is, however, very humid, and, from its exposure to the northerly and easterly winds, colder during the spring than *Torquay* or *Undercliff*.

2. *Flushing*, a small village in the vicinity of Falmouth; its position differs from that of Penzance only in being somewhat protected from the north and east winds.

4. The WEST OF ENGLAND.—This comprehends the places along the borders of the Bristol Channel and estuary of the Severn. Of these it is necessary only to notice—

Clifton, which, compared with the South-west Coast, is more exciting, more bracing, and drier, but not so mild; it is therefore better suited to a relaxed, languid habit, and less so for pulmonary and other diseases, accompanied with irritation and a tendency to inflammation.

II. FOREIGN CLIMATES.

1. The SOUTH-WEST OF FRANCE.—

This comprehends the tract of country extending from Bourdeaux and Bayonne to Toulouse. The mean annual temperature is only about four degrees higher than that of the south-west of England; both are soft and rather humid, and agree and disagree, generally speaking, with diseases of the same character. The only place in this district which need be here noticed, is—

Pau, a little town remarkable for the mildness of the spring, and its comparative exemption from sharp cold winds during that season; its chief fault is the unsteadiness of its temperature.

2. The SOUTH-EAST OF FRANCE.—This includes that extensive tract of country which stretches along the shores of the Mediterranean, from Montpellier to the banks of the Var, the boundary stream between France and Piedmont. The climate of this district is warmer and drier, but more irritating and exciting than that of the South-west. It is also subject to sudden vicissitudes of temperature, and to frequent harsh, cold winds, especially the *mistral*, or the north-west, rendering the whole of this country an improper residence for patients suffering under, or peculiarly disposed to inflammation or irritation of the respiratory organs. The principal places are—

1. *Montpellier*, the high and exposed situation of which renders it liable to all the above-mentioned objections in a remarkable degree; it is well ascertained that pulmonary inflammation and phthisis are among the most prevailing diseases of the place.

2. *Marseilles*, which, though less exposed than the preceding place, is an equally improper residence for consumptive invalids. It forms a good winter residence for persons likely to benefit by a dry sharp air.

3. *Hyères*, which possesses the mildest climate in the whole of this district, being sheltered to a considerable degree from the northerly winds.

3. NICE.—This place, situated in the same line of coast as Provence, is superior to it in several respects: it is protected from the northerly winds, especially the *mistral*; but is not exempt from cold winds, especially du-

ring the spring, and is therefore considered an unfavourable situation for consumption, even in its earlier stages, for bronchial diseases of the dry irritable character, and for dyspepsia depending on an irritated or inflammatory condition of the mucous membrane of the stomach. This climate is found useful for languid, torpid constitutions, for scrofulous affections in persons of this kind of constitution, for chronic bronchial disease, accompanied with copious expectoration, for humoral asthma, &c. The summer at Nice is too hot for any class of invalids.

4. ITALY.—The climate of the south of Italy differs little in actual temperature from that of Provence and Nice, but it is softer, more humid, and less exciting. On the other hand, the *sirocco*, which is scarcely felt at the latter places, forms an objection to the Italian climate, though this objection is not of much weight during the winter. The diseases in which the climate of Italy proves most beneficial, are chronic bronchitis and rheumatism. The principal places for winter climates are—

1. *Rome*, which possesses one of the best climates in Italy: to the invalid capable of taking exercise in the open air, it affords advantages over both Naples and Pisa. It is somewhat warmer in the winter, and drier than Pisa, though more humid than Nice and the parching climate of Provence.
2. *Pisa*, which resembles Rome in its general qualities, but possesses advantages over every other place in Italy, for patients who can bear little exposure to the air.
3. *Naples*, which is more subject to winds, and the air of which is more exciting than that of Pisa or Rome. As a residence for invalids labouring under pulmonary irritation, or chronic rheumatism, it is inferior to both.
5. THE MEDITERRANEAN ISLANDS.—Some parts of the coast of Sicily afford a pretty good winter climate; it is, however, difficult to obtain in these parts the comforts and conveniences of life. Although exception may be made in this respect in favour of *Malta*, the climate of this island has little to recommend it to any class of invalids, least of all to such as suffer from pulmonary affections.

6. ATLANTIC CLIMATE.—The climate of the Northern Atlantic in the temperate latitudes is more steady than that of the Mediterranean, and imparts a similar character to the climate of its islands. The principal of these are—

1. *Madeira*, the mean annual temperature of which is only about six degrees higher than that of the south-east of France and Italy; this temperature is, however, very differently distributed throughout the year, the range being far less at Madeira than in the most favoured spots in the South of Europe. Thus, while the winter is twelve degrees warmer than in Italy and France, the summer is five degrees cooler; and, while the mean annual range at Madeira is only fourteen degrees, it is nearly double this at Pisa, Rome, Naples, and Nice. Madeira affords the best climate of the Atlantic Islands for consumptive cases; Funchal is the most desirable for a winter residence.
2. The *Canary Islands*, which rank next to Madeira in point of climate; they are somewhat warmer, but the excess of temperature is not equally distributed over the whole year, for while *Santa Cruz*, the capital of Teneriffe, is seven degrees warmer than Funchal in summer, it is only five degrees warmer in winter. The temperature is also more equable throughout the year at Madeira than at Teneriffe; the difference between the mean temperature of summer and winter being 9° at the former place, while it is 12° at the latter.
3. The *Azores*, or *Western Islands*, which, in their external characters resemble Madeira and the Canaries. The climate appears to be mild, but somewhat humid; less warm than Madeira during the winter, and more oppressive during summer.
4. The *Bermudas*, which differ little from Madeira in the mildness of their winter climate; they are, however, much more liable to high winds in the winter, extremely hot during the summer, and quite improper at this season for the residence of such invalids as are likely to be sent from this country.
5. The *Bahamas*, in which the winter and spring are considerably cooler than the same seasons in the West Indies, while the temperature of the

summer and autumn is nearly the same. During the winter, the temperature is subject to rapid and considerable vicissitudes, and cold, harsh, northerly winds are not unfrequent.

6. The *West Indies*, of which the mean annual temperature, near the level of the sea, is about 80°, and, during the six months which include the winter season, the temperature is only 2° lower. The extreme annual range does not exceed 20°, while the mean daily range throughout the year is only 6°. Hence, this climate is improper, generally speaking, for consumptive invalids, who, nevertheless, are frequently sent there. Calculous disorders and scrofula are extremely rare in the West Indies; gout is not common; and rheumatism neither frequent nor severe.

We now proceed to point out those diseases which are most decidedly benefited by change of climate, and the particular situations most suitable to each.

1. *Pulmonary Consumption*. Of the Atlantic Islands, Madeira; in Italy, Rome and Pisa; and in England, Torquay and Undercliff, afford the best climate for consumptive cases.

2. *Chronic Bronchitis*. Of the continental climates, those of Rome and Pisa are the most beneficial in cases attended with an irritable state of the affected parts without much secretion; and that of Nice in cases attended with less sensibility, a more copious expectoration, and a relaxed state of the system generally. Madeira has been found more beneficial in the former class than in the latter. In England, Torquay and Undercliff afford the best climates in the first class of cases, and Clifton in the latter, in which Brighton also is a very favourable residence during the autumn.

3. *Asthma*. For humoral asthma, Nice is the best residence; but Rome is preferable when this disease is accompanied with an irritated state of the digestive organs, a complication which is exceedingly common.

4. *Chronic Rheumatism*. Rome and Nice are the best residences for persons suffering from this complaint. When the patient's constitution and digestive organs are irritable, the latter has been observed, generally, to disagree, whatever may be the more prominent disease.

5. *Gout*. A warm climate is found to alleviate this disease. It is of rare occurrence at Genoa, and has been remarkably relieved by residence in the West Indian climate.

6. *Scrofula*. Nice and Rome have been found to be favourable residences; and in some cases, the climate of the West Indies has proved more effectual than any in Europe, viz. those of an indolent character with little disposition to febrile excitement.

7. *Dyspepsia*. The south of Europe, especially of Italy, is found beneficial in different forms of dyspepsia, hypochondriasis, and other nervous affections, intimately connected with a disordered state of the digestive organs; all these are aggravated by a cold and humid atmosphere. Great attention to the diet is necessary in removing from a cold to a warm climate, in this class of diseases.—*Clark*.

CLINOMETER (κλίνω, to incline, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata.

CLYSSUS (κλύζω, to wash). A term formerly used to denote the vapour produced by the detonation of nitre with any inflammable substance.

COATING. *Lorication*. A method employed for securing or repairing retorts used in distillation. Coatings are made of marly earth, kneaded with fresh horse-dung; slaked lime, and linseed oil; &c.

COBALUS. The demon of mines, which obstructed and destroyed the miners. The Germans formerly used a form of prayer for the expulsion of the fiend. The ores of *cobalt*, being at first mysterious and intractable, received their name from this personage.—*Ure*.

COHOBATION. The continuous redistillation of a liquid from the same materials, or from a fresh parcel of the same materials.

COLONITIS. Inflammation of the colon; a term employed by Dr. Ballingall.

COLUMBIC ACID. An acid obtained by fusing the ore of *Columbium* with the carbonate or the bisulphate of potass; a soluble columbate of potass is obtained, and the acid is precipitated in the form of a white hydrate.

COMFITS. These are made by putting the substance in a swing pan over a stove, and rubbing it about with the hand till quite hot; then add as much syrup as will wet it; work and toss the pan, to

separate and dry the substance; gradually adding syrup, as warm as possible, till it is covered, and large enough. A dozen wettings of treble-refined sugar, and dressing them smooth, will finish them.—*Rennie's Supplement*.

COMMANDER'S BALSAM. *Balsamum traumaticum*. Friar's Balsam, Jesuit's Drops, Wade's Drops, or the Tinctura Benzoini composita.

COMPOTES. Fruits preserved with sugar; generally stone fruits.

COPROSTASIS (κοπρός, fæces, ἵστημι, to stand). Costiveness; undue retention of the fæces in the intestines. Hence the terms *copragoga* and *eccropotica*, denoting purgatives, or medicines to quicken the passage of the fæces.

CORDIAL MASS. A medicine used in farriery, and consisting of equal parts of powdered ginger, and gentian, or liquorice; with treacle, q. s.—*Dose*, from one to two ounces.—*Ph. Vet. Coll.*

CORNINE. A new principle, discovered in the bark of the *Cornus Florida*, by Mr. Carpenter, of Philadelphia: its properties are similar to those of quinine.

CORPULENCY. See *Obesity*.

CORPUSCULUM (dim. of *corpus*, a body). A corpuscle, or little body.

Corpuscula Arantii. A designation of three small hard tubercles, situated on the point of the valves of the aorta. They are also called *corpora sesamoidea*, from their being of the size of the sesamum seeds.

COTTON. A vegetable fibre, which has a strong affinity for certain earths, particularly alumina, several metallic oxides, and tannin. Nitric acid, aided by heat, converts it into oxalic acid.—*Ure*.

Cotton wool is used in preparing moxa, and is applied to burns.

COUCH. The heap of moist barley, about sixteen inches deep, on the malt-floor.

COUPEROSE (*cuprum*, copper, *rosa*,

a rose). *Goutte-rose*. The Acne, or gutta rosacea, or carbuncled face; so named from the redness of the spots.

CRAB-LOUSE. The pediculus pubis, or morpio; a species of louse distinguished by the *cheliform* structure of its legs, and frequently inducing local prurigo; it is found chiefly on the groins and eyebrows of uncleanly persons.

CRAYONS. Mix a pint of boiling water with ℥ij. of spermaceti, lbj. of finely pulverized bone-ashes, and as much of ochre, or other colouring matter, as may produce the required tint; roll the whole out into a paste, and cut it, when half dry, into pencils.

CRETTES. Various plants of the order *Cruciferae*, as water-cresses, &c., supposed to be anti-scorbutic and antiphthisical.

CRINONES. Grubs; a secretion from the sebaceous glands, appearing on the arms, legs, and back, of sucking children, and supposed to be produced by insects.

CROCUS (κρόκος). Saffron. An old term applied to oxides, and other preparations of the metals, from their saffron colour.

C. Martis. Oxide of iron.

C. Metallorum. Oxide of antimony.

C. Veneris. Oxide of copper.

CROSS-BIRTH. *Parodynia perversa*. Labour impeded by preternatural presentation of the fœtus or its membranes.

CROTAPHUS (κρότος, a pulse). *Crotaphium*. A term importing painful pulsation, or throbbing in the temple.

CUDBEAR. A purple-coloured powder, prepared from the *Lichen tartareus*, and used in dyeing.

CYRTO'SIS (κυρτός, curved). A term denoting, among the ancients, recurvation of the spine, or posterior crookedness; as *lordosis* denoted procurvation of the head, or anterior crookedness. It has, more recently, been termed *cyrtognosis*, or "morbus incurvus." See *Hypobosis*.

D.

DAHLINE. A vegetable principle discovered in the tubes of dahlias, similar to inulin and starch. See *Inulin*.

DAL FIL. See *Elephantiasis*.

DAPHNE GNIDIUM, Flax-leaved Daphne, the seeds and bark of which are poisonous and acrid.

Daphne Laureola. Spurge Laurel, sometimes used, in the form of tincture, for the purpose of vesication.

DARTRE (δαπρός, a shell or crust, from δέπω, to excoriate). Tetter; a term which has been used at different times to designate almost all diseases of the skin.

The following terms are taken principally from the works of Alibert:—

D. furfuracée volante. Pityriasis, Eczema, Lichen.

D. furfuracée arrondie. Lepra.

D. squameuse humide. Eczema chronicum. Lichen agrius.

D. squameuse orbiculaire. Lepra.

D. squameuse centrifuge. Psoriasis palmaris.

D. squameuse lichenoïde. Psoriasis inveterata.

D. crustacée flavescence. Impetigo figurata.

D. crustacée stalactiforme. Impetigo figurata.

D. rougeante idiopathique. Lupus.

D. rougeante scrophuleuse. Lupus.

D. rougeante vénérienne. Tubercular syphilis.

D. pustuleuse mentagra. Mentagra.

D. pustuleuse dissiné. Acne simplex.

D. pustuleuse couperose. Acne rosacea. Lupus.

D. pustuleuse miliaire. Lichen. Acne simplex.

D. phlycténoïde confluyente. Pemphigus.

D. phlycténoïde en zone. Herpes zoster.

D. erythémoïde. Chronic erythema. Urticaria.

D. farineuse (Sauvages). Lichen.

D. fongueux. Ecthyma.

D. laiteuse. Eczema. Impetigo, &c.

D. sèche. Lepra. Psoriasis.

D. vive. Eczema.—Green.

DATES. The fruit of the Date, or Palm tree, used in coughs, phthisis, &c.

DAY-MARE. *Ephialtes vigilantium.* A species of incubus, occurring during wakefulness, and attended with that severe pressure on the chest which peculiarly characterizes *night-mare*.

DAY-SIGHT. An affection of the vision, in which it is dull and confused in the dark, but clear and strong in the day-light; it is also called *nyctalopia*, or night-blindness. Hens are well known to labour under this affection; hence it is sometimes called *hen-blindness*.

DE BRUNE'S COLLYRIUM. Mix ʒiij. of white wine and rose-water, with ʒj. of the watery extract of aloes.

DECUSSORIUM (*decusso*, to divide). An instrument for depressing the dura mater, after trephining.

DEER'S GREASE. This differs but little from mutton suet.

DELESCOTT'S MYRTLE OPIATE A tooth-powder, made of honey sim-

mered with rose-water, and mixed with a preparation of myrrh and Armenian bole.

DELPHINIC ACID. An acid procured from the oil of the *Delphinus delphis*, or dolphin.

DENIGRATION (*de*, from, and *niger*, black). The English term for melanosis, described by Bayle and Laennec.

DENTITION (*dens*, *dentis*, a tooth). Cutting the teeth; teething. See *Dens*.

DEPHLEGMATION (*de*, from, and *phlegma*, a watery distilled liquor, as distinguished from a spiritous liquor). The depriving a body of water. Thus, when the fluid is simply rendered stronger, as in the case of alcohol, by bringing over the spirit by distillation, and leaving behind the superfluous water, the process is called *dephlegmation*, or concentration.

DEPLUMATION (*de*, from, *pluma*, a feather). A disease of the eye-lids, in which the hair falls off.

DEPRESSION (*deprimo*, to press down). Couching; an operation for cataract, consisting in the removal of the opaque lens out of the axis of vision, by means of a needle.

DESPUMATION (*de*, from, *spuma*, foam). The clarifying of a fluid, or a separating its foul parts.

DETERGENTS (*detergo*, to wipe away). Medicines which cleanse viscid humors. Applications for cleansing ulcers.

DEUTO- (*δεύτερος*, second). A prefix denoting two, or double, as *deut-oxide*, having two degrees of oxidation; *deuto-chloride*, &c.

DEVONSHIRE COLIC. *Colic of Poitou.* A species of colic, occasioned by the introduction of lead into the system, and named from its frequent occurrence in Devonshire and Poitou, where lead was formerly used to destroy the acidity of the weak wines and cider made in those parts. It is also called *Painters' colic*, from the same cause.

DIA (*διά*). Through. Hence—

1. *Diacodium* (*κώδεια*, a poppy head). The old name of the *Syrupus Papaveris*, or syrup of poppies.

2. *Diagrydium* or *Diacyrdium*. One part of quince juice, and two parts of scammony, digested for twelve hours, and evaporated to dryness.

3. *Diapente* (*πέντε*, five). Equal parts of myrrh, laurel berries, gentian root, ivory shavings, and birthwort root.

4. *Diascordium*. The Electuary opiatum astringens; an electuary made of Water Germander or Scordium leaves, and other ingredients.

5. *Diuretic Mass.* A preparation used in farriery, consisting of yellow resin, powdered, lbj. and soft soap, q. s. *Dose.*— $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. to $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$.—*Ph. Vet. Coll.*

DIARY FEVER (*dies*, a day). *Ephemera*. The simplest form of fever, distinguished by Dr. Fordyce as *simple fever*; it has one series of increase and decrease, with a tendency to exacerbation and remission, for the most part appearing twice in twenty-four hours.

DICTAMNUS. The Dittany of Crete; a species of *Origanum*, used in tooth-ache and fomentations.

DIGESTIVE OINTMENT. A preparation used in farriery, and composed of resin, turpentine, &c.

DINUS (*δῖν*, vortex). Vertigo, or giddiness; illusory gyration of the person, or of the objects surrounding him.

DIPHTHERITE (*διφθέρα*, skin). Under this term, Bretonneau has included not only the acute and gangrenous varieties of pharyngitis, both of which are accompanied by exudation of a false membrane, but also inflammation of the trachea; and he contends that this peculiar disease is identical with croup, arising from the same causes, and requiring the same mode of treatment.

DIPSACUS (*δίψα*, thirst). A name formerly given to diabetes, from the thirst accompanying that affection.

DIPSO/SIS (*δίψα*, thirst). Morbid thirst; excessive, or impaired desire of drinking.

DIRT EATING. Mal d'estomac, or cachexia Africana; a disease observed among the negroes, and referred to by Mr. J. Hunter. Dr. Marshall Hall thinks it is allied to chlorosis.

DISTEMPER. *Catarrhus caninus*. An affection occurring among dogs, and vulgarly called the *snuffles*, or *snuffles*, from the state of the nostrils.

DISTILLATIO. Distillation. The following are the names formerly given to the several processes of distillation:—

D. per latus, in which the vapour passes laterally from the retort into the receiver, where it is condensed.

D. per ascensum, in which the vapour ascends into the head of the still, and thence passes into the worm, before it is condensed.

D. per decensum, in which the vapour

descends into a lower cavity of the vessel, to be condensed, the fire being placed over the materials.

DISTRIX (*dis*, twice, *θρίξ*, the hair). Forky hair; a disease of the hair, in which it splits at the ends.

DITTANDER. The *Lepidium latifolium*, or Pepperwort, a native plant, used in acute rheumatism, and to hasten parturition.

DODDER. The *Cuscuta Europæa*, a native parasitic plant, used in visceral obstructions and intermittents.

DOG BANE. The *Apocynum androsaemifolium*; a plant which forms a powerful emetic in doses of gr. xxx. of the powdered root.—*Bigelow*.

DOGWOOD. The *Cornus Florida*; an American plant, the bark of which is used as a substitute for Peruvian bark.

DORONICUM. Leopard's Bane; a plant, the root of which is stimulating, and used instead of Arnica.

DRACINE (*draco*, a dragon). A precipitate formed by mixing cold water with a concentrated alcoholic solution of dragon's blood.

DRACONTIUM. Skunk Cabbage; a plant of which the root is much valued in America, in asthma, hooping-cough, epilepsy, and chronic rheumatism.

DRENCH. A form of medicine used in farriery, analogous to a draught.

DRIVELLING. Slavering; an involuntary flow of saliva, from a want of command over the muscles of deglutition.

DROPS. *Guttæ*. A form of medicine, in which the dose is measured by drops, as ague drop, black drop, &c.

DROP SERENE. See *Eye, Diseases of*.

DROWNING. See *Suspended Animation*.

DULCE'DO SPUTORUM. The name given by Frank to sweet-spittle, or that form of ptyalism, in which the saliva is distinguished by a sweet or mawkish taste.

DUNT. The provincial name of a staggering affection, particularly observed in yearling lambs, occasioned by hydatids of the brain.

DUTCH PINK. Chalk or whiting, dyed yellow, with a decoction of birch-leaves, French berries, and alum.

DYS- (*δύς*). An adverb, signifying *with difficulty*; *badly*. Hence—

1. *Dys-chroa* (*χρόα*, colour). A discoloured state of the skin.

2. *Dys-odes* (δύω, to smell). Having a bad smell; a term applied by Hippocrates to a fetid disorder of the small intestines.

3. *Dys-phoria* (φέρω, to bear). Inquietude; a difficulty of enduring oneself; it embraces the affections of anxiety, and fidgets.

E.

EARTH OF ALUM. A preparation used in making paints, and procured by precipitating the earth from alum dissolved in water, by adding ammonia, or potass.

EAU. The French term for *water*; the name of a distilled water.

EC- (ἐκ). Prep. *Out of*. Hence the following terms employed by Dr. Good:—

1. *Ec-chymóma* (ἐκχύω, to pour out). A term synonymous with Ecchymosis, or extravasation, or that form of the affection which takes the name *vibices*; it is sometimes called *crustula* and *sugillatio*.

2. *Ecchymoma lymphatica*. A term which has been given to puerperal tumid-leg, or phlegmasia dolens.

3. *Ec-critica* (ἐκκρίνω, to strain off). Diseases of the excrement function.

4. *Ec-cyesis* (ἐκκνέω, to be pregnant). Extra-uterine foetation; imperfect foetation in some organ exterior to the uterus, as in one of the ovaria, the Fallopian tube, or the cavity of the abdomen.

5. *Ec-phlysis* (ἐκφλύζω, to bubble up). Vesicular eruption confined in its action to the surface. This term comprehends the several species of pompholyx, herpes, rhyphia, and eczema. Compare *Emphlysis*.

6. *Ec-phronia* (ἐκφρων, out of one's mind). Insanity; craziness; a term comprising the species melancholy and madness.

7. *Ec-phyma* (ἐκφύω, to spring out). A cutaneous excrescence, including the several species verruca, caruncula, clavus, callus.

8. *Ec-pyesis* (ἐκπνέω, to suppurate). Humid scall, including the species impetigo, porrigo, ecthyma, and scabies. Compare *Empyesis*.

EEL OIL. An oil procured from eels by roasting, employed as an ointment for stiff joints, and by ironmongers for preserving steel from rust.

EFFERVESCING DRAUGHT. Dissolve ℥j. of subcarbonate of soda, or potass, in ℥j. of water, and ℥ij. of cinnamon

water with ℥jss. of syrup of orange-peel; add a table spoonful of fresh lemon-juice, and drink it immediately.

EJACULATOIRES (*ejaculo*, to cast out). *Acceleratores Urinæ*. A pair of muscles surrounding the whole of the bulb of the methia. As ejaculatores seminis, they act under the influence of the reflex function; as acceleratores urinæ, as voluntary muscles.

ELÆOSACCHARA (ἐλαίον, oil, *saccharum*, sugar). An old term for preparations made by triturating ℥ss. of an essential oil with ℥jss. of powdered white sugar, and sometimes ℥j. of magnesia.

ELAIODON (ἐλαίον, oil). The name given by Herberger to the Igreusine of Boullay.

ELATERINE. A principle discovered in *Elaterium* by M. Brandes.

ELATIO. Quixotism; a species of mental extravagance, so named by the rhetoricians, and importing, with them, "elevated, exalted, magnificent style or imagery."

ELF-SIDENNE. Elf-squatting; the old Anglo-Saxon name for Ephialtes, or incubus.

EM- (ἐν). This prefix is the Greek preposition *en*, which is changed into *em*, before the labials b, m, p, ph, ps. Hence the following terms, used by Dr. Good:—

1. *Em-pathema* (πάθημα, affection). Ungovernable passion; including excitement, depression, and hare-brained passion, or the *manie sans delire* of Pinel.

2. *Em-phlysis* (φλύσις, a vesicular tumor, or eruption). Ichorous exanthem; including miliary fever, thrush, cow-pox, water-pox, pemphigus, and erysipelas.

3. *Em-phyma* (φύω, to spring forth). Tumor; including the sarcomatous, the encysted, and the bony species.

4. *Em-physema* (φυσάω, to inflate). Inflation, or wind-dropsy; including cellular inflation, tympany, and inflation of the uterus.

5. *Em-presma* (πρήθω, to burn). Internal inflammation; a term employ-

ed, in its simple sense, by Hippocrates, &c. and revived by Dr. Good as a generic term for all those visceral inflammations generally distinguished by the suffix *-itis*.

6. *Em-pyies* (ἐμπύειν, to suppurate). Pustulous exanthem; a term used by Hippocrates, and including, in Dr. Good's system, variola or small-pox.

EMACIATION (*emacio*, to make lean).

Marasmus. General extenuation of the body, with debility.

EMANSIO MENSIIUM. Retention of the menses, called by many writers *menostatio*; and by Frank, *amenorrhœa tiruncularum*.

EMERY. A mineral found in Spain, the Grecian islands, &c. The powder is obtained by trituration, and is used for polishing, for preparing razor-strops, &c.

EN- (ἐν). A Greek preposition, signifying *in*, *within*. Hence the following words, used by Dr. Good:—

1. *En-anthesis* (ἀνθέω, to blossom). Rash exanthem; including scarlet-fever, measles, and nettle-rash.

2. *En-tasis* (ἐντείνω, to stretch). A term denoting intention, or stretching, and applied by Dr. Good to constrictive spasm, including cramp, wry-neck, locked-jaw, &c.

ENDIVE. A garden plant, used as a salad. The wild endive, or *chichorium intybus*, is used to adulterate ground coffee.

ENECIA (ἡνεκής, continuous). A term denoting continued action, and applied by Dr. Good to continued fever, including the several species of inflammatory, typhous, and synchal fever. These were formerly called *continentes*, from their being supposed to be unattended by any change or relaxation whatever.

ENEMATA. Injections. The following are formulæ of this kind of remedy:—

1. *Cathartic Enema*. Foliorum sennæ ʒij., sodæ sulphat. ʒj., aquæ fervent. ʒj.; infunde, et cola, ut fiat enema. Or,—

Mannæ ʒj., decocti chamœmeli comp. fʒx., ol. olivæ ʒj., sulph. magnesiæ ʒss.

2. *Carminative Enema*. The same as the last formula of cathartic enemata, with the addition of ʒij. of the tincture of assafoetida.

3. *Demulcent Enema*. Amyli ʒij., aquæ ferventis fʒiv.; solve pro enemate, et adde, si opus fuerit, tinct. opii fʒss.

4. *Narcotic Enema*. Opii puri gr. ij., mucilag. acaciæ fʒss., lactis tepefacti, fʒvj.; misce pro enemate. Or,—

Tincturæ opii, ʒj., aquæ tepidæ, ʒij.; for irritable bladder, diseases of the prostate, and dysentery.

ENS. Literally, any being or existence. This term denotes, in chemistry, a substance supposed to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients from which it is drawn, in a small compass. Hence—

Ens Martis. Ferrum Ammoniatum, L. Ammoniated Iron, or Martial Flowers; the muriate of ammonia and iron. In many dispensaries it is called *Ens Veneris*.

ENTEROLITHUS (έντερον, the intestines, λίθος, a stone). An intestinal concretion, as a bezoar, calculus, &c.

EPANETUS (ἐπανήμι, to remit). A term denoting remittent, and applied by Dr. Good to remittent fever, including the mild form, the malignant form, and hectic fever.

EPIAN. *Pian*. A term denoting a raspberry, and applied on the American coast to *framboesia*. On the African coast this affection is termed *Yaws*.

EPICHRYSIS (ἐπι, upon, χρώμα, colour). A coloured or spotted surface of any kind, applied to maculæ, or blemishes of the skin, as freckles, sun-burn, &c.

EPIGENESIS (ἐπι, upon, γένεσις, generation). A term applied to a theory of generation, in which the fetus was supposed to be produced by the joint production of matter afforded by both sexes.

EPIPLOSCHEOCELE (ἐπίπλοον, the omentum, σχέον, the scrotum, κήλη, a tumor). A hernia in which the omentum descends into the scrotum.

EPULOTICS (ἐπι, upon, οὔλα, the gums). Medicines which dry up the moisture of wounds.

ERUCTATION (*eructo*, to belch forth.) Flatulency, with frequent rejection upwards.

ESPRIT. The French term for spirit, or essence.

ESSENTIA BINA. A substance used to colour brandy, porter, &c., and prepared by boiling coarse sugar till it is black and bitter; it is then made into a syrup with lime-water.

ETHEREAL OIL. The *Oleum Vini*, found in the residuum of sulphuric ether, and forming the basis of Hoffman's celebrated anodyne liquor.

EUKAIRITE. A mineral discovered in the copper mine of Skrickerum, in

Smoland. Berzelius found it to consist of silver, selenium, copper, and alumina.

EUPATORIUM CANNABINUM. Hemp Agrimony; a native plant used in anasarca, hydrocele, &c.

Eupatorium Perfoliatum. Thoroughwort; a plant much valued in America, in fevers, &c.

EVOLUTION, SPONTANEOUS. A term applied by Dr. Denman to natural delivery, in cases in which the shoulder is so far advanced into the pelvis, as to preclude the possibility of relief by operation.

EXANIA (*ex*, and *anus*). *Archoptosis*. A prolapsus, or falling down of the anus.

EXANTHESIS (ἐξ, out, ἀνθέω, to blossom). A superficial, or cutaneous efflorescence, as rose-rash; it is opposed to *en-anthesis*, or efflorescence springing from within.

EXFŒTATION (*ex*, outward, and *fœtus*). Extra-uterine fœtation, or imperfect fœtation in some organ exterior to the uterus. See *Eccyesis*.

EXORMIA (ἐξ, out, ὁρμή, impetus). A term used by the Greeks as synonymous with ecthyma, or papulous skin, comprising gum-rash, lichenous rash, &c.

EXSANGUINITY (*ex*, out, *sanguis*, blood). *Anhæmia*. A state of bloodlessness.

EXSICCATION (*exsicc*, to dry up). A variety of evaporation, producing the expulsion of moisture from solid bodies by heat; it is generally employed for depriving salts of their water of crystallization.

EXTRA-UTERINE. See *Gestation*.

EYE BRIGHT. See *Euphrasia Officinalis*.

F.

FALSE BARK. A term which has been applied to some barks, as the *Cannella alba*, or *false Winter's Bark*.

FARCIMEN. The name given by Sauvages to the equine species of scrofula, commonly called *farcy*. The porcine species he denominated *chalasis*.

FARD. The French term for rouge, and other paints used for the face.

FATUITY. See *Moria*.

FEL. *Fellis*. Gall. Hence—

Fel Bovinum. Ox-gall; a bitter, antacid, and stomachic remedy, in doses of ℥xx. to ℥xxx. An extract may be made by mixing it with water, boiling, and evaporating it; this is used by painters to remove the greasiness of colours, &c.

Felli-flua passio (fluo, to flow). An ancient name for cholera.

FELON. The name of malignant whitlow, in which the effusion presses on the periosteum.

FENUGREC. The *Trigonella fœnum Græcum*; a plant used externally in cataplasms, and internally in dysentery, diarrhœa, &c.

FENOUILLETTE. A liqueur prepared by macerating ℥ij. of fennel seeds, and ℥viij. of fennel leaves, in Oij. of alcohol, and Oiv. of water, with ℥x. of sugar, and straining.

FERRURETTED CHYAZIC ACID. A name given by M. Porrett to ferrocyanic acid.

FEU VOLAGE. Literally, flying fire; The French term for æstus volaticus of the earlier writers, and the erythema volaticum of Sauvages.

FIDGETS. *Titubatio*. A term derived from *fidgety*, probably a corruption of *fugitive*, and denoting general restlessness, with a desire of changing the position.

FILTRUM. The superficial gutter along the upper lip, from the partition of the nose to the tip of the lip.

FLASH. A preparation used for colouring brandy and rum, and giving them a fictitious strength; it consists of an extract of cayenne pepper, or capsicum, with burnt sugar.

FLOUR OF MUSTARD. The seeds of mustard, dried, powdered, and sifted. It is adulterated with bean-flour and salt, coloured with turmeric, and rendered pungent by cayenne pepper.

FLUIDS OF THE BODY. This term is often applied to the blood, and other humours of which the body is composed. The fluids of the human body are the—

1. *Crude*, or those which have not yet entirely put on the animal nature, as the chyme and chyle.

2. *Sanguineous*; this is the blood, or the cruor of the blood.

3. *Lymphatic*, or that which is found in the lymphatic vessels.

4. *Secreted*, or those which are separated from the blood, and called secretions.

5. *Excrementitious*, or those which are eliminated from the body, as the fæces, urine, the cutaneous, and pulmonary perspirable matters, &c.

The *Secreted Fluids* are—

1. *Lacteal* or milky; as the milk, juice of the prostate gland, &c.

2. *Aqueous* or watery, as the aqueous humour of the eye.

3. *Mucous*, as the mucus of the nostrils and primæ viæ.

4. *Albuminous*, as the serum of the blood.

5. *Oleous*, as the oil of the adipose membrane.

6. *Bilious*, as the bile and wax of the ears.

The *Fluids of the human body* are also divided, from their motion, into—

1. *Circulating*, which continually circulate in the vessels.

2. *Commorant*, which circulate with a slow motion, as the oil of the adipose membrane and semen.

3. *Stagnant*, which remain for a certain time in any receptacle, as cystic bile, urine, and the fæces.

FLUO-CHROMIC ACID. A gaseous compound, formed by distilling a mixture of fluor spar and chromate of lead in fuming, or in common sulphuric acid.

FLUORIC ACID. An acid obtained by Scheele, by treating fluor spar with sulphuric acid.

FLUO-TANTALIC ACID. An acid prepared by treating the metal tantalum with fluoric acid.

FLUO-TITANIC ACID. An acid consisting of a compound of the fluoric and titanic acids.

FLUX (*fluo*, to flow). A composition for assisting the fusion of metals. Besides those already given, there are the—

1. *Cornish reducing flux*. Tartar 3x., nitre 3ijss., and borax 3ij. and 3j., mixed well together.

2. *Cornish refining flux*. Two parts of nitre, and one part of tartar, deflagrated, and then pounded.

FOLIATA TERRA (*folium*, a leaf). Sulphur; or the acetas potassæ; so called from its resemblance to a leaf.

FOMENTUM CAMPHORATUM. Camphor, 3ss., acetic acid, 3ij., and common vinegar, 3x., mixed together.—*Augustin*.

FOMES. Pl. *Fomites*. Literally, fuel. This term is generally applied to substances imbued with contagion.

Fomes ventriculi. Hypochondriasis.

FONS PULSATILIS. A pulsating fountain; a term applied to the fontanel, or space where the frontal and occipital bones join the parietal, in infants.

FORAMEN OF WINSLOW. An aperture situated behind the capsule of Glisson, first described by Winslow, and forming a communication between the large sac of the omentum, and the cavity of the abdomen.

Foramina Thebesii. Minute orifices of veins opening into the cavity of the right side of the heart, and originally described by Thebesius.

FRANGIPAN. An extract of milk, for preparing artificial milk, made by evaporating skimmed milk to dryness.

FRASERA WALTERI. American Calumba; a plant, of which the root is used in the United States as a tonic medicine in doses of gr. x. to ʒj., twice or thrice a day.

FRAXINELLA. The *Dictamnus albus*; a plant, the root of which is vermifuge in doses of ʒj. to 3j. of the tincture, twice or thrice a day.

FREEMAN'S BATHING SPIRITS. The Linimentum Saponis compositum, coloured with Daffy's Elixir.

FRENCH POLISH. Gum lac dissolved in spirits of wine.

FRENCH RED, or ROUGE. Genuine carmine, 3j. mixed with fine-sifted starch powder, according to the shade required.

FRIGIDARIUM (*frigidus*, cold). The cold bath; temperature not exceeding 65° Fahr. *Tepidarium* is the tepid bath, from 62° to 96°. *Calidarium* is the hot bath, from 97° to 100°.

FRUMENTACEOUS (*frumentum*, corn). A term applied to plants which resemble wheat in their fruits, leaves, or ears.

FUMARIA. Fumitory, The juice or infusion is used in disorders of the biliary and digestive organs.

FUNGIC ACID. An acid procured from several species of fungus, by expressing their juice, boiling it, forming an extract, and treating it with alcohol.—*Braconnot*.

G.

GALACTIA (γάλα, *milk*). Mislactation; a morbid flow or deficiency of milk; the former affection was termed by Sauvages and Sagar *galactirrhœa*, or milk-flux.

GALACTIC ACID (γάλα, *milk*). *Lactic acid*. The acid of milk, now supposed to be merely animalized acetic acid. —*Berzelius*.

GALANGA. Galangale; a species of *Maranta*, the root of which is used in dyspepsia, and as a masticatory in paralysis of the tongue.

GALEGA. A genus of leguminous plants, one species of which, called Goat's Rue, or false indigo, is supposed to be sudorific and alexipharmic.

GARGLE. *Gargarisma*. A preparation used for rinsing the throat.

GASTRIC ACID (γαστήρ, the stomach). This term has been applied to the gastric juice; the gastric acid is said by others to consist of muriatic and vegetable acids.

GAYACINE. A substance procured from the bark of guaiacum; it dissolves in nitric acid, forming oxalic acid.

GELATINA. A jelly; a preparation made of animal substances containing gelatine, or vegetables containing gum combined with an acid.

GENISTA TINCTORIA. Petty Broom; a plant which has been given in hydrophobia, in decoction.

GEORGIA BARK. The bark of the *Pinckneya pubescens*, an American plant, used as a substitute for Peruvian bark.

GERANIUM (γέρανος, a crane). Crane's bill; a genus of plants, some of which have been used in dropsy. The *Geranium maculatum* affords an astringent decoction, useful in internal hæmorrhage, &c.

GERMAN PASTE. Beat together lbij. of pease flour, lbj. of blanched sweet almonds, ℥ij. of fresh butter, the yolks of two fresh eggs, with a little honey and saffron; heat the mass gently, and pass it through a sieve, to form it into grains.

GINCKOIC ACID. An acid discovered by M. Peschier in the fruit of the *Gincka biloba*.

GINSENG. The root of the *Panax quinquefolium*, supposed to be aphrodisiac, and much valued by the Chinese.

GLAIRINE. Some consider this to be gelatinous vegetable matter; others, a

pseudorganic substance, which forms on thermal waters, so called by M. Anglada.

GLAUCOS (γλαυκός). Blue. Hence—

1. *Glaucic Acid*. An acid procured from teazle and scabious, by treating the alcoholic tincture with ether, and the precipitate thence arising first with acetate of lead, secondly with sulphuretted hydrogen, and thirdly with heat.—*Runge*.

2. *Glaucina*. A term proposed by Hebenstreit for the natural form of cow-pox, from the bluish or azure tint of the vesicles.

3. *Glaucosis*. Humoral opacity; also called by the Greeks *glaucoma*, and by the Romans *glauco*. Dr. Good prefers glaucosis to glaucoma, "because the final *oma* imports usually, and for the sake of simplicity and consistency, ought always to import, external protuberance, as in staphyloma, sarcoma, &c."

GLOMERATION (*glomus*, *glomeris*, a ball or clew of thread). Literally, heaping into a ball; a term sometimes applied to tumor.

GLUTINE. A principle resembling gluten, but differing from it in not being soluble in alcohol.

GLYCINE. An earth first discovered in analyzing beryl. It forms salts with acids.

GYNYALGIA (γόνυ, the knee, ἄλγος, pain). *Gonalgia*. Pain in the knee; gout in the knee.

GOOSE GREASE. *Adeps anserinus*. This was formerly used as an emollient in enemata, and as a mild emetic.

GORDIUS. The *Seta equina*, or horse-hair worm of the old writers. It is supposed to occasion—

1. *Intestinal disease*, occurring among the peasantry of Lapland from drinking water impregnated with this worm; and—

2. *Cuticular disease*, when it is lodged under the skin, constituting the *morbus pilaris* of Horst, and the *malis à crinonibus* of Sauvages, &c.

GRAINES D'AVIGNON. The French berries of the shops, the fruit of the *Rhamnus infectioris* and other species.

GRANDINES. Plural of *grando*, a

hail stone; a term applied by Wesser to tubercles, as they become enlarged.

GRECIAN WATER. A solution of nitrate of silver disguised, for dyeing the hair black; the hair, thus dyed, soon becomes purple on exposure to light.

GREEN SICKNESS. The popular term for *chlorosis*, from the pale, lurid, and greenish cast of the skin.

GREY LOTION. A preparation for irritable sores, consisting of submuriate of mercury and lime-water.

GROATS. The decorticated seeds of the *Avena sativa*, or oat.

GROMWELL. The *Lithospermum officinale*, the seeds of which were formerly used in calculous disorders.

GROSSULINE (*groseille*, a gooseberry). The name given by Guibourt to a peculiar principle procured from gooseberries, and other acid fruits, forming the basis of jelly.

GROUNDSEL. The *Senecio vulgaris*, used externally in cataplasms, and said to be useful in sick stomach.

GRUTUM. The name given by Plenck to *milium*, or millet-rash.

GRYLLUS VERRUCIVORUS. The wart-eating grass-hopper of Sweden, which is caught for the purpose, as it is said, of biting off the excrescence, when it also discharges a corrosive liquor on the wound.

GUARANINE. A new vegetable principle discovered in the fruit of the *Paulinia sorbilis* by M. Martius. It precipitates the aqueous solutions of nitrate of silver, &c.—*Kastner*.

GUIDO'S BALSAM. The Tinctura, or Linimentum Saponis et opii.

GUINEA-WORM. *Malis filaria*. A worm found chiefly in both the Indies, often twelve feet long, and about the thickness of a horse-hair; it burrows under the cuticle, for the most part of the naked feet of the West Indian slaves. It is frequently called *dracunculus*, *vena Medinensis*, &c.

GUM ANGLICUM. A preparation of gum arabic, for rubbing the manes of horses.

GUTTÆ VITÆ. Drops of life; a nostrum consisting of spiritous stimulants.

H.

HÆMA (αἷμα). Blood. Hence—

1. *Hæmagogues* (ἀγω, to expel). Expellers of blood; medicines which promote the catamenial and hæmorrhoidal discharges.

2. *Hæmalopia* (ὥψ, the eye). Hæmalops. An effusion of blood in the globe of the eye; blood-shot eye.

3. *Hæmanthus* (ἄνθος, a flower). The Blood-flower, a plant of the natural order *Amaryllideæ*; the Hottentots are said to dip their arrow-heads in the juice of its bulbs, on account of its poisonous properties.

HAIR LICHEN. The *Lichen pilaris*; a variety of lichenous rash, in which the pimples are limited to the roots of the hair, and desquamate after ten days.

HAIR WORM. See *Gordius*.

HALO SIGNATUS. The name given by Sir C. Bell to the impression of the ciliary processes on the anterior surface of the vitreous humour, &c., from its consisting of a circle of radiations, called by Haller, *striae retinæ subjunctæ ligamento ciliari*.

HARE-BRAINED PASSION. Wayward passion, leading to acts of violence; the *manie sans delire* of M. Pinel, who

ascribes it to the effect of a neglected or ill-directed education upon a mind naturally perverse or unruly.

HARVEST BUG. The *Acarus autumnalis*, a variety of the tick insect, which infests the skin in the autumn, producing intolerable itching, and succeeded by glossy wheals; it has hence been called *wheat-worm*.

HEART-BURN. *Cardialgia mordens*. A gnawing or burning uneasiness felt chiefly at the cardia.

HEMET'S DENTIFRICE. Powdered cuttle-fish bone ʒvj., supertartrate of potass ʒj., and powdered Florentine iris-root, ʒviij., mixed together.

HEN-BLINDNESS. A name sometimes given to *nyctalopia* or night-blindness, from a natural defect in hens, in consequence of which they cannot see to pick up small grains in the dusk of the evening, and so employ this time in going to roost.

HEPATIC FLUX. *Bilious flux*. The name given in the East to a variety of dysentery, in which there is a frequent flow of bilious fluid from the rectum.

HEPTAPHARMACUM (ἑπτὰ, seven, φάρμακον, a medicine). A medicine

composed of seven ingredients: these were ceruse, litharge, pitch, wax, colophony, incense, and ox-fat.

HERCULES BOVII. Gold and mercury dissolved in a distillation of copperas, nitre, and sea-salt; violently cathartic.

HERNIA CARNOSA. *Sarcocele*. A fleshy enlargement of the testis; a tumor seated in the scrotum.

HESPERIDINE. A bitter, inodorous principle, procured from the orange.

HETEROPATHY (ἕτερος, other, πάθος, disease). The art of curing, founded on *differences*, by which one morbid condition is removed by inducing a different one. Compare *Homœopathy*.

HEUCHERA. Alum root; the root of the Heuchera Cortusa, a plant used in the United States as a styptic in external hæmorrhages and cancerous sores.

HIDROA (ἰδρὼς, sweat). The term given by Sauvages and Vogel to *eczema*, or heat eruption; the halo, with which the vesicle is surrounded, is popularly called a *heat spot*.

HIERONOSUS (ἱερός, sacred, νόσος, disease). *Morbus sacer*. Literally, sacred disease; an ancient term for epilepsy.

HIPPOCRAS. A preparation made by macerating for seven days six pints each of Madeira and Canary with $\frac{3}{4}$ j. of cinnamon, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. of canella, and $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. each of cloves, nutmeg, mace, ginger, and cardamoms; then straining and adding $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb of refined sugar.

HIRSUTIES (*hirsutus*, shaggy). Shaginess; superfluous growth of hair.

HOCK. A German wine, prepared from grapes before they are fully ripe.

HOOF OINTMENT. A preparation used in farriery, consisting of equal parts of tar and tallow, melted together and stirred till cold; or of equal parts of pitch, tar, and hog's lard.

HORN POCK. *Crystalline pock*. A variety of Variola, in which the pimples are imperfectly suppurating, ichorous or horny, and semi-transparent.

HOOR-GLASS CONTRACTION. An irregular and transverse contraction of the uterus, in which it assumes the form of an hour-glass.

HUILE ACOUSTIQUE. A nostrum prepared with $\frac{3}{4}$ j. of olive oil, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. each of garlic, ox-gall, and bay-leaves, boiled for a quarter of an hour, and strained.

HUMAN FAT. *Adeps hominis*. This is used for preparing ointments in the north of Europe, and resembles lard in its properties.

HUMIC ACID (*humus*, earth). An acid discovered by Klapproth, who termed it *ulmic acid*; it is found in most vegetable barks, in loam and peat earth, &c.

HUMINE (*humus*, earth). The basis of the humic acid.

HYBO'SIS (ὠβός, curved). The name given by the Greek writers to the lateral curvature of the spine. It is the *hyboma scoliosis* of Swediaur, and the *rhachybia* of Dr. Good.

HYDERUS (ὕδρος). Literally, water-flux; a name given by the Greeks to diabetes, which was also called urinal dropsy, urinary diarrhœa; and dipsacus, from its accompanying thirst.

HYDRO- (ὕδωρ, water). A prefix, denoting, in the following words, the presence of water:—

1. *Hydr-elæum* (ἐλαιον, oil). A mixture of oil and water.
2. *Hydr-enterocele* (έντερα, the bowels κήλη, a tumor). Hydrocele, or dropsy of the scrotum, complicated with intestinal hernia.
3. *Hydro-cardia* (καρδία, the heart). Hydro-pericardia; dropsy of the pericardium.
4. *Hydro-cystitis* (κύστις, a bladder). An encysted dropsy.
5. *Hydro-lapathum*. The *Rumex aquatica*, or Water-dock, a native plant; the powdered root is used for dentifrices, and the infusion as a wash for putrid spongy gums.
6. *Hydr-omphalon* (ὀμφαλός, umbilicus). A tumor of the umbilicus containing water.
7. *Hydro-pedesis* (πηδάω, to spring forth). A violent breaking out of perspiration.
8. *Hydro-physocèle* (φυσάω, to inflate, κήλη, a tumor). Hernia, complicated with hydrocele; hernia, containing water and gas.
9. *Hydro-pneumosarca* (πνεῦμα, air, σὰρξ, flesh). A tumor containing air, water, and a flesh-like substance.
10. *Hydrop-oïdes* (εἶδος, likeness). A term formerly applied to watery excrements.
11. *Hydro-pyretus*, (πυρετός, fever). Sudor Anglicus. Sweating fever, or sickness.
12. *Hydro-saccharum* (saccharum, sugar). A drink made of sugar and water.
13. *Hydro-sarca* (σὰρξ, flesh). Anasarca. Dropsy of the cellular membrane.

HYPER-(*ὑπέρ*). Over, or above; and, in composition, excessive. Hence—

1. *Hyper-acusis* (*ὑκούω*, to hear). *Hyperpercussis*. The name given by M. Itard to a morbidly acute sense of hearing. In a case given by Dr. Good, this affection singularly sympathized with the sense of sight: the patient said—"a loud sound affects my eyes, and a strong light my ears."
2. *Hyper-æsthesis* (*αἰσθάνομαι*, the faculty of sensation). Excessive sensibility.
3. *Hyper-catharsis* (*καθαίρω*, to purge). Super-purgation; excessive purgation.
4. *Hyper-crisis* (*κρίνω*, to decide). A crisis of unusual severity.
5. *Hyper-hidrosis* (*ιδρώς*, sweat). A term applied by Swediaur to morbidly profuse perspiration. It is also called *ephidrosis*.

HYPNOBATES (*ὑπνος*, sleep, *βαίω*, to walk). A sleep-walker; one who walks in his sleep. See *Somnambulism*.

HYPOCHYMA (*ὑπό*, under, *χύω*, to pour out). *Hypothesis*; *apochysis*. These are terms applied by the Greeks to catarract, which seems to have been first introduced by the Arabian writers; though the more common name among them was gutta obscura. It is the *sufusio* of the Latins.

HYPOSTASIS (*ὑπό*, under, *στάω*, to stand). A sediment, as that of the urine.

HYSTEROPTOSIS (*ὑστέρα*, the uterus, *πτῶσις*, prolapsus). A prolapsus, or falling down of the uterus.

HYSTRIACIS (*ὑστρίξ*, a porcupine). Porcupine hair; bristly hair; an affection in which the hair is thick, rigid, and bristly.

I.

JACK BY THE HEDGE. *Erysimum alliaria*. A native plant, called also *sauce alone*, from its smelling strongly of onions; it is stimulant and diuretic, the seeds errhine. "I have known the *Galium aparine* mistaken for it, from a similarity in the provincial name."—*Rennie*.

JACKSON'S BATHING SPIRITS. This is merely the Linimentum Saponis compositum, scented with essences.

JATROPHIC ACID. *Crotonic acid*. An acid procured by converting croton oil into soap.

IGNIS VOLATICUS. Literally, flying fire; a term for erysipelas.

IGREUSINE. That portion of volatile oils which is odoriferous, and is coloured by treating it with nitric acid; it is called *elaiödon* by Herberger.

IMPERATORIA OSTRUTHIUM. Master-wort; a native aromatic plant, sometimes used as a stimulant.

IMPERIAL. A cooling beverage, prepared by mixing ℥ss. each of cream of tartar and fresh lemon peel, bruised, with ℥iv. of white sugar, and three pints of boiling water.

IMPLICATED. Celsus, Scribonius, &c. apply this term to those parts of physic which have a necessary dependence on one another; but the term has been more significantly applied, by Bellini, to fevers, where two at a time afflict a per-

son, either of the same kind, as a double tertian; or, of different kinds, as an intermittent tertian, and a quotidian, called a *semitemtertian*.—*Hooper*.

IMPLUVIUM (*in*, and *pluo*, to rain). A shower-bath; an embrocation.

INCARNATION (*in*, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh). A term synonymous with granulation, or the process which takes place in the healing of ulcers.—See *Granulations*.

INCIDENTIA (*incido*, to cut). A name formerly given to medicines which consist of pointed and sharp particles, as acids, and most salts, which are said to *incide* or *cut* the phlegm, when they break it so as to occasion its discharge.—*Hooper*.

INCISORIUM (*incido*, to cut). A table whereon a patient is laid for an operation.

INDIAN INK. A preparation of lamp-black procured from oil lamps, beat into a mass with purified glue or isinglass, and scented with musk or amber; it is also called *China ink*, from its being originally brought from China.

INDIAN YELLOW. A paint of a bright yellow colour, imported from India.

INFIBULATIO (*infibulo*, to buckle in). An affection, in which the prepuce cannot be retracted.

INJECTION (*injecio*, to throw in). A composition with which the vessels of any part of the body are filled, for anatomical purposes. The several Injections commonly used are the four following; the three first are called *coloured fluids*, from their admitting of being variously coloured, according to the inclination or purpose of the anatomist:—

1. The **COARSE INJECTION**, which is commonly used for entire subjects, or extremities, and all large vessels, where it is not necessary to fill the minute branches. The following are *formulae* for this kind of injection:—

1. The *Red*.—Yellow bees' wax $\mathfrak{Z}\text{xvj.}$, white resin $\mathfrak{Z}\text{vij.}$, turpentine varnish $\mathfrak{Z}\text{vj.}$, vermilion $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij.}$; the turpentine varnish is here always directed by measure, the other ingredients by weight.

2. The *Yellow*.—Yellow bees' wax $\mathfrak{Z}\text{xvj.}$, white resin $\mathfrak{Z}\text{vij.}$, turpentine varnish $\mathfrak{Z}\text{vj.}$, king's yellow $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}\mathfrak{s.}$

3. The *White*.—Fine white bees' wax $\mathfrak{Z}\text{xvj.}$, white resin $\mathfrak{Z}\text{vij.}$, turpentine varnish $\mathfrak{Z}\text{vj.}$, best flake-white $\mathfrak{Z}\text{vi}\mathfrak{s.}$

4. The *Pale Blue*.—White bees' wax $\mathfrak{Z}\text{xvj.}$, white resin $\mathfrak{Z}\text{vij.}$, turpentine varnish $\mathfrak{Z}\text{vj.}$, best flake-white $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}\mathfrak{s.}$, fine blue smalt $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}\mathfrak{s.}$

5. The *Dark Blue*.—White bees' wax $\mathfrak{Z}\text{xvj.}$, white resin $\mathfrak{Z}\text{vij.}$, turpentine varnish $\mathfrak{Z}\text{vj.}$, blue verditer $\mathfrak{Z}\text{x}\mathfrak{s.}$

6. The *Black*.—Yellow bees' wax $\mathfrak{Z}\text{xvj.}$, white resin $\mathfrak{Z}\text{vij.}$, turpentine varnish $\mathfrak{Z}\text{vj.}$, lamp-black $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j.}$

7. The *Green*.—Yellow bees' wax $\mathfrak{Z}\text{xvj.}$, white resin $\mathfrak{Z}\text{vij.}$, turpentine varnish $\mathfrak{Z}\text{vj.}$, crystallized verdigrise $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}\mathfrak{s.}$, best flake-white $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}\mathfrak{s.}$, gamboge $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j.}$

Directions.—Liquify the wax, resin, and turpentine varnish over a slow fire in an earthen pot; then add the vermilion, previously mixing it in another pot, with a very small quantity of the liquified composition, and stirring it well with a wooden pestle, so that the colouring ingredients may be intimately and smoothly blended; then add, by degrees, the whole of the ingredients, and, when they have acquired their due heat, by being placed again over the fire, the Injection will be fit for immediate use.—These rules are to be observed in preparing all the foregoing Injections.

2. The **FINE INJECTION**, which is used to fill the smaller branches of the principal vessels, a portion of which

is thrown in first, and, immediately after, followed by the coarse, which forces the former into the finer branches, and is more favourable for an elegant display of those, not too small to be exposed by dissection.

The *Formulae* for preparing this kind of Injection consist of brown spirit varnish, and white spirit varnish, of each $\mathfrak{Z}\text{iiij.}$, turpentine varnish $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j.}$,—to these must be added, for—

1. The *Red*.—Vermilion $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j.}$

2. The *Yellow*.—King's Yellow $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}\mathfrak{d.}$

3. The *White*.—Best flake-white $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij.}$

4. The *Light Blue*.—Fine blue smalt $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}\mathfrak{s.}$, and best flake-white $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}\mathfrak{d.}$

5. The *Dark Blue*.—Blue verditer $\mathfrak{Z}\text{iiij.}$

6. The *Black*.—Lamp-black $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{s.}$

7. The *Green* Injection is omitted here; the verdigrise, being a saline substance, will not mix with the spirit varnishes.

3. The **MINUTE INJECTION**, which is used to fill the smallest ramifications of the vessels, to give the cutis, or other parts, their natural colour, or to show their extreme vascularity; afterwards these preparations are to be preserved in spirits of wine, oil of turpentine, or by drying and varnishing.

The *Formulae* for this kind of Injection consist principally of size, the quantity of which is, in all of them, one pint;—to this must be added, for—

1. The *Red*.—Vermilion $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}\mathfrak{s.}$

2. The *Yellow*.—King's Yellow $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}\mathfrak{s.}$

3. The *White*.—Best flake-white $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}\mathfrak{s.}$

4. The *Blue*.—Fine blue smalt $\mathfrak{Z}\text{vj.}$

5. The *Green*.—Crystallized verdigrise $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij.}$, best flake-white, and gamboge, of each $\mathfrak{O}\text{vij.}$

6. The *Black*.—Lamp-black $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j.}$

4. The **MERCURIAL INJECTION**, which cannot be coloured by any mode yet discovered; it is often used on account of its minuteness, its permanent fluidity, and its not being subject, like other fluids, to spontaneous evaporation. This injection is, however, objectionable from the continuance of its fluidity whilst in the vessels, and from its specific gravity, and is but seldom used, where the other usual Injections can be employed.—*Pole*.

INTERLUNIIUS MORBUS (*inter*, between, *luna*, the moon). Epilepsy; so called from its being supposed to affect persons born in the wane of the moon.

INTERNUNTII DIES (*inter*, between, *nuntius*, a messenger). Critical

days, or such as occur between the increase and decrease of a disease.

INUSTION (*inuro*, to burn in). A term applied to the operation of the cautery.

INVERMINATION (*in*, and *vermis*, a worm). *Helminthia*. An affection in which worms, or the larvæ of insects, inhabit the stomach or intestines. See *Vermis*.

IOTACISMUS (*iōta*, the Greek letter ι). A species of psellismus, in which the letters *j* and *g* are defectively pronounced. See *Lambdacismus*.

IRRITATION (*irrito*, to excite). This term, as a disease, is applied to—

1. The case arising from calculus in the ureter, in the gall-duct, &c.
2. The affection induced by the presence of improper food in the stomach, or morbid matters retained in the bowels, &c. inducing symptoms resembling—*Arachnitis*, *Peritonitis*, *Pleuritis*, *Carditis*.—Dr. M. Hall.

ISCHIAS (*ischion*, the hip). The term used by the Latins for rheumatism of the hip joint; it was afterwards corrupted into *ischiatrica*, or *sciatica*.

1. *Ischi-agra* (*ἄγρα*, a seizure). An attack of the hip; hip gout.

2. *Ischi-algia* (*ἄλγος*, pain). Pain in the hip. See *Sciatica*.

3. *Ischiato-cele* (*κήλη*, a tumor). An intestinal rupture through the sciatic ligaments.

ISCHNOPHONIA (*ισχνός*, slender, *φωνή*, voice). *Psellismus hæsitans*. A shrillness of the voice; hesitation of speech, or stammering.

ISOLUSINE. A new principle, discovered by M. Peschier, in various species of polygala.

ISTHMUS VIEUSSENI. The isthmus of Vieussens; the ridge surrounding the oval fossa, or remains of the foramen ovale, in the right auricle of the heart.

JUMBLE BEADS. The seeds of the *Abrus precatorius*, or wild Jamaica liquorice; reputed to be cephalic.

JUPITER. The ancient chemical name of tin, which was supposed to be under the control of that planet.

JURISPRUDENCE MEDICAL. The science which treats of the legal proceedings in reference to Medicine.

JUVANTIA (*juvo*, to assist). Medicines which assist or relieve diseases.

L.

LACCIN. A newly discovered principle, contained in *lac*, intermediate between wax and resin.—*Funke*.

LAC LUNÆ. Literally, milk of the moon. A snowy white substance, resembling chalk, consisting almost wholly of alumina, saturated with carbonic acid.—*Ure*.

LACONICUM. A term applied to a vapour bath, from its having been much used by the people of Laconia. See *Balneum*.

LACTICA. The Arabian name for that species of fever, which the Greeks call *typhos*, or *typhodes*.

LACTIFUGE (*lac*, *lactis*, milk, *fugo*, to expel). A medicine which checks or diminishes the secretion of milk in the mamma, as in cases of weaning; coriander seeds are reputed to have this property.

LAGNE'SIS (*λάγνης*, lustful). Lust; inordinate desire of sexual intercourse; the name of a genus adopted by Dr. Good, and intended to include the satyriasis and nymphomania of Sauvages.

LAGOSTOMA (*λαγώς*, a hare, *στόμα*, the mouth). The hare-lip.

LALLATIO (*lallo*, to sing lullaby). Lullaby-speech; a name given by the Romans to that variety of *psellismus*, in which the letter *L* is rendered unduly liquid, or substituted for an *R*; as when delusive is pronounced deliſive, as though the *l* possessed the power of the Spanish *ll*, or the Italian *gl*; or, as when parable is pronounced palable.

LAMBDA CISMUS (*λάμβδα*, lambda, the Greek letter λ). The Greek designation of that affection of the speech, which consists in a vicious enunciation of the letter *l*. See *Lallatio*, and *Iotacismus*.

LAND-SCURVY. An affection, consisting in circular spots, stripes, or patches, scattered over the thighs, arms, and trunk; it is called by Bateman, *purpura hæmorrhagica*, from the occasional hæmorrhage from the mouth, nostrils, or viscera; and, by the German writers, *morbus maculosus Werlhofii*.

LAPIDELLUM (*lapis*, a stone). The name of a kind of spoon, formerly

used to take small stones out of the bladder.

LAPSANA COMMUNIS. Nipple-wort; a native plant, formerly used for soreness of the papilla, or nipple.

LAQUEUS GUTTURIS. Literally, a noose of the throat. A malignant inflammation of the tonsils, in which the patient appears as if suffocated by a noose.

LARYNGISMUS. A sense of spasmodic suffocation in the larynx, commonly called *spasmodic croup*, from its resemblance to that affection.

LASCIVUS. Wanton; an epithet applied, by Paracelsus, to chorea.

LATIBULUM (*lateo*, to lie hid). The fomes, or hidden matter, of infectious diseases.

LAUREL ROSE. The *Nereum olean-der*; a poisonous plant, the dried leaves of which are powerfully errhine.

LAURINE. A substance discovered by M. Bonastre in laurel berries; it has also been found in peaches.

LAVA'MEN (*lavo*, to wash). The Latin term for enema, or injection.

LAVIPEDIUM (*lavo*, to wash, *pes*, the foot). A bath for the feet.

LEAKE'S PILULA SALUTARIA. A mercurial preparation, similar to Plummer's pill, used in syphilis, &c.

LEGUMINE (*legumen*, pulse). A variety of fecula, prepared from peas and beans, similar to starch.—*Braconnot*.

LEIPOPSYCHIA (*λείπω*, to leave, *ψυχή*, the soul). The term used by Hippocrates for syncope; Galen uses *apopsychia*. It is synonymous with the *leipo-thymia* of Sauvages.

LEMONADE POWDERS. Pound $3\frac{1}{4}$ of citric acid, with a few drops of essence of lemon peel, with \mathfrak{zj} . or more of lump sugar. Divide into six papers, each of which will make a glass of lemonade.

LENIENTIA (*lenio*, to assuage). Medicines which abate irritation.

LENTICULA (*lens*, a lentil seed). The term used by Celsus for freckles; it is now more generally written *lentigo*.

LENTOR OF THE BLOOD. The name given by Boerhaave to viscosity of the blood, to which he ascribed the existence of fever; maintaining that the general disturbance, which constitutes fever, proceeds from an *error loci* of the viscid blood, &c. Hence the terms *diluents*, *humectants*, *attenuants*, &c. were applied to medicines which were supposed to dissolve that tenacity; while those of an opposite character were called *inspissants*.

LEPIDO'SIS (*λεπίς*, a scale). Scale-skin; an efflorescence of scales over different parts of the body, often thickening into crusts.

LERE'MA (*ληρέω*, to doat). Dotage; superannuation; impotence of body and mind from premature old age.

LEUCE. See *Leprosy*.

LEUCOPATHIA (*λευκός*, white, *πάθος*, affection). The Albino state. This deviation from the natural colour was first observed in Africa, and the individuals so affected were called *Leuc-æthiopes*, or white negroes. In consequence of the irksomeness of light to Albinos, the Dutch named those whom they met with in Java, *kakkerbakken*, or cock-roaches, insects which run about in the dark.

LEUCOPHLEGMASIA (*λευκός*, white, *φλέγμα*, phlegm). Leucophlegmatic habit; a term formerly applied to a drop-sical habit.

LEXIPHARMACA (*λήγω*, to cease, *φάρμακον*, poison). Medicines which resist or destroy the power of poisons.

LEY. *Lixivium*. A term used for a solution of alkali in water.

LIGNUM'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC DROPS. A disguised preparation of corrosive sublimate. The proprietor's name was *Wood*, which, it was supposed, would look better in a Latin translation.

LIGUSTRUM VULGARE. Privet; a native plant, the leaves of which are used to adulterate tea, and the berries for making a red pigment.

LIMETTO. The proper term for the spirit of bergamot, which is brought from Leghorn.

LIMO'SIS (*λιμός*, hunger). Morbid appetite; impaired, excessive, or depraved appetite.

LIPAROCELE (*λίπος*, fat, *κήλη*, a tumor). A species of sarcocele, in which the substance, constituting the disease, is fat.

LIPYRIA (*λείπω*, to leave, *πῦρ*, heat). Properly *Leipopyria*. Coldness of the surface; a symptom in some fevers, as the noted epidemic of Breslaw, &c.

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA. Tulip-tree; a plant used in the United States in intermittents and chronic rheumatism, in doses of \mathfrak{dj} . to \mathfrak{zj} . of the powdered bark.

LISPING. A species of psellismus, or defective enunciation, commonly called *speaking through the teeth*, and produced by an unnatural length of tongue,—or by affectation.

LITHAGOGA (λίθος, a stone, ἄγω, to expel). Lithagogues; medicines which expel or dissolve stone.

LITHIA (λίθος, a stone). Urinary calculus. This term is more generally written *lithiasis* or *lithus*.

LITHOPÆDION (λίθος, a stone, παιδίον, a child). A kind of stony mass, into which the foetus has been found to be converted in the uterus. The term *osteo-pædion* is also used to denote a bony mass, found on similar occasions.

LOBELIA SYPHILITICA. Blue cardinal flower; the root of which has been used by the North American Indians as specific in syphilis; its efficacy, however, has not been recognised in Europe.

LOCATELLI'S BALSAM. A nostrum consisting of hog's lard, yellow resin, olive oil, Venice turpentine, yellow wax, and dragon's blood, melted by heat, and made into an ointment.

LOCUSTIC ACID (*locusta*, a grasshopper). An acid procured from grasshoppers, differing little from acetic acid.

LOHOCH, or LOOCH. *Eclegma*. A thick syrup, made of mucilaginous substances.

LONG'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. This is said to consist merely of an application of the tartar emetic ointment, rubbed upon the chest.—*Rennie*.

LONG SIGHT. An affection of the sight, in which the vision is only accurate when the object is far off: it is the *dysoptia proximorum* of Cullen, and the *vue longue* of the French. See *Lens*.

LORDO'SIS (λορδός, curved). Procurvation of the head and shoulders, or anterior crookedness. Posterior incurvation was formerly called *cyrtosis*; and the lateral form, *hybosis*.

LORI'CA. Literally, a coat of mail. A kind of lute, with which vessels are coated before they are exposed to the fire. Hence the term *lorication* in chemistry, for coating. See *Lute*.

LOUSINESS. *Malis pediculi*. An affection in which the cuticle is infested with lice; depositing their nits or eggs at the roots of the hair, accompanied with troublesome itching. See *Pediculus*.

LOVAGE. The *Ligusticum Scoticum*;

a native plant, resembling angelica in its properties.

Lovage Cordial is prepared by steeping the fresh roots in brandy, with sugar.

LOZENGES. *Trochisci*. These are composed of fine powders, mixed with mucilage and sugar, (or adulterated with pipe-clay), rolled into cakes, cut into shapes, and dried in a stove.

LUNA. The Moon; the alchemical name of silver.

LUNA FIXATA. Literally, fixed moon; the name given by the famous empiric Luddemann to the *cadmia* of Gaubius, a remedy formerly much used in clonic affections, and consisting of oxide, or the flowers of zinc.

LUNATICA ISCHURIA (*luna*, the moon). A suppression of urine, which returns monthly; it is noticed by Sauvages.

LUNGWORT. A name given to *Pulmonaria*, &c. from their supposed efficacy in disorders of the lungs.

LUTEOLINE. The colouring principle of *Reseda luteola*.—*Chevreul*.

LYCOPERDON BOVISTA. A fungus, which forms a useful astringent in hæmorrhages.

LYE. A solution of potass, or other alkaline substances, used in the arts.

LYMPHATICS. These absorbents, sometimes called *ductus aquosi*, in their course and relation to the fasciæ and muscles of the extremities, bear a strong analogy to the veins, being divided into—

1. The *deep lymphatics*, which accompany the arteries in their ramifications among the muscles; and—
2. The *superficial lymphatics*, which pursue a course external to the fasciæ.

The Lymphatics, in general, after traversing a great number of *lymphatic glands*, empty themselves into the *thoracic duct*, a large trunk which presents, near the aortic aperture, a pyriform enlargement, termed the *receptaculum chyli*. From the thoracic duct, the contents are discharged into the subclavian and internal jugular veins.

LYRA. See *Psalterium*.

M.

MACHAON. The name of an ancient physician, said to be a son of Æsculapius; hence, particular inventions have been dignified with his name, as *asclepias Machaonis*, a collyrium described by Scribonius; and medicine in general is sometimes called *ars Machaonia*.

MAGNESIA WATER. *Aerated magnesia water.* This is made by mixing ℥iij. of carbonate of magnesia with one gallon of water, and impregnating it with ten times its volume of carbonic acid gas, by means of a forcing-pump, or soda-water apparatus. It is a good antacid, and an excellent vehicle for antacid and lithontriptic medicines.—*Rennie*.

MAGNUS MORBUS. The great disease; a term applied by Hippocrates to epilepsy.

MALACHITE. Green Bice; a native copper ore, being a hydro-carbonate of the peroxide.

MALAGMA (μαλάσσω, to soften). A term synonymous with cataplasma, and so called from its softening property.

MALLEOLUS (dim. of *malleus*, a mallet). The ancle, so called from its resemblance to a mallet. There is an *external* and an *internal* malleolus.

MALUM MORTUUM. A disease which appears in the form of a pustule, which soon forms a dry, brown, hard, and broad crust, remaining for a long time before it can be detached. It is mostly observed on the tibia and os coccygis.—*Hooper*.

MALUM PILARE (*pilus*, a hair.) A complaint, sometimes confounded with *crinones*, and said to be owing to hairs not duly expelled, which stick in the skin, especially in the backs of young infants, inducing incessant itching, and sometimes raising small tumors.—*Underwood*.

MAMA-PIAN. The term applied, in Africa, to the master-fungus, or mother-yaw, supposed to be the source of all the other tumors in frambæsia.

MANDRAGORA. Mandrake, a species of *Atropa*, celebrated in the earliest ages as an aphrodisiac; and in Shakspeare as a soporific: thus Cleopatra—"Give me to drink mandragora, that I might sleep out this great gap of time."

MANNA BRIGANTINA. Briançon

manna; the concrete juice of the *Pinus larix*, or Larch.

MARGARINE. A principle lately discovered by Chevreuil in spermaceti.

MARINE ACID (*mare*, the sea). *Spirit of salt.* Muriatic or Hydrochloric acid, procured from common salt by distilling it with sulphuric acid and water over a water-bath.

MARMALADE. A preserve made of oranges, lemons, apples, quinces, &c.

MARS. The god of war; the alchemical name of iron.—See *Ferrum*.

MARSUPIA'LIS (*marsupium*, a pouch). *Bursalis*. The name of a muscle, now called the *obturator internus*.

MARTIAL (*mars*, iron). A designation of several preparations of iron.—See *Ferrum*.

MARUM SYRIACUM. *Teucrium marum*. Syrian Herb Mastich; a bitter aromatic plant, smelling like ammonia, and used as an erhine. It has lately been asserted to be excellent in nasal polypus.—*Quart. Journ. of For. Med.*

MASSA CARNEA, Jacobi Sylvi, or Plantæ Pedis. The flexor accessorius muscle, which lies in the sole of the foot. It is a small mass of flesh, connected with the flexor longus.

MASTICIN. A substance which remains on dissolving mastich in alcohol.—*Matthews*.

MATRICARIA (*matrix*, the uterus). Medicines for disorders of the uterus. Also the name of a genus of plants, so called from its uses in disorders of the uterus.

MENDO'SUS (*mendax*, false). Spurious, or false: hence *mendosa costæ*, the false ribs; *mendosa sutura*, the bastard or squamous suture of the cranium.

MENOSTATION (μήν, μηνός, mensis, a month, ἵστημι, to stand). A suppression or retension of the catamenial discharge.

MENTAGRA (*mentum*, the chin, ἄγρα, seizure). The *sycosis menti*; an eruption about the chin.—See *Sycosis*.

METROSCOPE (μήτρα, the uterus, σκοπέω, to observe). An instrument designed by M. Nauche, for examining the os uteri.

MILK ABSCESS. Tumor seated in the breast, proceeding from a redundancy

of milk, when first secreted after child-birth.

MINIMUM. A minim; the sixtieth part of a fluidrachm.

MISERERE MEI. Literally, *Pity me*, have mercy on me; a name given to the iliac passion, or ileus, from the pain it creates.

MITHRIDATE. An ancient composition, having opium for its basis, and now replaced by the confection of opium.

MIXTURE. *Mistura*. A chemical mixture should be distinguished from a chemical solution. In the former, the aggregate particles can again be separated by mechanical means, and the proportion of the different particles determined; but, in solution, no mechanical power whatsoever can separate them.—*Hooper*.

MORBOSUM AUGMENTUM. An old term denoting an increased mass, a preternatural growth, or new matter.

MORIA (*μωρός*, foolish). Foolishness; fatuity; defect or hebetude of the understanding.

MORIN. The colouring matter of the *Morus tinctoria*.

MORPIO. The *pediculus pubis*, or crab-louse; an insect which burrows in

the skin, chiefly in the groins and eyebrows.

MORSULUS. A little mouthful; a term applied to a form of medicine like drops, or lozenges, without regular form.

MUCILAGINOUS EXTRACTS. Extracts which readily dissolve in water, scarcely at all in spirits of wine, and undergo spiritous fermentation.

MUM. A malt liquor, made in the same way as beer, by using the malt of wheat.

MURIDE (*muria*, brine). The name first given to Bromine.

MUSSEL. The *Mytilus edulis*, a species of shell-fish which is sometimes found to be poisonous; this is commonly supposed to be occasioned by the mussels feeding on copper-banks; Dr. Burrows, however, thinks it is owing to their being unhealthy.

MUTITAS (*mutus*, dumb). Dumbness; an inability of articulation.

MYLO- (*μύλη*, a mill-stone). Names compounded with this word belong to muscles attached near the *grinders*.

MYOTOMY (*μῦς*, *μυός*, a muscle, *τομή*, section). Dissection of the muscles.

N.

NANCEIC ACID. An acid procured from sour rice, and other acescent vegetable substances, and named by Braconnot in honour of the town of Nancy, where he resides.

NEPENTHE (*νή*, neg., *πένθος*, grief). The ancient name of a drug, probably opium, mentioned in Homer. Hence the old pharmacopœia termed the common opiate pills *nepenthes opiatum*.

NEPHRITICS (*νεφρός*, a kidney.) Medicines which act upon the kidneys.

NEROLI. A perfume, consisting of the essential oil of orange flowers.

NEUROSTHENIA (*νεῦρον*, a nerve, *σθένος*, force). An excess of nervous irritation; an inflammatory affection of the nerves.

NEUTRAL SALTS. These are salts in which the base is perfectly saturated with the alkali, thus possessing the character neither of acid nor alkaline salts.

NIGRITIES (*niger*, black). Blackness; thus, a caries is called *nigrities ossium*, or a blackness of the bone.

NINSENG, or NINZI. The root of the *Sium ninsi*, formerly confounded with *Gingeng*; used in marasmus, &c.

NITRO-LEUCIC ACID. An acid formed by treating leucine with nitric acid.—*Braconnot*.

NITRO SACCHARIC ACID. An acid procured from the sugar of gelatine and nitric acid, by heat.

NOPAL. The stalk of the *Cactus opuntia*; a substance which keeps well at sea, and has been lately discovered, in India, to be a salutary article of diet, and to resist scurvy.

NYMPHÆA. The name of a genus of plants, several species of which are used medicinally, as astringents and refrigerants.

O.

OBSIDIANUM. A species of glass, discovered by one Obsidius, in Ethiopia. Pliny says that obsidianum was a sort of colour with which vessels were glazed; and Libavius applies the term to glass of antimony.

OBTUNDENTS (*obtundo*, to make blunt). Substances which sheathe, or blunt, irritation, like demulcents, consisting chiefly of bland, oily, or mucilaginous matters, which form a covering for inflamed or irritable surfaces.

OCTA'NA (*octo*, eight). An erratic intermitting fever, which returns every eighth day.

OLEO-RICINIC ACID. An acid procured by distillation from castor oil, along with the ricinic and stearo-ricinic acids. —*Lecanu*.

OLOPHLYCTIS (*ὅλος*, whole, *φλύζω*, to be full, or hot). A small hot eruption, covering the whole body; when partial, it is termed phlyctæna.

OMAGRA (*ὤμος*, the shoulder, *ἄγρα*, a seizure). Gout in the shoulder.

OMO- (*ὤμος*, the shoulder). Words compounded with this term belong to muscles attached to the scapula.

OMPHALOTOMIA (*ὀμφαλός*, umbilicus, *τομή*, section). The separation of the umbilical cord, or navel string.

ONISCUS ASELLUS. The Woodlouse, or Slater. See *Millepedes*.

OPHTHALMODYNIA (*ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *δύνη*, pain). Pain in the eye.

OPIANE. *Narcotine*. A new principle called *Salt of Derosnes*, from its discoverer; it is procured by digesting opium in sulphuric ether, filtering, and evaporating.

OPOCALPASUM. A dark-coloured bitter balsam. The tree which yields it, is not ascertained.

ORANGEADE. Essence of orange-peel, added to lemon-juice, with water and sugar.

ORANGE PEAS. The unripe fruit of Curaçoa oranges, used for issues.

ORCHOTOMY (*ὄρχις*, the testis, *τομή*, section). Castration; the operation of extirpating one or both of the testes.

OSTEO-ANABROSIS (*ὀστέον*, a bone, *ἀνάβρωσις*, absorption). A name given by Dr. Cumin to the simple absorption of bone, unaccompanied by secretion of pus. It is by this process that Nature produces the removal of the milk-teeth, &c.

OSTHEXIA (*ὀστέον*, a bone, *ἔξις*, a habit). Ossific diathesis; an affection in which soft parts become indurated by a deposit of ossific matter.

OTORRHOEA (*ὄυς*, the ear, *ῥέω*, to flow). The designation of *otitis*, when it has passed into a chronic state; it then becomes an otitic catarrh.

OTTO or **ATTAR OF ROSES.** This is prepared from the petals of the damask and other roses, by distillation, exposing the product to the night-air, and skimming off the fine oil floating on the surface.

OVIPAROUS (*ovum*, an egg, *pario*, to bring forth). Animals which bring forth their young in the egg.

OXYCROCEUM. A warm discutient plaister, consisting of wax, resin, pitch, turpentine, saffron, and several gums.

P.

PABULUM. Food, aliment. The animal heat and animal spirits are called the *pabula vitæ*, or food of life.

PAN- (neuter gender of *πᾶς*, all). Pl. *Panta*. All; every one. Hence—

1. *Pan-chrestus* (*χρηστός*, useful). A term applied to a medicine in the same sense as *panacea*, from its general usefulness.

2. *Pan-demic* (*δῆμος*, the people). A term synonymous with epidemic.

3. *Pant-agoga* (*ἄγω*, to expel). Medicines which expel all morbid matters.

4. *Panto-phobia* (*φόβος*, fear). A fear, or dread of all things; a term used by the old writers as expressive of some of the symptoms of hydrophobia.

PARILLINE. *The newly-discovered alkaline base of sarsaparilla.

PASTA. *Pâte*, French. A preparation made with mucilaginous and saccharine substances.

PATE ARSENICALE. Arsenical paste; a preparation for cancerous ulcers, See *Arsenic*.

PAULINA CONFECTIO. A warm opiate, similar to the *Confectio Opii* of the Pharmacopœia.

PEAS FOR ISSUES. These are made of tow, or flax, rolled up with gum water and wax; to which are sometimes added powdered savine, cantharides, or verdigris; orange peas from the unripe Cu-raçoa oranges are also used.

PECTEN. The pubes, or share-bone; hence, the *pectinæus* muscle, or *pubio-femoral* of Dumas.

PECTINATI MUSCULI (*pecten*, a comb). A designation of the muscular fasciculi of the heart, from their resemblance to the teeth of a comb.

PECTORALS (*medicamenta pectoralia*, from *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast). Medicines which relieve disorders of the chest.

PEDICULATION (*pediculus*, a louse). *Phtheiriasis*. An affection in which lice are bred under the skin.

PENICILLUS (dim. of *peniculum*, a brush). A term applied to—

1. A tent, or pledget; and—

2. The secreting extremities of the *vena portæ*.—*Hooper*.

PENNIFORM (*penna*, a pen, *forma*, likeness). Pen-shaped; a term applied to those muscles which have their fibres arranged on each side of the tendon, as the *rectus femoris*, &c.

The *half-penniform* muscles are those which have their fibres arranged on one side of the tendon, as the *peronæus longus*, &c.

PEPO. A general name for the fruit of the gourd or pumpkin tribe.

PEPTICS (*πέπτω*, to ripen). Medicines which promote digestion.

PER. An intensive particle, prefixed to chemical terms, and denoting that the substance combined with the base is *in excess*. The particle *sub*, when prefixed, denotes the contrary.

PERACUTE. Very sharp; a term applied to diseases when greatly aggravated, or attended by considerable inflammation.

PERISTALTIC PERSUADERS. The name given by Dr. Kitchener to his rhubarb pills, consisting of rhubarb ʒij. syrup, by weight, ʒj. oil of caraway ℥x; each pill to contain gr. iij. of rhubarb.

PERISTROMA (*περί*, around, *στρώνω*, to spread). Literally, a covering; and probably this term is applied, by Pecquet, to the mucous or villous coat of

the intestines, called by *Bilsius muscum villosum*; by *Bartholine*, *crusta membranosa*; and by *De Graaf*, *crusta vermicularis*.—*Hooper*.

PERIZOMA (*περί*, around, *ζώννυμι*, to gird). Literally, a girdle; a truss. It has been used to designate the diaphragm.

PERSICUS IGNIS. Persian fire; a term applied by *Avicenna* to that species of carbuncle which is attended with pustules and vesications.

PERSISTENS FEBRIS. A regular intermittent, the paroxysms of which return at constant and stated times.

PESTIS. The plague. A genus of diseases described by *Cullen*, characterized by typhus, prostration of strength, buboes, &c.

PETAL (*πέταλον*, a flower-leaf). The name of a leaf, or leaflet, of the corolla of a flower. See *Monopetalæ*.

PETALITE. The name of a mineral found in the mine of Utts, in Sweden.

PETIOLUS. The foot-stalk, or leaf-stalk, of a plant. The *apex* is the part inserted into the leaf; the *base*, that which comes from the stem. Hence—

Petiolate. A term applied to leaves formed with a stalk, whether long or short, simple or compound.

PHARMACEUTICS (*φάρμακον*, a medicine). *Pharmacy*. That branch of medicine which consists in compounding medicines.

PHCENECIN (*φοίνιξ*, purple). Indigo-purple; supposed to be a hydrate of indigo, with two equivalents of water.

PHRENES (plural of *φρήν*, the mind). The diaphragm; so called because the ancients supposed it to be the seat of the mind. Hence the term *phrenic*, belonging to the diaphragm.

PIERRE DIVINE. An odontalgic, consisting of ʒiij. of burnt alum, mixed with ʒj. of solution of ammonia, and coloured with gr. xx. of vermilion.

PIMPERNEL. The *Anagallis arvensis*, a native plant which has been used in epilepsy, paralysis, hydrophobia, &c.

PISTILLUM. Literally, a pestle. The pistil or pointal, or the female organ of generation in plants; it consists of the *germen*, the *stylus*, and the *stigma*.

PLACEBO. Literally, though incorrectly, *I will please*; a term applied to any medicine given to humour the patient.

PLANUM OS (*planus*, smooth). The former name of the orbital portion of the ethmoid bone.

PLATEIASMA (πλατὺς, broad). A defect in speech, characterized by the term *lobber-lipped*, and observed in persons whose lips are unduly thick and broad.

PLUMMER'S PILLS. See *Pilula*.

PODOTHECA (πούς, ποδός, a foot, θήκη, a receptacle). The cuticle of the foot; an anatomical preparation. Thus *chiro-theca* (χείρ, χείρως, the hand), is the cuticle of the hand.

POISONS. The following is a Synoptical Table of Poisons, newly arranged by Dr. Paris, according to the different primary operations by which they produce their effects, with a view to furnish a general theorem for the administration of antidotes.

CLASS I.—Poisons which act primarily, through the medium of the nerves, without being absorbed; or exciting local inflammation.

Order 1.—By which the functions of the nervous system are suspended, or destroyed.

(*Death by Suffocation, from paralysis of the respiratory muscles.*)

Alcohol.	Salts of Lead?
Aconite.	Croton Tiglium ‡.
Camphor ‡.	Opium? ‡
Essential oil of	Oil of Tobacco.
Almonds †.	

Order 2.—By which the heart is rendered insensible to the stimulus of the blood.

(*Death by Syncope.*)

Infusion of Tobacco.

Upas Antiar.

CLASS II.—Poisons which, by entering the circulation, act through that medium, with different degrees of energy, on the heart, brain, and alimentary canal.

(*Death in many forms.*)

Arsenic.	Lettuce.
Emetic Tartar.	Henbane.
Muriate of Baryta.	Prussic Acid.
Hellebore.	Deadly Night-shade ‡.
Savine.	Hemlock.
Meadow Saffron.	Camphor ‡.
Squill.	Cocculus Indicus.
Opium? ‡	

† This mark denotes that the substance, against which it is placed, may also act by being absorbed.

‡ This mark signifies that the article has also a local action.

CLASS III.—Poisons which, through the medium of the circulation, expend their energies upon the spinal marrow, without directly involving the functions of the brain.

(*Death by Tetanic Convulsions.*)

Nux Vomica, and the whole tribe of *Strychnos*.

CLASS IV.—Poisons which produce a direct local action on the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal.

(*Death by Gangrene.*)

Corrosive Sub-	Concentrated Acids.
limate †.	Hedge Hyssop.
Sulphate of Zinc.	Verdigris.
Caustic Alkalies.	Nitrate of Silver.
Elaterium.	Cantharides.
Euphorbium.	Bryony.
Ranunculi.	Colocynth.
Muriate and Oxide	Nitre.
of Tin.	

POLYGALIC ACID. An acid procured from the *Polygala Senega*, or Virginian Snake-root, and other species.

Polygalia. A new alkaloid, procured from various species of *Polygala*.

POMAMBRA. A mixture of perfumed substances, made up into a ball.

POMATUM. *Pommade.* An unguent made of lard, &c., chiefly used for the hair.

PORTIO DURA. The *hard portion* of the seventh pair of nerves; it is also called the *facial* nerve, and the respiratory of the face.

Portio mollis. The *soft portion* of the seventh pair of nerves. See *Nerves*.

PRÆCORDIA (*præ*, before, *cor*, the heart). The fore part of the region of the thorax.

PRECIPITATE (*præceps*, headlong). A substance *precipitated*, or thrown down, from a solution, by adding a reagent. Hence we have the following terms:—

1. *Red precipitate.* The Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum; a sub-nitrate of mercury.
2. *White precipitate.* The Hydrargyri præcipitatum album, or ammoniated submuriate of mercury.
3. *Sweet precipitate.* The Hydrargyri sub-murias; the chloride of mercury, or calomel.
4. *Precipitate per se.* The Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum, or red oxide of mercury.
5. *Purple precipitate.* The Præcipitatum Cassii. Solution of gold in nitro-

muriatic acid ℥j., distilled water 0jss; mix, and dip rods of tin in the mixture as a precipitant.

6. *Precipitated sulphur*. The Sulphur præcipitatum; a hydrate of sulphur.

PREDISPOSING CAUSE. A state which renders the body susceptible of disease, as temperament, idiosyncrasy, habit, age, sex, &c.

PROCESSUS MAMMILLARES. A name formerly given to the olfactory nerves.

PROFUSIO (*profundo*, to pour forth). A loss of blood; a genus of diseases in Cullen's Nosology.

PRONATION (*pronus*, bending downward). The act of turning the palm of the hand downwards, by rotating the radius upon the ulna by means of the pronator muscles.

PROPOLIS (*πρό*, before, *πόλις*, a city). Bee-bread; a reddish, odoriferous substance found in bee-hives, the vapour of which has been used in asthma, &c.

PRURITUS (*prurio*, to itch). Itching. See *Prurigo*.

PSEUDOBLEPSIS (*ψευδής*, false, *βλέπω*, to see). False, or depraved sight; imaginary sight of objects.

PTYALOGOGUES (*πτυαλόν*, saliva, *ἄγω*, to induce). Medicines which cause salivation, or a flow of saliva into the mouth.

PYRMONT WATER. *Aqua Pyrmontana*. A celebrated mineral spring at Pyrmont, a village in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany. See *Mineral Waters*.

R.

RADICAL VINEGAR (*radix*, a root). Pure concentrated acetic acid, procured by saturating dilute acetic acid with a metallic oxide, and decomposing the acetate with sulphuric acid. See *Acetum*.

RAKASIRI. *Jordan's Balm of Rakasiri*. A nostrum prepared by disguising common gin with oil of Rosemary.

RAMENTA (*rado*, to scrape off). Filings; as of iron. See *Ferrum*.

RAUCE'DO (*raucus*, hoarse). *Raucitas*. Hoarseness; a symptom of some other affection.

RAPE OIL. An oil procured by expression from rape-seed, and used in making ointments, &c.

RASU'RA (*rado*, to scrape off). A rasure, or scratch. The raspings or shavings of any substance.

RATSBANE. A name given to White Arsenic, and sometimes to Nux Vomica.

REFRIGERATORY (*refrigero*, to cool). A chemical vessel filled with water, for condensing vapours, or for cooling any substance as it passes through it.

REGIUS (*rex. regis*, a king). Royal; a term used by way of distinction.

1. *Regius morbus*. Royal disease, or jaundice, so called from its yellow, or golden colour.

2. *Regia aqua*. Royal water; a mixture of the nitric and muriatic acid, so named from its power of dissolving gold.

RENNET BAG. One of the stomachs of the calf, which, being salted and dried,

is used to coagulate milk, by soaking a piece of it in water, and mixing the infusion with milk.

Rennet Whey. Serum lactis. Milk 2 pints, rennet ℥ss. infused in a little hot water; mix, and keep in a gentle heat for some hours, then strain.—*Gray*.

RESEDA. Yellow Woad; the name of a genus of plants, used chiefly in dyeing.

RETE. A net. Hence the terms—

1. *Rete Malpighii*. The fine net-work of the extremities of the pulmonary arteries.

2. *Rete Mirabile*. A net-work of blood-vessels in the basis of the brain of quadrupeds.

REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC. A nostrum for gout and rheumatism, consisting of the fresh bulb of colchicum ℥viij. and sherry wine ℥xvj.; macerate for eight or ten days in a gentle heat; colour it with syrup of poppies, and flavour it with rum. Reynolds is said to have killed himself by taking an over-dose of it.—*Rennie*.

RIGOR (*rigeo*, to be stiff). Rigidity; a coldness, attended by shivering.

ROASTING. A chemical process, by which mineral substances are divided, some of their principles being volatilized; and others changed, so as to prepare them for further operations.

ROSEATE POWDER. A depilatory, consisting of ℥j. of orpiment, and ℥x. each of quicklime and starch.

ROSE PINK. A pigment prepared by dyeing chalk or whiting with a decoction of Brazil wood and alum.

ROTA'TOR (*rota*, a wheel). A muscle whose office is to *wheel* about the thigh.

ROUSSEAU'S DROPS. See *Gutta*.

RUBE'DO (*rubeo*, to be red). A diffused redness, as that of blushing.

RUBI'GO. Rust. See *Ferrum*.

RUSINA. The old name for Orpiment, or King's Yellow.

S.

SABADILLINE. A new chemical principle, discovered in the *Veratrum Sabadilla*, synonymous with *veratrine*.

SABBATIA ANGULARIS. American Centaury; a plant used as a tonic in the United States, in doses of ℥j. to ʒj. of the powdered herb.

SABINA. See *Savine*.

SACCHARUM SATURNI. Sugar of Lead, or the Plumbi Acetas.

SACCULUS (dim. of *saccus*, a bag). A little bag. The minute vesicular bags, constituting the adipose membrane, were originally described by Malpighi under the name of membranous *sacculi*; and by Morgagni, under that of *sacculi pinguedinosi*.

SACER. Sacred; a term applied to diseases formerly supposed to be immediately inflicted from Heaven, as *sacer morbus*, or epilepsy; *sacer ignis*, or erysipelas.

SALINE DRAUGHT. Carbonate of potass ℥j., citric or tartaric acid gr. xv., or of fresh juice ʒss., cinnamon water ʒij., soft water ʒviij., and syrup of orange ʒj., mixed as a refrigerant.

Saline Effervescing Draught. Subcarbonate of potass or soda ℥j., dissolved in ʒj. of water, and ʒij. of cinnamon water with ʒjss. of syrup of orange peel. Add a table spoonful of fresh lemon juice, and drink it immediately.

SALSOLA SODA. The name of the plant which produces barilla.

SALUTARY DETERGENT DROPS. A nostrum, of which the basis is corrosive sublimate.

SALVE. A popular term for an ointment, cerate, &c.

SAMPHIRE. *Crithmum maritimum*. A plant growing on the chalk cliffs at Dover, &c., and used for making a pickle.

SANGUINARINE. An alkaloid discovered in the *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, or blood-root.

SANTONICA. Tartarian Southernwood, a species of *Artemisia*. The seeds

are called worm seed, and are used as a vermifuge, in doses of gr. x. to ʒss.

SATELLITE VEINS. *Venæ comites*. The veins which accompany the brachial artery as far as the bend of the cubit.

SATURNUS. The ancient designation of lead, so called from the planet of that name.

SCHERO'MA (*σηρός*, dry). A dry inflammation of the eye.

SCLEROPHTHALMIA (*σκληρός*, hard, *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye). Protrusion of the eye-ball. Inflammation of the eye, attended with hardness.

SCOTT'S PILLS. A nostrum, composed of lbss. of extract of aloes, and ʒj. each of gamboge and powder of jalap, made into a mass with tincture of senna, and divided into four-grain pills.

SCROBICULUS CORDIS (dim. of *scrobs*, a depression). *Creux de l'estomac* of the French. The pit of the stomach. The slight depression observed just below the ensiform cartilage.

SEA SALT. The muriate of soda, with muriate of magnesia, &c.

SEDUM ACRE. Yellow Stonecrop; an acrid poisonous plant, growing on old walls, &c.

SELIBRA (*semis*, half, *libra*, a pound). Half a pound; six ounces.

SELTZER WATER. *Aqua Selterana*. A purgative water, consisting of ʒxxxss. of water, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, with gr. iv. of subcarbonate of soda, gr. ij. of subcarbonate of magnesia, and gr. xx. of muriate of soda, dissolved in it.

SEMOLINA. A preparation of flour, made up by moisture into little balls.

SENEGINE. A new principle discovered in *Senega*, and several other species of *Polygala*.

SEPIA OFFICINALIS. The Cuttlefish. The bone is used for a dentifrice.

SEQUESTRUM (*sequestro*, to sever). The portion of bone detached in necrosis.

SHARP'S ANGELIC POWDER. An escharotic, prepared with equal parts of

burnt alum and nitric oxide of mercury.

SILPHIUM. A name given to *Assafoetida*. See *Ferula Assafoetida*.

SINCIPUT. The fore part of the head. The back part is called *occiput*.

SIPHON (σίφων). A pipe or syringe.

SIRIASIS (σίρις, a cavity). An affection described by Paulus as an inflammation about the cerebrum, in which the brain is said oftentimes to mortify within three days; it is so named from the bones about the fontanelle, or sometimes the membrane only, being depressed or drawn in.

SITIOLOGY (σίτιον, food, λόγος, a description). A treatise on food.

SIZE. A substance prepared in the same manner as glue, and kept in the state of jelly.

Gold size is prepared by dissolving ℥iv. of gum ammoniac in ℥j. of linseed oil, adding oil of turpentine to a proper consistence.

SLOE. The fruit of the *Prunus spinosa*, used in adulterating port wine, and for marking linen.

SNEEZING. A convulsive action of the muscles of the chest, from irritation of the Schneiderian membrane of the nose.

SOL. The Sun; the name given to gold by the former chemists. See *Luna*.

SOLANIC ACID. An acid procured from the *Solanum Dulcamara*, or Bitter-sweet, in combination with solania.

SOPHISTICATION. A term denoting, in pharmacy, the adulterating of any medicine.

SORE, BAY. A disease considered by Dr. Mosely as true cancer, commencing with an ulcer. It is endemic at the Bay of Honduras.

SPASMOLOGY (σπάσμα, a spasm, λόγος, a description). A treatise on spasms or convulsions.

SPASMUS CYNICUS. The Sardonic grin. (See *Risus Sardonicus*). If one side of the face only be affected, the affection is denominated *tortura oris*.

SPA WATER. An acidulous chalybeate, containing more iron and carbonic acid than any other mineral spring.

SPERMATOCELE (σπέρμα, semen, κήλη, a tumor). An enlargement of the testis, supposed to be produced by the semen.

SPHYGMOMETER (σφυγμός, the pulse, μέτρον, a measure). The name of an instrument which renders the action of the arteries apparent to the eye.

SPINA. Literally, a thorn: hence it is sometimes applied to the back-bone, from the *thorn-like* processes of the vertebrae. It sometimes denotes the shin-bone.

SPODIUM (σποδός, a cinder). A name sometimes given to the oxide of zinc, which sublimes during calcination.

STACTE (στάζω, to distil). That kind of myrrh which distils or falls in drops from the tree. Also, a more liquid kind of amber than is generally met with in the shops.

STAGMA (στάζω, to distil). A distilled liquor. Vitriolic acid.

STATICE CAROLINIANA. Marsh Rosemary; a plant used in the United States, in chronic dysentery; and, for a gargle, in aphthous and malignant sore throat.

STEARIC ACID (στέαρ, suet). An acid procured from soap made with potash and suet or hog's lard.

STEARO-RICINIC ACID. An acid procured by distillation from castor oil.

STEATOCELE (στέαρ, suet, κήλη, a tumor). A tumor seated in the scrotum, and consisting of a suety substance.

STEERS' OPODELDOC. A nostrum consisting of ℥j. of Castile soap, ℥viiij. of rectified spirit, ℥iijss. of oil of rosemary, ℥j. of oil of origanum, and ℥vj. of liquor ammoniæ.

STILICIDIUM (*stillo*, to ooze in drops, *cado*, to fall). Strangury; a discharge of the urine *guttatim*, or in drops. Also, the act of pumping upon any part.

STOMACHIC. A medicine which stimulates and strengthens the powers of the stomach.

STONE BLUE. This is indigo, mixed with starch or whiting.

STREMA (στρέφω, to turn). A strain, or sprain, of a joint.

STRIA. A streak or groove. Hence the term *corpora striata*, denoting two streaky eminences in the lateral ventricle of the brain.

STRIDOR DENTII. *Brygmus*. Grinding or gnashing of the teeth.

STRIGIL, or STRIGILIS. A scraper or flesh-brush; an instrument used in bathing, for removing dirt or perspiration from the body.

STUCCO. Plaster of Paris, prepared by heating in an oven, powdering, and mixing with water, for making ornamental figures, &c.

STUPA or STUPPA (στύπη). Tow.
STUPOR (*stupeo*, to be senseless). Insensibility. Hence—

1. *Stupor dentium*. An affection commonly called *teeth-on-edge*.

2. *Stupefacients*. Medicines which produce stupor or insensibility; narcotics.

SUBINTRANS. See *Quotidian*.

SUBTEPIDUS (*sub*, a preposition diminishing the quality, *tepidus*, warm). Lukewarm.

SUBUBERES (*sub*, under, *ubera*, the breasts). A term applied to children during the period of suckling, in contradistinction to those who have been weaned, or the *ex-uberes*.

SULCUS. A groove or furrow; generally applied to bones.

SUPINATION (*supinus*, lying with the face upwards). The act of turning the palm of the hand upward, by rotating the radius upon the ulna. The opposite action is called *pronation*.

Supinator. The name of a muscle which turns the palm of the hand upwards.

SURA. The calf of the leg.

SYMMETRY (*σύν*, together, *μέτρον*, a measure). The exact and harmonious proportion of the different parts of the body.

T.

TABELLA (dim. of *tabula*, a table). A tablette, or lozenge.

TAPETUM. *Tapes*. Literally, a cloth wrought with various colours; a term applied to the internal villous surface of the choroid coat of the eye.

TELA. A web of cloth; hence it is applied to the cellular membrane, from its likeness to a web.

Tela Araneorum. Spider's web; cobweb; used as a styptic; and in intermittents, in America, in the form of pill, in doses of gr. x. or more.

TERTIUM SAL (*tertius*, third). A neutral salt, so named from its constituting a *third* body, different from the acid and the alkali which compose it.

THERIACA. See *Mithridate*.

THERMÆ (*θερμῶν*, heat). Warm baths or springs. See *Mineral Waters*.

THUS, *Thuris* (*θύω*, to sacrifice). Frankincense; formerly used in sacrifice; the produce of the *Juniperus Lycia*, or gum olibanum tree.

TIGLIN. The acrid principle of the seeds of the *Croton Tiglium*.

TITANIC ACID. An acid composed of titanium and oxygen.

TONICITY. A property of the muscles distinct from the true or Hallerian irritability, and probably dependent on an action of their nerves, and the nervous centres: by this power of the dilators of the larynx, this organ is kept open, whereas it becomes partially closed on dividing the recurrent nerves:—by this power the face is symmetrical, whereas it becomes distorted, when the seventh nerve on one side is paralyzed:—by this power the sphincters are kept closed, &c.

TOPICA (*τόπος*, a place). Topical or

local remedies; medicines applied to a particular part.

TRABECULA (dim. of *trabes*, a beam). A small beam; a term which has been applied to the small medullary fibres of the brain, which constitute the commissures.

TRAUMATIC BALSAM. Friar's Balsam; Jesuits' Drops; Wade's Drops; or the *Tinctura Benzoini composita*.

TRIGEMINI (*tres*, three, *geminus*, double). The fifth pair of nerves, or *trifacial*. See *Nerves*.

TRIPOLI. A sort of burnt earth, used for polishing and cleaning metals.

TRITURATION (*tritrus*, rubbed, from *teror*). The act of rubbing or pounding.

TROCHLEARES (*trochlea*, a pulley). The fourth pair of nerves, or *pathetici*, distributed to the trochlearis muscle of the eye. See *Nerves*.

TROCHOIDES (*τρόχος*, a wheel, *εἶδος*, likeness). Wheel-like; a species of diarthrosis, or moveable articulation of bones, in which one bone rotates upon another; as the radius upon the ulna.

TUBE OF SAFETY. A tube open at both ends, inserted into a receiver, the upper end communicating with the external air, and the lower being immersed in water.

TUMID LEG. See *Phlegmasia Dolens*.

TUNGSTIC ACID. This is procured by treating tungstate of lime with nitric acid; it is separated in the form of a yellow powder.

TURUNDA. A pellet of bread, paste, &c. A tent for wounds.

TWITCHING. *Subsultus tendinum*. Sudden or irregular snatches of the tendons.

U.

ULNA'RIS (*ulna*, the cubit). The name of two muscles of the fore-arm:—

1. A *flexor* muscle, arising from the inner condyle of the os humeri, and inserted into the pisiform bone.
2. An *extensor* muscle, arising from the outer condyle of the os humeri, and inserted into the little finger.

UMBER. This, and Burnt UMBER, are earthy pigments, used in painting.

UMBILICAL HERNIA. *Omphalocele*. Hernia of the bowels at the umbilicus, or navel.

Umbilical Region. The part of the abdominal parietes, about two inches all round the umbilicus.

UNCIA. An ounce; the twelfth part of a pound. Hence—

Unciatim. Ounce by ounce.

UPAS ANTIAR. The juice of the *Antiaris toxicaria*, used by the Indians to poison their arrows.

Upas Tienté. A poisonous plant, supposed to contain strychnia.

URATES. Compounds of uric or lithic acid with the salifiable bases.

URE'DO (*uro*, to burn). An itching or burning sensation of the skin, which accompanies several diseases. Nettle-rash.

URETICA (*ούρον*, urine). Medicines which promote a discharge of urine.

URTI'CA. The Nettle; a common native plant, formerly used as an astringent, and sometimes in paralysis as an external irritant. Hence—

Urtication. The act of whipping a palsied or benumbed limb with nettles, to restore its feeling.

USQUEBAUGH. (The original name in Ireland for whiskey). *Escubac*. A liqueur made of brandy, saffron, mace, orange-peel, citrons, and sugar.

V.

VAPORARIUM (*vapor*, vapour). A vapour-bath.

VASA VORTICOSA (*vortex*, a whirlpool). The external vessels of the choroid membrane, which are very numerous, and disposed like stars, have been thus termed.

VENUS. The name given by the old chemists to copper. Hence—

Sales Veneris. A former designation of the saline combinations of copper.

VESICLES, GRAAFFIAN. The name given by Degraaf to the small cysts, or vesicles, found in the ovaria, containing a transparent fluid. These vesicles, according to Baër, contain a small germ, constituting the real rudiment of the ovulum. The appearance termed a *corpus luteum*, results from the bursting of one of these vesicles.

VIBRISSA (*vibro*, to quiver). The hairs which grow within the nostrils.

VIGAN'S ELIXIR. Sweet elixir of vitriol; or the Spiritus Ætheris Aromaticus.

VINCA MAJOR and MINOR. Periwinkle; bitter and astringent plants used in gargles, &c.

VIPERA. The Viper. The flesh of this reptile was formerly used on the continent for making a broth; the fat, for ointments.

VIRGIN OIL. This is the substance which flows first from the pulp of the ripe juice of the olive, on expression.

VIRUS. Venom, poison; a term used synonymously with contagion.

VISCUM ALBUM. The Mistletoe; a plant formerly supposed to be good for epilepsy, and the berries of which are used for bird-lime.

W.

WANT'S POWDER. The powdered bulb of colchicum, disguised with other powders, prepared by Mr. Want, and used for gout and rheumatism.

WARE'S GOLDEN OINTMENT. An ointment for ophthalmia and ulcers, consisting of fresh butter ℥j., and ℥j. of the powder of nitrated oxide of mercury.

Z O O L O G Y.

WAX-PAPER. *Charta cerata.* Melt, in a water-bath, 48 parts each of white wax and fine turpentine, and 32 parts of spermaceti, and spread on paper.

WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD. This is merely Balsam of Tolu, with resin; Dr. Paris says it does not contain a particle of mustard. According to Mr. Brande, it contains camphor, oil of turpentine, and spirit of rosemary, mixed with mustard flour.

WINE TEST. A reagent for detecting the presence of lead in wine, by converting the acid into a salt of lead. That which is usually sold is made by dissolving 3℥s. of sulphuret of arsenic, and 3j. of lime, in 0℥s. of distilled water, and filtering the solution.

WIRE. Fine iron wire is the best kind of this metal for medicinal purposes, as being the hardest.

WOLFFIAN BODIES. *False kidneys.* These names were given by Rathke to the substance by which the kidneys are preceded in the embryo, and which was first remarked by Wolff.

WOODS. *The Woods.* A term applied to sarsaparilla, guaiac, sassafras, and mezereon.

WORT. The Teutonic term for *herb.* Hence, the names liver-wort, St. John's wort, lung-wort, &c.

WOURALI. A poisonous preparation made by the Indians from the wourali vine, &c.

Z.

ZOOLOGY. The following primary divisions of the Animal Kingdom have been derived from the modifications of the nervous system observed in the living economy of animals.

1. *Cyclo-neura.* This division exhibits the nervous system in the radiated or lowest classes; it is here found in the form of filaments, disposed in a circular manner around the oral extremity of the body.

2. *Diplo-neura.* In this division, comprising the articulated classes, there is observed, almost from the lowest entozoa to the highest crustacea, a double nervous chord or column,

reaching along the whole of the ventral surface of the body.

3. *Cyclo-gangliata.* In this division the nervous system is more concentrated around the entrance to the alimentary canal in the molluscos classes, where it generally forms a transverse series of ganglia, disposed around the œsophagus.

4. *Spini-cerebrata.* This division embraces the vertebrated classes, in which the central parts are in the form of a lengthened dorsal nervous chord, developed anteriorly into a brain, and protected by a vertebral column and cranium.—*Dr. Grant.*

THE END.

ERRATA.

Page 4, *Art. AGUE CAKE*, omit the words *liver or*

— 27, line 23, for *charge* read *change*

— 31, *Art. CAVITARIA*, for worms found in cavities, read worms which have cavities or stomachs

— 51, *Art. DICROTIC*, for *κρούω* read *κροτέω*.

— 114, *Art. LEAD*, for carburet of lead, read carburet of iron.

— 157, line 5, for nine pairs read eight pairs.

— 181, *Art. PECTORALIS*, for occipital groove read bicipital groove

— 209, *Art. AROMATIC LOZENGES OF STEEL*, for sulphate of zinc, read sulphate of iron

— 271, line 44, for *Tricocephalus* read *Trichocephalus*

— 304, *Art. CROSS-BIRTH*, for *Parodynia* read *Parodinia*

— 306, last line, for *decensum* read *descensum*.

* * * The *arteria innominata*, omitted by Mr. Paxton, should have been inserted in the table, p. 265, as the *first* given off by the *arch* of the *aorta*.







